The Boycott in American History from New York Call.	January 1909
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"Government by Injunction" - Cornelius H. Fountleroy.	May 1909
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Dedication Day(New Building) by F. Duffy.	July 1909
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The Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor by Frank Duffy.	August 1909
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Agreement to be submitted to United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Amalgamated Wood-workers.	December 1909

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THE CARPENTER

JANUARY :: 1909

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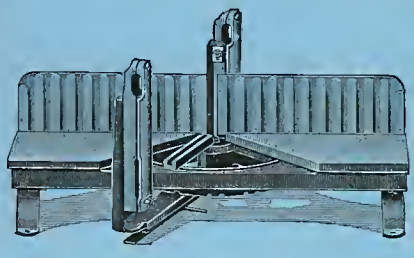

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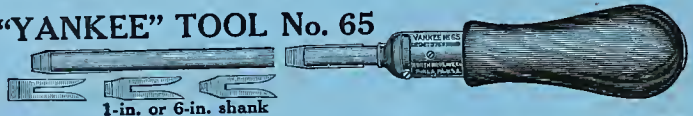

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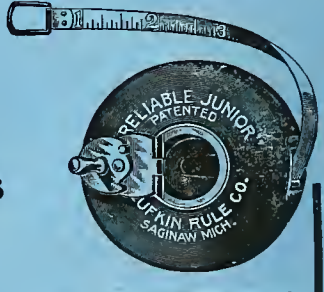

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal fnr Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Coogress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXIX—No. 1
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1909

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Cnpy

The Pale, Unconquered Plague

By JOHN B. POWELL

O Life! Could we but know when thy first breath is drawn,
Thou wouldst breathe air enough and pure for brain and brawn,
We might be brave and drive away each rising fear
Of weary wasting, and the final parting tear.
Ah, solemn thought! we speak of thee in bated breath,
Where'er or what this life may be, we are with death.
And though we trust the closing end hath nothing vague,
The saddest thought springs o'er the Pale, Unconquered Plague.

Say not all hope is lost or all endeavor vain,
Nay, nay; just battle on with all our might and main,
To raise afflicted souls and give to them sweet life,
The honor lies with those who never yield the strife,
For if we knew not in the air moved deadly germ,
To seek our veins like some small, silent lethal worm,
We might not sadly yield all life, but bravely bear
Our share of danger hidden in the humid air.

Fight for thyself, oh man; for stranger and for friend,
For infancy and age, and for them all contend,
Though struggle bringeth pain, it yet may have a joy,
For those who tire not the White Plague to destroy.
How marvelous and grand would triumph o'er it be!
The blood, how warm in coursing, in strength and energy,
How mighty, too, the arm; how fast the feet would fly,
The brain, how busy; how unerring, full, the eye.

Oh men of Science, couldst thou hold it at thy will,
And make it lay its terrors down before thy skill,
To thee would gratitude erect illustrious name,
While history would write thee an immortal fame.
But, noble men, with thee upon the battle ground,
Where heroes of a sacrificing soul are found,
Are men who, for stranger, friend or neighbor,
Stand for duty's call—the men of humble Labor.

LABOR AND CONSCIENCE.

(By Prof. Ezra G. Grey.)

N the fitness of things, it seems eminently proper that all true unionists have a quiet consultation with their conscience to decide whether it is or is not to their interest to stand by the cause which betters their industrial conditions, makes them masters of their mind and time and toil and supplies them with requisites that removes the home from among the huts of poverty.

Some have fallen by the wayside, and aided those whose past record is blurred with so many black spots that the white can scarcely be distinguished as possessing even a cheering face to labor's welfare.

Some, too, have, under promise and persuasion, preferred, for themselves and associates, official station of uncertain tenure and reward to the confidence and steadfast devotion of a greater number of nobler men who have helped and stood ready to further help maintain and dignify labor and labor's friends.

Both have claimed that conscience has been their prompter.

Well, the lesson of last November developed the power and nobility of organized labor so effectively that, though not complete, twenty-four more months will almost certainly see it in its supremacy, and then the perfidy, treachery and purchasable quality and quantity of recusant regard and desertion of duty will go down to the foot of the class to be dismissed and sent without and far from the school doors of righteous contempt.

The clearest conscience is that which concerns itself about the soul's futurity. Next to it is the one which advises us to do and say only those things sanctioned by moral and divine law. The former is wholly between man and his God; the latter dependent upon that honor which is free from suspicion and corruption.

With the former, organized labor enters no individual or collective interference; upon the latter it stands as having sustained and dignified labor and made the lure of platitudinous promises of politicians and capitalists a test between honor and duty. Not only this, but it has placed honest labor above the beggary that pleads for a pittance; above the slavish yielding to conditions that keep the eye awake, the mind in worry, the body in pain, and the senses and faculties from that rest and repose which conduce to health, pleasure and the full enjoyment of physical nature.

A generous spirit will always pity weak manhood; and it will speak in commendation and be proud of those whose consciences move them to care for home and its attachments and be brave in waging warfare against the men and the means that place both endearments under the burden and slavery of outrageous, unremunerative toil.

No true unionist will place himself in a position that will make him feel the qualms or the stings of conscience; and he will not, if he stand by those who are urging forward industrial rights and liberties as against unconstitutional limitations, the oppressions of exacting employers, the tyrannic and despotic absolutism of grasping capitalists and the unscrupulous politicians who believe the workingman is but a tool he can dull or sharpen at his will and for his purpose.

Men and governments have often thrown aside conscience to satisfy mad ambition. The false prophets of religion, the scheming politician, the base assassins of virtue, the iconoclasts that worship money as their god, and the arrant thieves who steal labor from and the labor of the honest toiler, all have an elastic conscience moving a mean ambition to hold the reins over their fellow beings.

History records the barbarous maintenance of brutal, personal power over and often the suppression of many a cause benefiting humanity, and many of its pages tell of the punishment and death of those who supported and defended such noble undertakings. But the liberal and humane world has, however, looked upon such acts as unjustified. Indeed, such out-

rages have been and may again be cold, real, earnest incentives to revolution and war, and only have both been prevented by the spirit that prefers national and communicable peace. Nevertheless, that same spirit will persist in believing any law, edict or ruler, person or persons who enslave or would enslave the mind or burden the physical self or do or permit violence against it or against such a cause, will never be loved or esteemed as generous and wise.

No two persons can compel a third to submit to absolute dominance, unless their power is itself absolute in its duality. This was for a time the view of the ancients of what constituted absolutism, and they enforced it upon the Romans two hundred years before and for a hundred more after Rome became Italy's mistress, and yet they themselves finally saw it was but the mad, black Auster of ambition riding over conscience and destroying the liberty of thought, speech and action.

Rome fell; other governments have fallen, and others will fall under such absolute despotism. Still, the sad regret obtains that modern desires vie with the ancient view of absolutism, and there are men whose consciences yield to the lure of office and power and turns down the duty they owe their fellow beings at large.

Organized labor has not escaped this blight. Like the old Romans, the toilers of today are entering in their memorandums the names, the thoughts, the deeds and actions of those who have been of and for and with them, but have thrown their consciences as dainties to satisfy dogs inoculated with the rabies of the rich and ravenous hounds of the crushing, crunching capitalists and paltry paltroons of politics, especially those who seem to neither remember nor care for Abraham Lincoln's immortal admonition, "You can fool all of the people some of the time, some of the people all of the time, but not all of the people all of the time," and it is in this same voice that the great majority of organized labor speaks to such pliant acrobats. Labor has been fooled once; it has trusted once; it has been deceived once, but it will never be fooled, it will never trust and it will never be deceived again, and that is the silence but the command of its conscience.

Let every union man consult this conscience and ask it in plain, blunt terms whether he should approve or disapprove the injustice that has been thrown upon him and upon it by forces which menialized his labor and made his life almost that of a servile mendicant.

When he does this, it is more than probable his conscience will say to him:

> Be thou true to thy fellowman.
> If he laboreth with thee to live upon
> The fruits of honest toil, and sweet
> Will be thy sleep upon the soft
> And healthy pillow of a conscience
> Unburdened by biting remorse.

The Endless Chain.

(By J. B. P.)

How fast are you speeding on life's thoroughfare?
In gallop or canter, a pace or a walk?
Whichever it is, prithee, one moment spare
To the spirit of thought in a soulful talk.
We count the same hours, the same length reappears,
And nature returns with the same looking-glass,
And change comes not to the immutable years,
Their pace is the same as they endlessly pass.
Tomorrow's design may see shaping and style
Thrown aside as a fashion in fabrics of yore—
The thought of today may illumine awhile,
And yet all its robings have charmed us before.
The mausoleums of wealth will crumble away,
And the toiler return to forgotten dust.
We live but to die as goes by the long day,
To lie among moulding long useless from rust.
We shamble along 'midst the toil and the strife,
Waiting and watching for the rest-time and morn,
In the realm that knows only a radiant life,
Where age never wearies, grows old or forlorn.
But what is new in these thoughts? They're old in birth,
Just a play and pleasure of my twirling brain.
It will soon run its course over this old earth,
And yet it is one of an endless chain.

THE PASSING OF TIME.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Time is the present hour,
The past has fled.
Live today, tomorrow never yet
On human being arose or set.

ANNO DOMINI 1909 has come to us rich in possibilities. As time flies let us make the best of it always in the present hour. The habit of doing one's best day by day develops character and results in accumulating resources for future emergencies. There is so much satisfaction in work well done that less than our best is not to be considered.

Before us lies the realm of unreached ideals and the opportunity for achievement. Shall we realize those cherished ambitions? If the whole aim and purpose of existence, the object of our lives, waking or sleeping, impel the effort of ever reaching and striving toward those ideals, it will not be our fault if we fail. And a noble failure is in reality no failure. If we do not deserve success it is not to be expected—deserving it, we are often surprised at our own results of effort.

According to the foundations we have laid in the past, we may indulge expectations proportionately for the future's structure of success. We judge the future by the past, but because circumstances often change the relations of important facts, we can not always estimate accurately by this rule as to the natural course of events. Doing our best, we know as well as any seer can foretell that within the hidden mysteries of the future awaits for us the fruition of fond hopes and sweet realizations of life's bright dreams.

The inevitable hour of pain and sorrow will be somewhere in that mysterious future, too, but for earnest, persistent effort in the past the future holds a sure reward.

If a cobbler by trade, I will make it my aim
The best of all cobblers to be;
But if only a tinker, no tinker on earth
Shall mend an old kettle like me.

It is this spirit of honest endeavor that brings substantial results.

Little by little, day by day, perseverance may remove the limitations we find so fretting to our lives and so irritating to our aspirations. But whatever fortunes the future holds for us the obstacles we have surmounted, instead of stumbling blocks, will prove to have been but stepping stones to success Every worthy effort we have made to overcome whatever stands in our way—every victory over self—we come to recognize as wholesome discipline in life's campaign.

In the passing of years there is consolation in the knowledge that we need not live but one day at the time. Optimism will help us over the rough places in our path.

Hope and experience will teach us to borrow no trouble on any subject. Worry never averts calamity, nor does it add one particle to our comfort and happiness. In the flight of time, experience compensates us for the loss of youth's illusions, and teaches us the beauty of unselfishness and sympathy. The lessons of experience teach us brotherhood. Unselfishness and sympathy will keep the heart warm and tender in the glow of its own sunshine.

We are launched well into another year. The yule log has burned to embers, the merry bells have heralded in the new year —the Christian festival that points humanity forward and upward as well as backward has passed and labor's routine is resumed.

How well we act our part will be what counts when this year's work is finished. Unselfishly we must do our part to help in lifting the world's burdens. Such lifting helps us to prove worthy of our own work and perform a duty to ourselves as well as the public. This is one principle of our organization.

"What do we live for if it is not to make life less difficult for one another?"

O, toiling men and women along the practical road of everyday existence, how do you answer? Organized labor will do its part. The majority of the human fam-

ily must ever live by the sweat of the brow and added to that unalterable law, the custom of civilization decrees that an element of parasitic life must also be sustained by the toil of this majority. Are we meeting such obligations hopefully and unselfishly? Doing the best we know is all that will be required of us.

"They live longest who live best." Let us not make the mistake of believing that he who escapes labor lives best, for in "God's field of harvest" no man was ever created without his appointed task.

All are architects of Fate,
Working in these walls of Time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme.

As time passes let us all do our own work with our own tools to the best of our ability and the Master Builder will count us good workmen when quitting time comes.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

(By Alphonse H. Henryot.)

(Translated from the French in our November and December, 1907, Issues.)

FOR obvious reasons we can not all serve in the army or navy, and not all of us were afforded the opportunity offered our war veterans to serve the country or government on the battlefield, arms in hand. Nor is there any possibility for all of us to enjoy the advantages of the position of an employe of the administration in Washington, or of one in the postal service; or to serve on the police force.

When the wage-earner has reached the limit of his physical capacities, when his power to labor is exhausted and he had not the rare chance to accumulate a little fortune to live on in his old age, he has no other alternative but to starve, or to go to the poorhouse, or else commit suicide.

Should the reader be in doubt as to this actually being the conditions confronting the incapacitated superannuated worker, then I would advise him to peruse the reports and periodical statements issued by our great life insurance companies. Statistical data presented in these publications will show the reader how insignificant is the number of wage-workers and persons engaged in small business enterprises who are so fortunate as to accumulate enough money to save themselves and family from deprivation after having gone through a protracted sickness, or after an accident has put an end to their existence.

Our U. B. pays, in case of death of a member, several hundred dollars to his family or beneficiary; it also pays from $100 to $400 to a member who has become disabled and incapacitated for work through accident. But so far there is nothing being done for the sustenance of the member that has become physically unable to any longer follow the trade and unable to earn his own living. The superannuated wage-earner is left helpless, neither the union nor the community nor society at large will assist the poor fellow.

I have before me a paper published in England, conveying the news that the trade unions of Great Britain, through their representatives in parliament, are demanding of that body the enactment of a law providing for "old age pension" for toilers over 60 years of age, payable from government funds at the rate of £2 per month, which is equal to $10 in American money. Germany, through the efforts of the Socialist party members of parliament, has inaugurated a superannuation system fifteen or more years ago. The amount of pension paid the superannuated in Germany is not very large. It is considerably below the amount asked for by the British labor representatives. Yet, by establishing the sytem, by paying an annuity to the superannuated toiler, as small as it may be, the government acknowledges the equity and soundness of the principle underlying the feature, viz: that when the toiler has attained an age

where his services are no longer profitable to the employer, it rightfully becomes the duty of the commonwealth for whose maintenance he has toiled forty-five years or more, to provide him with the necessary means of subsistence and keep him from want.

In Austria as well as in France the superannuation problem is at this time under consideration by the respective legislative bodies and no doubt these countries will soon follow Germany's example.

Thus seeing the great European countries provide or contemplating the providing for the sustenance of the superannuated toiler, one is naturally inclined to ask the question: Why is there no voice being raised in this country demanding that legislature enact similar laws in behalf of our invalids of toil?

Not only are we here in this country showing the old, aged toiler the cold shoulder, but the American Federation of Labor conventions have repeatedly rejected propositions bearing on the subject, thus placing themselves on record as being adverse to old age pensions. On what ground were the delegates to these conventions opposing the propositions? Were they too dignified to acknowledge the fact that poverty exists among the people of the class to which they belong, or were they ignorant of the fact that there are untold numbers of wage-earners even in this country who after a life-long struggle to feed and enrich a class of parasites are unable to save enough from their meagre earnings to have something to live on in their declining years?

Would these delegates have voiced the views and sentiments of their constituents on the matter instead of their own, no doubt but the A. F. of L. conventions would have declared for old age pension.

Now, let us consider what means there may be available for us to bring the subject before the public.

Would an effort to bring it before the various state legislatures meet with success, or should it be carried directly to congress in Washington? It is very doubtful that either one or the other course will lead to the desired result, for the very reason that we, the workingmen of this country, have as yet not learned to make intelligent and profitable use of the ballot box, of our constitutional and logical right to send men of our own class as our mouthpieces into legislatures. We allow and even assist our enemies to send men of their class to legislatures by voting for their candidates and after they are elected we beg them to pass laws in our interest.

This reminds me of the fable where the sheep appealed to the wolf for protection. We are begging for favors while, by reason of our superiority as producers of wealth over the parasites, the class in power, we ourselves should be the supreme and commanding force.

In our damnable forbearance we allow the parasites to be the masters over us, economically and politically. They being in possession of the means of production, they control the industry, the legislature, the government, the judiciaries and the whole nation. They use their power to shape and interpret the laws in their own interest and to the detriment of the toiler and producer.

In political as well as in industrial life the toiler plays the roll of the beggar Lazarus, who was lying at the rich man's gate, full of sores, and contented himself with the crumbs falling from the rich man's table.

How much longer, wage-earners, will you play the role of Lazarus?

✣ ✣ ✣

One of the greatest wrongs of modern society is its almost entire disregard for the wellbeing of those of its members who are its very mainstay and to whom it owes its existence—its non-providing for those who above any others are entitled to a life of comfort and ease and deserving of consideration when their power to labor is exhausted or old age, infirmity or indigence overtakes them; its disregard for the toilers, the producers of wealth. Or would any one dare to maintain, especially in these days, where the cost of living is so exceedingly high and opportunities for employment so scarce, that the wage-earner in general can save enough money from his scanty earnings to live on in his old age?

It requires no study of the works of our great savants on political economy, nor need we have recourse to statistical data collected by the government, experience and daily events must lead even the casual observer to the conclusion that when sickness prevents the average worker from following his vocation a few weeks it takes but a short time when he finds himself without the necessary means of subsistence, with his pocketbook and his stomach empty. And when sickness or idleness should last some months he and his family are doomed to privation and destitution. In these cases fortunate indeed are those who have parents or friends or who belong to a union that will come to their assistance and spare them the humiliation of an appeal to some charitable society for relief, with possible disappointment at that.

The panic of 1893 to 1898 remains still fresh in the memory of many wage-earners and their families. At that time, here in our Eastern cities, parish soup houses were established. These institutions were besieged daily by hungry throngs and after patiently waiting an hour or two and enduring much squeezing and shuffling one would get a bowl of thin soup. In some instances a man would be more fortunate, being offered an opportunity to earn 50 cents a day at whitewashing the walls and ceilings of a church basement. Yet we also recall the fact that during the period of industrial depression here above mentioned, the cases of suicide among the unemployed reached an unprecedented high percentage.

I myself recall quite a number of cases among my own acquaintance where men with families had, from their own and their children's earnings, succeeded in having a bank account, or had a deposit in a building and loan association. Scarcely had the panic made its appearance when they found the doors of these institutions closed upon them. They lost all their savings of many years and had to begin saving anew with as small a guarantee for the security of their money in the future.

Coming back to our original subject, let us see what are the reasons we advance and on what grounds we are asking for old age pensions payable from government funds.

We are told that our war veterans have risked their health, life and limbs on the battlefield in behalf of the nation and country. Well and good, this, in many instances, is undoubtedly true, yet records show that 75 per cent. of those who during the civil war enlisted in the army or navy did not "smell powder," unless it be rice powder (poudre de riz) that a commissioned officer smelled when enjoying the company of some of the fair sex. Nevertheless, I readily concede that the nation owes its war veterans due and liberal recognition for their services, but is not the nation equally indebted to that numerous class of its people who by their toil and likewise at the risk of their health, life and limbs contributes, in a much larger degree than any other class, to the nation's greatness and prestige and the country's prosperity?

Are not the miners, the men employed on railroads, the men who build them, the building mechanics, the sailors and thousands of other workers who in following their vocation are risking their lives for the benefit of the commonwealth, not also entitled to the same consideration as our war veterans?

Far be it from me to belittle the services rendered the country by our army or navy, but I venture to maintain that had all our government officials, all our war veterans and all other persons now drawing pension, been overtaken by death years ago, even had they never lived, we would not have missed them. The country would still prosper, the world would not have gone asunder and the earth would have tranquilly continued its course around the sun as of thousands of centuries gone by.

But let us suppose that for the small space of time of two weeks only, from a common impulse, every toiler, man, woman and child, would cease to toil, what would be the result? Only two weeks of cessation of toil would suffice to convince the world that the toiler is the only human being indispensable on earth.

It is the toiler who makes the wheels of industry go around, he operates that

great machinery of production which feeds, clothes and houses all mankind.

I am fully aware that in my conclusions and deductions I am greatly at variance with the august persons at the head of governments and the illustrious captains of industry whom we allow to guide our destinies. In their eyes only those who are pledged to kill their fellow being at the master's bidding are deserving of consideration. By them you are not recognized as a hero unless by your own hand, or by your ingenuity you have been crushing or instrumental in crushing the opposition to capitalistic interests. If instead of engaging in the man-killing vocation you have by useful labor contributed to the uplifting and well being of humanity, your efforts to that effect count for naught. You may have built thousands of houses for the shelter of the plain people and hundreds of palaces for the millionaires, still your life-long toil, that enabled the rich to live in comfort and luxury, does not entitle you to any pension when you are old and physically unable to labor any longer.

It is of no concern and matters not how many millions of human beings you have safely carried on our railroads, or on our modern sea and ocean crafts, you have received your compensation for your services and must not expect any further consideration and no pension in your old age.

You may, at the risk of your own life, have saved the life of some other human being and may have been awarded a medal for heroism, but should you yourself meet with an accident and in consequence become incapacitated for work and unable to earn a living you may take your medal to the pawnshop, use the proceeds for the purchase of a pistol and send a bullet through your brain, unless you prefer to die of starvation or in some other manner.

This is truly and inevitably the fate awaiting many of the superannuated or disabled wage-earners. Is it equity? Is this doing justice to the toiler, is it right that such conditions be allowed to obtain?

I say no, and a thousand times, no. And let me assure my brother workers that the time will come when the patience of the laboring people will be exhausted and they will no longer go without food or shelter when sick or thrown out of employment. The time will come when the workers will rise in their might against conditions where a man that has killed or was trained to kill other fellow beings is granted a pension while the man who has toiled all his life in order that society could exist and prosper is neglected, scorned at and left to misery and want when incapacitated for work.

When that time has arrived the workers of this country will have sense enough to follow the example of their brothers in Europe and likewise demand the enactment by congress of an "old age and invalid pension law."

As to the amount of pension that congress should allow the superannuated or invalid wage-earner in this country, it will largely depend on the degree of self-esteem we may develop and put in evidence when the proper time has come. If we go begging before the representatives of the capitalist class for the passage of such a law, a piteous alms, in the shape of some insignificant, inadequate provisions may be forthcoming, but if by that time we have elected to congress a sufficient number of representatives of our own class, the law will provide for an amount of pension that will enable the recipient to live comfortably and decently.

Here is a proposition for my brother wage-earners to consider and act upon intelligently and with determination.

The American Railway Association officially approves of the substitution of the telephone for the telegraph for the blocking and dispatching of trains. It is known by all railway men that the telephone is much less reliable, but this fact is completely outweighed in the minds of the railway owners by the fact that the telephone is cheaper and can be operated by low-paid, unorganized and comparatively unskilled girls, instead of requiring trained men who must be paid higher wages and who have a way of organizing for their own protection against the companies' impositions.—New York Evening Call.

WHICH WILL WIN?

(By H. B. Moyer.)

HIGH up in some lofty steeple, supported mayhap by only a thin plank for scaffolding, or on a narrow scaffold swung in mid-air alongside of an office building, can be found the cool, courageous, skillful union carpenter.

Below him, throngs of people, all unmindful of the risks assumed by the man above, or of the skilled craftsmanship necessary in his chosen vocation, sway to and fro along the crowded streets.

Through snow and sleet and cold and heat the carpenter toils. For what? A mere existence, a stipend that would not supply the average employer with cigars, or his wife with matinee money.

There are easier and more lucrative ways of earning a mere living than being a carpenter, one may say. And, likewise, there are better and safer ways of eking out an existence than by pounding steel on the top of a modern sky-scraper. But the fact remains that someone has to do the woodwork and someone has to pound the steel.

The statement that the union carpenter is a skilled mechanic leaves no room for argument. The carpenter's daily work, the demands made upon his ingenuity as a craftsman, are proof enough of this. And yet the average carpenter does not receive any more money than the average molder or machinist, or other "ground floor" mechanic, and not nearly as much as the glassworker or others which could be mentioned.

Prior to the formation of the U. B. of C. and J., the average wages received by the carpenters were almost as small as those received by the unskilled laborer in the ditch. And it is only concentrated effort that has brought the wage scale up to a plane approaching that commanded by the other skilled trades.

And yet there are those who stand outside the fold and accept the advances in wages made possible by the efforts of the carpenters' union and whine, "What good are labor unions?"

Almost any great power can be exercised for good or bad, and it need only be cited that not one of the building trades crafts is overpaid, which proves that nothing unreasonable has been asked for by organized labor.

Capital pools its money and increases its dividends, and that is called business.

Labor pools its abilities and seeks to obtain just recompense, and that, according to the employers' version, is "anarchy," "socialism," and everything else that stands for violence or class hatred. There can be no injustice in asking for what is one's due.

The labor question will possibly never be decided satisfactorily. Human minds can never be unanimous on any subject, and so long as there is greed in man, and gold satisfies that greed, capital cannot be expected to hold an unbiased opinion of men who seek to diminish his source of revenue.

"Unionism," says the moneyed speaker, "destroys individualism. A union man must either rise or fall with his mates. Without individualism there can be no ambition."

Could any argument be more silly? Would it not be equally as ridiculous to say that a man earning $4 a day would not do as much work or as good work at that rate as he would at $1.50 per day?

It is not, perhaps, in order to compare a good workman with a horse, but it goes without saying that a well-fed horse will do more work than a half-starved one will. The man who is trying to figure out how he is going to pay the rent, keep the house and clothe the little ones on $9 a week isn't in condition to devote his entire mind to his work. A healthy mind is fully as necessary in successful undertakings as a healthy body.

However, no person can be fully satisfied for any length of time. As an illustration of this, the following little story may be cited:

A farmer, with a strong sense of humor,

placed a sign reading as follows outside his house:

"Anyone who is perfectly satisfied can have this farm for the asking."

The next day a happy looking man made application for the farm.

"Are you perfectly satisfied and contented?" asked the farmer.

"I am!" replied the stranger.

"Well, then, what in the blankety blank do you want of this farm?" queried the farmer with a grin.

Down deep in every employer's heart—down below the surface of greed—is a strong conviction that organized labor has the same right to exist as organized capital. So long, however, as he can continue to reap the major portion of the workingmen's earnings for himself the employer is not going to acknowledge the fact.

Public opinion is rapidly growing against organized capital, for the reason that capital is attempting to burn both ends of the candle by cutting wages on one end and raising prices on the other. Capital has been bumping against public opinion fairly successfully for some time, but some day it will find itself in the same predicament as a man named Brown, of whom I recently heard. Brown was a member of a political club, and one day he was kicked out of the club door. A passer-by picked him up, and asked him what the trouble was.

"Well, you see, it's like this," replied Brown when he had recovered his wits. "There are nine Smiths in that club, and I am advocating a Brown for candidate. But you wait. I'm going in and throw them all out one by one. You count 'em!"

A moment later a huddled up body came hurtling through the door.

"One!" counted the passer-by.

"Wait a minute!" yelled the huddled up man. "Don't count yet; it is only me again!"

A handful of capitalists are howling, "More dividends, higher prices, and lower wages!"

Two million union workingmen are asking for the right to exist as men should.

Which will win?

FALL IN LINE.

(By William J. Shields.)

THE strength of the trade union movement cannot be measured by the size of its enrolled membership, any more than can the strength of the nation be sized up by its standing army, or by the number of armed cruisers bearing its flag. These may be the outward appearance, the visible signs of power, but they represent in both cases only the nucleus of real strength. The trade union movement, leaving out of consideration financial resources, must as an ultimate conclusion, place its dependency on the loyalty and patriotism of the membership, who are willing to respond to the society call for aid under any and all circumstances. The numbers of loyal members in the trade union movement are naturally large, men of broad intellect, giving the best they possess that not only the existence of the society may be perpetuated but that the social changes hoped for may be realized. The time is with us now for all to show this same sense of concern, not because our cause is in danger of going down in defeat, but to strengthen our trade union army in view of any possible future adversities. The per cent of members that are unable to see the great necessity of the movement from its many beneficial standpoints is altogether too large. Many are apt to forget in short order the privileges and blessings coming through the instrumentality of the movement. Our minds should be centered on the necessity of working in harmony with all the members, or permit those willing to work to do so as best they can. In all walks of life we see the pernicious results arising from antagonism on the part of those iden-

tified with a given undertaking, on the other hand we see the successes of those who have marched shoulder to shoulder, elbows touching, towards the attainments of the end in view. Large enterprises have succeeded only when all connected with them have shown their unswerving devotion to the interests of the whole and when each individual has loyally performed the duty intrusted to him. The bundle of sticks has ever been and ever will be a forceable object lesson. The fundamental idea of trade union operation is that of advancing the interests of the individual, through his union with others. This cannot succeed if discordant or antagonistic elements are permitted. Such influences are opposed to the underlying principles of the system and bring confusion, chaos and ruin. Only when every member of our order has been in line have the greatest results been achieved. It moved forward, silently and resistlessly, it has forced to our attention the necessity of living within the principle of each for all and all for each.

To the narrow and selfish course pursued by those who would either rule or ruin can be traced more of the suffering and loss occasioned by individuals than to any other one source. Such a course accomplishes no useful purpose. Its ends are always of a destructive nature. It never builds up. It always pulls down. It is the occasion of more disquietude and loss than can ever be overcome and repaired by any amount of earnestness and co-operation.

Factional controversies have done more to retard progress than have all mistakes in judgment and all dishonesties on the part of individuals combined. They have wrenched and torn many beneficial propositions; brought to naught the efforts of those moved only by a desire to better conditions; created suspicions that have destroyed plans which would have come to a successful issue along harmonious and normal lines, and otherwise left in their wake a trail of devastation worthy of consideration as a landmark to be avoided by those hereafter tempted to pursue the same path.

The interests of the individual must always be subservient to the great majority which makes the existence and protection of the individual a possibility. The greatest good to the greatest number is a principle vitally interwoven with the continued existence of things. When one undertakes to profit unduly at the expense of others, it follows, if he succeeds, others must be occasioned a corresponding loss. This will right itself in time and the one who temporarily advances himself at the expense of others will be forced to an accounting in one form or another.

Our U. B. is a small democracy, every individual has a right to express himself upon every question touching its management. If he fails to do so he has no right to complain. If he does so and the majority is against him he has no moral right to object. He may be right and the majority may be wrong, but he knew when he became a member of the organization that he was merging his individual rights with many thousands of others for his own greater safety and the better protection of his industrial rights.

I feel that I am safe in saying that this thought obtains generally with the membership. The evils of the character referred to in this article are disappearing and the trade union interests are going forward at an ever increasing ratio of progress. One of the strongest evidences of this is the condition of our organization in its contest with Citizen Alliance influence. Even when that powerful antagonistic influence sought our destruction, appealing to the courts to restrain the force of motion, the organization has never ceased its forward movement. It possibly retarded for a time the onward march but the results are that labor has forced to the attention of the people of the country, through the recent political campaign, its grievance against abridging the workers' liberties, with the result that from this on fuller justice will be accorded the wage-earner. The experience has demonstrated the feeling toward labor of society as a whole, with the result that labor has a better understanding of its position than ever before. In the summing up we can justify our existence and qualify for the work to come.

For upward of a third of a century the great trade union movement has been growing naturally and conservatively. Many of the errors due to primitive conditions and environments have been removed and at this time we are pressing forward the interest of the system from a higher standpoint than ever before. This means that we must evidence a higher degree of efficiency in order that we keep pace with the institution of which we are exponents. We must do more than make converts, more than simply agitate; we need to gain and keep the confidence of all old converts and cater to the good will of society as a whole. We should ever keep on guard to diminish straying of the membership through loss of faith. We must in our own person worthily represent the institution of which we are representatives. The trade union system is now passing through changes that herald a new era and we individually must do our part to speed the coming change, to spread the truth and to impress upon all people what is the real practicable value of trade union organization. With such a purpose this new era shall witness not the surrender of fields already won, nor the dismemberment of unions already enlisted. Rather it shall witness the irresistible forward march of the great trade union army in ever-swelling numbers, with a constantly-increasing interest in the protection of home and union and in the development of all things that go to make each generation better and happier and wiser than the one that preceded it.

RELATION OF RURAL POPULATIONS TO THE INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM.

(By John Hayes Barnett.)

WHEN I come in contact with those in rural communities who disclaim all knowledge of the problems which confront the urban activities, it causes me to give some time to a study of "The Relation of Rural Districts to the Industrial Problem." This is the excuse I would offer for inflicting these reflections upon those who shall take the time to read them. It is a fact that the great questions which the urban man has to face are lost in the haze of distance to the average village and farm population. They are not in touch with the vital things of city life. Frequently I have been informed, and that in all sincerity, that the problem of labor and capital is of little interest to the man in the country and small town, and he knows nothing of it.

To me it seems a very narrow view of life that loses itself in its immediate surroundings, and can see no vital interest to itself outside of its own narrow horizon. Selfishness lies not alone in refusing to give, but often it is a greater mark of selfism to refuse to receive, especially to receive that which will broaden one's view of life and its widening influences and responsibilities.

One of the conditions which, to my mind, augments the difficulty of an early solution of the industrial problem is the oft-repeated confessions of men of affairs in our smaller places. "We have never come in touch with those things. We have no unions here, and consequently can know nothing of the question," is the way they usually state it. It might be said that as long as they do not come into touch with the problems they have failed to become factors in it, but it is my purpose to show the fallacy of such a line of reasoning. I believe organized labor has failed to grasp the real importance of rural populations as a factor in the struggle for industrial supremacy. Capital has realized the value of at least making an effort to give their side of the controversies which frequently agitate the industrial world. What has been the result? When men show any disposition to seriously discuss the situation it is generally to the disadvantage of the wage-earner. So I come to you with my message of "The

Relation of Rural Populations to the Industrial Problem.''

1. If the men of affairs are ignorant of the principles of unionism, if their sole knowledge of economics is such as they have learned in a study of men who have written from the standpoint of statistics regardless of the human element which is a large factor in the economic situation, how can we expect men of lesser opportunities to learn to know anything of these things? Yet these very men are recruiting the ranks of urban labor every day. They reach the cities with distorted, if any, ideas of what unionism is, and in consequence they are inclined to be antagonistic rather than open-minded on the subject. Let us look at the situation fairly: According to the census report for 1900 the per cent of urban total population has increased from 3.4 per cent. to 33.1 per cent. While to a certain extent immigration has helped in this, yet a large part of the increase has been due to the movement of the rural population to the cities. This is shown by table XXXVI of the statistics of population for 1900. The North Atlantic division of states shows an actual loss of 238,865 in rural population. As opposed to this we find an increase in urban and semi-urban population of about four millions. Five states in the north central division show an actual rural loss of 138,315, as against an urban and semi-urban gain of over two millions. There are only two instances of urban loss of population: Nebraska shows a falling off of 52,085, and Nevada 4,011. I believe this proves that a large per cent. of the total increase can be traced directly to the movement of the rural workers to the cities, especially when we realize that a large part of our new foreign population naturally gravitates to the country. Take the last two communities in which I have lived and we find good examples of the fact that the immigrants are crowding the American-born off the farms and out of the villages, with the natural result of increasing the movement cityward. Doon, Iowa, is fast filling up with Hollanders, and that without increasing the total population of the town, a place of about 600. The farms are passing into the hands of the same peoples. Zumbrota, Minn., where I now reside, has had the same experience with the Scandinavian speaking peoples. Yet such places as these have been left in ignorance of the problems of the city, while their young people, and many of the older ones, are becoming a large factor in making the solution of the problem more difficult.

2. Our rural men of moderate means are also wending their way cityward, and investing their money. They are becoming the urban employers of labor. They often know nothing and care less about the problems until such time as they have become employers. They then only see the many questions that are involved from the one standpoint, that of the one who furnishes the capital. With this distorted view he naturally becomes an impediment to the early solving of the difficult problem of how to bring about industrial peace. Frequently his only view of a living wage is such as he has gained in a community where commodities are disposed of at half the price they bring in the city market. His view of a work day that is reasonable is formed by his knowledge of hours of labor existing upon the farm. He can see no just reason why things should be different in the factories. His view of child labor is founded upon the conditions existing in the small corner of the earth where he has lived. Has he ever seen children injured by laboring on the farm? Not that he knows of. Why then should so much ado be made about keeping the boys and girls from laboring and earning something? Of course the children in the rural districts had a chance to attend school during the winter. Why not have the city boys and girls do the same, or if that were not possible have them attend the night schools that are so plentiful? They know nothing of the wear and tear upon the nervous system of the young laborers. Nothing of the irksomeness of ten to twelve hours a day locked up in a building whose atmosphere is vitiated. Of course the farm children have plenty of fresh air, but how little do our rural magnates realize that the air of a factory building has lost its purity, and how often it is disease laden. We can not attribute

their lack of sympathy to hard-heartedness. It is simply a lack of appreciation of the actual conditions. They do not mean, always, to be cruel, if they knew the conditions as they are many would endeavor to right them. They look upon the agitation they meet in the cities as merely the work of demagogues, so why should they pay any heed to what is said? The fact is, they are busy men and have not the time to investigate for themselves. This being the case, they are willing to take the representations of the men who are handling their investments, and we know this is not a safe course to pursue.

3. Another phase of the "Relation of Rural Populations to the Industrial Problem" is the fact that the farmer, the village merchant, sees no connection between the prices of produce and the industrial conditions in the urban districts. Of course he realizes that the market value fluctuates with the changes brought about by the demand. Yet to the average rural man there is no vital connection between the labor market in far off Chicago, Philadelphia or New York. They only dimly seem to realize something of this in a panic like that of 1893. Its lesson is forgotten as soon as business picks up again.

4. The problem before the friends of fair conditions today is that of impressing the residents of the rural districts with the fact that one part of society can not suffer without all feeling it. To cause them to see the difference between the conditions as they exist on the farm or in the village and those of the city. To give them a true view of the factory life, that it is not a kindergarten for the training of children through play.

The question then arises, How may this be done? I have a few suggestions to make along this line, and offer them for what they are worth. I realize the work can not be accomplished in a day, or a year, but will take time and patience. There may even be times when it will seem useless to go on, but that will be just the time to work the harder, and I am sure results will come.

My plan, briefly, is this: Let all the organizations of labor join together in the forming of a bureau of education. Let them place a competent, conservative man at its head. He should be a man of broad views, one who can see the ethical phases of the questions involved and give expression to them. He should be a man whose zeal for the cause he represents does not run away with his better judgment.

This bureau should be given the power and means that it might propagate a true view of unionism and its purposes. This could be done through getting in touch with the various local rural papers. The managers of the papers should be approached and shown the value of the matter as a space filler. Where they felt they could not go to the expense of the composition, arrangements might be made to furnish it in plates for the mere cost of transportation.

The secretary of the bureau should be in touch with conservative speakers that could be sent into communities as requested to present the issues from an ethical standpoint. No one should be used in this connection that is the least demagogic, or one-sided. The expenses could be met by each organization represented in the bureau using a portion of its defense fund. This would be a legitimate use of the money, as the best defense after all is the enlightenment of public sentiment on the questions involved, and that before war measures are necessary. The more thorough knowledge of these things gained by our rural populations insures the more power to solve the problems.

As a concluding thought I would suggest that while this bureau might be a branch of the American Federation of Labor, I believe better service would be rendered if it was untrammeled by such relation. It would be better to have the secretary amenable to either the presidents of the various national bodies or to a board composed of one member from each national organization, such board selected by the suffrage of the rank and file. But I believe that this could be delegated to the presidents acting for their organizations.

Patience is a plant
That grows not in all gardens.

WHAT I SAW AT OUR GENERAL OFFICE.

(By Sam Botterill.)

HAVING been elected by our general convention at Salt Lake City as one of the seven delegates to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opened at Denver, Colo., on Nov. 9, 1908, I proceeded to that city by way of Indianapolis on invitation of our General President and General Secretary, and the short time I spent there was devoted to an examination of the present quarters of our general office, and the methods used to accomplish the vast amount of work and business that necessarily falls to the general office to dispose of. I was impressed with the present location of our general office, as being very central and in the heart of the business center of Indianapolis, and located in one of the best buildings of the city, and the general officers are to be congratulated for their choice of a temporary home, and so far as the quarters in which the business of the general office is being done at the present time, nothing could be desired except room, room, and proper protection against fire. And so far as room was concerned to do the necessary business of the general office the lack of it was painfully evident at every step I took in my examination of our present general headquarters, and while I am satisfied that every available inch of space is carefully used, yet my inspection convinced me that the great inconvenience from want of room must retard the work of the general office, and as I examined the large office force and the smallness of the departments in which they had to do their work in and the cramped conditions for lack of space that the clerks have to do their work, I was more than convinced that our organization took the right step when it determined to build a permanent headquarters for itself, in which ample room could be obtained to do the clerical work of the organization and properly protect the records of the general office. For as I went through the various departments I observed the manner in which the valuable records of our organization had to be piled up on one another for want of space, and as a matter of course they must be at the complete mercy of a fire should one occur in the building in which at present our general office is located. I was pleased to observe the systematic manner in which the work of the general office is done. The General President department keeps at least two stenographers at work all the time, in sending out answers upon questions of law and appeals, and procedure and advice, and as I looked at the large amount of mail that comes each day to the General President I saw at once that he had a reasonable excuse for delays that sometimes take place in answering the great number of correspondents, and that to answer so large a mail each day must sometimes make a man's brain weary.

The General Secretary's department is of necessity the department in which the greatest number of clerks are employed, and I feel free to say that I was astonished at the great amount of business that is transacted in that department. The voluminous correspondence seems to keep the General Secretary and his stenographers busy all the time, answering complaints, correcting mistakes of the various financial secretaries and examining claims and distributing them to the several departments over which he presides. One of the most important and interesting departments in connection with the General Secretary's office is the card system, or general record of each member of the organization, and one is wafted as it were into wonderland as one looks on the seemingly innumerable drawers in which are placed or stored the card record of each of the quarter of a million of members of our organization, and in order that I might test the accuracy of the records of that department I examined my own card record and several other members whom I knew well, and found the records absolutely complete and accurate and great praise

is due General Secretary Duffy for devising a plan so perfect as to place the history of each member so far as his due card is concerned at the command of the general office and the organization. I next visited the department of the General Treasurer, over which the genial and courteous Brother Thomas Neale presides, and noticed the painstaking manner in which the business of that department was performed, and in order that I might satisfy myself that the records of that department were kept correctly I asked permission to examine the papers in the cases of several members of our organization who had died in the district in which I live, and I found the papers and records to be correct in every particular, and great credit must be given to our General Treasurer for the splendid system he has in vogue for keeping a correct record of all payments for claims and the general financial business of our organization. In that department the want of more room was very apparent. The filing of the records in each claim takes up considerable space and as the room space at the disposal of the General Treasurer is limited, the records have to be closely packed on top of one another, which makes it very inconvenient to refer to them, and in addition puts that important part of the history of our organization in jeopardy should a fire take place in that building. After my inspection of our general office was completed I accompanied our General President and our General Treasurer on a visit to our new general office building, which is located on a street about three western blocks from the business center, just far enough away from the incessant noise incident to business centers of large cities like Indianapolis. But from observation of the trend of the business life of that city I am satisfied that as the business center of Indianapolis expands, which must take place as the population of that city is largely increasing each year, it will expand towards the street on which our new general office is being built, and as a result of such an expansion the building will form part of the business center and thereby greatly increase in value.

When we arrived at the building and I saw the very respectable locality in which the building is located, I could not suppress my admiration for the good judgment exercised by those who selected the place for our new general office, as it is being built in one of the most respectable parts of Indianapolis.

The building is situated on the corner of a street and of course will have ample light on that side and on the other side its light is protected by an alleyway of some twelve or fourteen feet in width, and as the back of the building does not reach the property line within at least twenty feet the building all around it has ample protection for light and air.

The building itself is built of brick, with a white pressed brick front, which gives to the building a very imposing appearance and every modern practical idea is used in the construction to protect the building against fire, and when the new office is completed there will be plenty of room not only to do the business of our organization in today, but the future expansion of our organization, should it reach to a million members, the office room in the building can be made to accommodate that great growth. And when the building is completed, according to the plans for the front elevation, I am sure we will have one of the most substantial and imposing buildings in the city of Indianapolis and a building that no member of our organization will feel ashamed to enter.

"Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God" is one of the fine old maxims that have come down to us from the revolutionary days of 1776. It is as true now as it was then; and the tyranny of unjust judges in our own land is no less to be resisted than the tyranny of a foreign king. He who professes anything but contempt for a court that perverts the law and prostitutes justice, just because it is a judge who commits the wrong, is actually a partner in the guilt.—New York Evening Call.

THE BOYCOTT IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

(New York Call.)

SENATOR SPOONER, Presidents Hadley and Eliot, to say nothing of Post, Parry and Van Cleave and other gentlemen who wax eloquent or hysterical in denouncing the boycott as "hostile to the spirit of American institutions," presume to forget the American history they must have learned in grammar school, if not at their mothers' knees. In fact, one of the most striking episodes of the early struggle for American independence took the form of a boycott—a boycott which directly affected innocent persons in order that through them it might strike and injure the real enemy—a boycott, it may be added, which involved coercion of "the disinterested public" and was even accompanied by physical violence.

When the British government resolved to make the American colonists contribute to the public revenues by imposing a slight tax upon tea and certain other articles imported into America, and yet refused to allow the colonists the right of representation and self-government which they desired, the advocates of independence—who were then but a minority of the population, but a very active and efficient minority as well as a growing one—did not confine themselves to passive resistance or moral suasion. They did not at once appeal to arms, because they knew they had not yet the strength to make such an appeal successful, and because they believed their purpose might be accomplished without actual insurrection.

The word "boycott" was then unknown. But the thing, by whatever name it might be called, suggested itself to the patriots as the best means to defeat the government, either by the home government to surrender its pretensions to tax the colonists without granting them representation or else by provoking it to more drastic measures which would incite the masses of the colonial population to demand and work and fight for national independence.

Without any sanction of law—nay, in plain defiance of the law—they organized societies whose members were pledged not to buy a pound of tea or any other article upon which duty had been paid. They carried on a vigorous agitation to extend the membership of these societies and enforce their pledge. They did not stop with this. They branded every man or woman who refused to accept the pledge and boycott duty-paying articles as an enemy of freedom and a traitor to colonial interests. They made the name "loyalist" as odious as "scab" or "blackleg" has ever since become. They ostracized those who bought duty-paying goods, refused to trade with them, to give them employment, to maintain social intercourse with them, published satires and lampoons against them, mocked and insulted them in public meetings, in the streets, even in the churches, and by all means sought to compel those whom they could not persuade to join in the boycott.

In a double sense this policy worked injury to others than the British government, against which it was directly aimed. In so far as it succeeded in cutting off the sales of tea and other dutiable articles, it caused heavy loss to British and American merchants who had, in the ordinary course of their legitimate business, bought such goods and imported them and paid the duty on them as required by law. On a still larger scale did boycott injure vast numbers of colonists who cared nothing about independence or representation, who did not mind paying a few pence a year in taxes, and only wanted to be let alone to live their lives in their own way without meddling in politics or being meddled with by politicians. These were, against their own will, forced to take sides and either to share the hardships and help bear the burdens of the struggle for independence or else to endure persecution at the hands of the active patriots.

Nor did the boycotters stop even here. On more than one occasion they resorted to intimidation or violence against rev-

enue officers, against merchants who submitted to the imposition of duties, or against citizens who sympathized with the government. One particular riot committed by these boycotters has been immortalized in our school histories and in patriotic song and story and has been held up before us in our childhood days as a splendid example of civic virtue on the part of our Puritan forefathers, under the name of the Boston Tea Party.

We would only remind the eminent gentlemen who now discuss the labor question and declaim against the boycott as inhuman, cruel, cowardly, unamerican and we know not what else, that they are treading on dangerous ground, that if the boycott is to be condemned, many of the brightest names in our national history will have to be blackened along with those of the labor unionists of the present day.

Woman: The White Chinaman of Industry.

"Woman," said a big trade union official last year, "is the white Chinaman of the industrial world. She wears a coiled up queue, and wherever she goes she cheapens the worth of human labor."

An illustration follows:

Miss Mary McDowell of the University of Chicago Settlement was observing a girl who was operating an unusually heavy and intricate machine in a large hardware factory in an Ohio city.

"Strong, clever girl," remarked Miss McDowell, or words to that effect.

"She's doubled the output of that machine," said the superintendent.

"How did she get such a good job?" asked Miss McDowell.

"Her father," said the superintendent, "had the machine before she got it. We just thought we'd try her."

"How much," said Miss McDowell, being Scotch and suspicious and not completely satisfied with this proof of the Advance of Woman, "how much do you pay her compared with what you paid her father?"

"Half," said the superintendent.

This girl, therefore, since she was producing twice as much and earning half as much as her father had produced and earned, was selling her labor at one-quarter of the masculine market price. It doesn't seem exactly fair, from the standpoint of society. It doesn't seem exactly self-respecting, from the standpoint of the girl. —"The Woman's Invasion," by William Hard, in the December Everybody's.

After a storm comes calm.—Cervantes.

The Closed Shop.

The closed shop is not here to stay. Its function is not fixed. It is here to pass man on. And after it has passed man on it will disintegrate. It will take down its four walls and go into voluntary oblivion. Meantime it is intermediately vital and preservative. Is it against liberty? No. It is for liberty. It is a troubled effort of liberty to observe the covenant. It is the only resource left to liberty to play a safe hand with the cards stacked against it. If liberty with the closed shop is in danger, liberty without the closed shop is lost. You quote the one man who is trespassed. I quote the fifty men whom the one man trespasses. I do not say the closed shop is liberty. I say it leads to liberty. I do not say the liberty of the one man should be invaded. I say the liberty of the fifty men should not be forgotten. There is only one thing I hate worse than the closed shop. That one thing is the open shop. There is only one thing I love more than the closed shop. That one thing is the open world. Tyranny often leads the way of liberty. The tendency of the imperfect is toward the perfect. Democracy does not say its final word in liberty. Its final word is a word of love. If love means liberty, good for liberty and better for love. But if some liberty must be left out in order that all love may be included, then liberty must cheerfully make its sacrifice. The program of labor is the program of solidarity.—Horace Traubel, in The Arena.

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other. They that won't be counseled cannot be helped.—Benjamin Franklin.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the STATE LIFE BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price, One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1909

Judge Wright's decision, sentencing Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison to prison for from six to twelve months, respectively, for contempt of court, has aroused the strongest indignation of organized labor and true lovers of liberty from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

By this decision, the injunction granted by Justice Gould in the Buck Stove and Range Company case is sustained and thus our constitutional right of free speech and freedom of the press is flagrantly trampled upon. It means that the A. F. of L. officials are permanently restrained from publishing the "We Don't Patronize" list in the Federationist or otherwise. It means that labor is henceforth deprived of one of its most effective weapons in its struggle for equity and justice. It means that it is unlawful for labor organizations to let each other know or even to let their own members know, through their official organs, what employer or firm is fair, or what employer or firm is unfair to them; what firm or concern is friendly to us and deserves our patronage and what concern does not.

In the interpretation of the law by Justices Gould and Wright, the A. F. of L. officials are alleged to have violated certain of its provisions. These officials rightfully maintain, however, that the courts have no constitutional authority to forbid by injunction the exercise of the right of free speech and free press and that the granting of the injunction being a breach of the fundamental principles laid down in the constitution, they were justified in ignoring said injunction.

History records thousands of instances where the abolishment of laws made by those in power to keep the common people in submission and objectionable to them, could only be accomplished by a refusal to abide by these laws.

When laws are made merely by judges, in the interest of a few and to the detriment of the masses of the people, it behooves their leaders in the first place to take the initiative and, if necessary, to resort to such seemingly unlawful means, to overthrow these laws.

We maintain that no bona fide labor organization advocates lawlessness or approves of any violation of the law by its members. We are law-abiding citizens, but in the face of the innumerable cases where judge-made law is enforced against our organizations we have no cause for bragging of it, for in the eyes of free men our anxiety to indiscriminately abide by the law does not speak in our favor and is by no means a virtue.

In the stand taken by Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, in the Buck stove and range injunction case they have the endorsement and the support of all labor organizations whether within the folds of the A. F. of L. or not, and they will stand by them come what may.

At all events, organized labor cannot afford to relinquish the right of free speech or free press, and we must insist on the free exercise of these rights in the transaction of our business, part of which is to keep our members and friends informed as to who is fair and who is unfair to us. And we must leave no stone unturned in a united effort to have Judge Wright's decision, denying us these rights, made null and void.

We are told that all are equal before the law, but facts tell a different tale. Our highest judiciary has declared our notifications of the unfairness of employers or firms, the boycott, illegal, while on the other hand it has declared the blacklist, that infernal practice in vogue among unfair employers, perfectly legal.

While the trusts have been enjoined from violating the Sherman anti-trust law, and offenders proceeded against, they all escaped punishment on a technicality.

Judge Wright, by his decision, and more so by his arguments advanced in rendering it, and particularly in imposing a sentence on the defendants far more severe than the law in other States calls for in contempt cases, has shown that he was wholly guided by capitalist interests, which, no doubt, are also his own.

The time has arrived when the laboring people must rise in their might and see to it that justice is done them; that their constitutional rights and liberties are respected by our judiciaries, and they must insist upon that judges hostile to labor's interests are relegated to the rear.

To accomplish this our brothers in Great Britain have shown us the way—like them, we must enter the political field as a unit, as the party of the wage earners and ultimately conquer the political power.

A decision of the utmost importance to organized labor was rendered by Chief Justice Beatty of the State of California early in December. It reverses the decision of the Santa Clara County Court in the case of J. F. Perkins & Co., lumber dealers, against the Building Trades Council of that county and affiliated unions and dissolves the injunction issued by Judge Tuttle of the lower court on December 31, 1904.

In 1904 Mr. Perkins, who had been unfair to the building trades men in Santa Clara County, backed up by the Citizens' Alliance, commenced action against the Building Trades Council and sued for an injunction and damages. The case was heard for three weeks in the Superior Court of Santa Clara County before Judge Tuttle, who granted the injunction restraining the defendants from boycotting the Perkins Lumber Company, and also granted one dollar damages for Mr. Perkins and the Citizens' Alliance.

Chief Justice Beatty's decision is a decided victory for organized labor inasmuch as it definitely settles the legal rights and duties of the trades unions and their central bodies as far as the State of California is concerned. They have a right to organize and to strike for the improvement of their conditions; they have a right to declare employers unfair when they refuse to comply with the union laws and rules adopted for the protection of its members, and they have not only a right, but it is their duty to notify other contractors of any declaration of such unfairness.

We learn that State Labor Commissioner Beck, in his report to the next Wisconsin legislature, will recommend the enactment of law providing for State sick and old age pension insurance for workingmen. His report covers such a system based on the plan in vogue in Germany for the last fifteen years. As this is the first attempt in this country of getting any legislature interested in these features, the outcome will be watched with interest by workingmen and employers.

Branch No. 3, San Francisco, Cal., of Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, at its meeting held November 30 last, unanimously adopted a resolution setting forth the necessity of the wage earners taking immediate steps towards the replacing of representatives of capital in the various legislatures by representatives of labor who will be controlled by labor and work in the interest of labor only. This is certainly a move in the right direction, and if the example given by the above union

is generally followed up, our constitutional rights will no longer be abridged; these rights will be safeguarded by labor asserting its political power in its own interest and that of the common people.

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The scheme of amalgamation, which for the past two years or more has been under consideration by the different carpenter organizations in the United Kingdom, is again being voted on by the membership at this December monthly meeting, the unions involved being the Amalgamated Society, the Associated Society and the General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners. It appears that the last stumbling block, the inability to agree on uniform provisions for the governing of the unemployment benefit feature, has been removed by the withdrawal of that feature and by leaving the entire matter optional or at the discretion of each union.

Alexander Stark, general secretary of the Associated Carpenters, in his report for November makes the following noteworthy remarks on the proposition:

"The question of amalgamation has been so often before the members of our society that we feel it is almost unnecessary for us to say anything further on the question, feeling sure that the members themselves fully realize the actual necessity for a closer union of the workers in order that their interests may be more fully safeguarded.

"Why should the joiners of the United Kingdom be divided into three sections or societies? The very fact of such a state of affairs existing at a time when the employers are federated in a manner as near perfection as possible, shows to the employers, and proves in reality, that our position is a weak one; therefore, the sooner we get together into one society the sooner will we be able to hold out successfully against the encroachments, now becoming so common, against us, and so also will we be better able to organize our trade and improve our conditions than we are in our present divided state. 'United we stand, divided we fall,' is an old motto which might well be applied to the present position regarding our trade.

"The uniting of our forces was never more required and never nearer than at present; in fact, it is now within easy reach and lies entirely with our own members to decide the question, as to whether or not your executive should close with the scheme and arrange for amalgamation taking place as early as possible."

We wish our brothers in Great Britain Godspeed in this timely undertaking and hope to, at an early date, learn of the final consummation of this amalgamation scheme.

The "Lumper's" Soliloquy.

(Or Hamlet Up-to-Date.)

To cut, or not to cut, that is the question;
Whether 'tis not better in the end
To let the chap who knows not the worth
Have the work at cut-throat price, or,
To take up arms against the competition,
And, by opposing cut for cut, end it.
To cut—and by cutting put the other cutter
Out of business—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To cut—to slash—
Perchance myself to get it in the neck—
Aye, there's the rub; for when one starts
To meet the other fellow's price, 'tis like as not
He'll find he's up against it good and hard.
To cut and slash is not to end confusion,
And the many evils the trade is pestered with;
Nay, nay, 'tis but the forerunner
Of debts and mortgage, such course portends.
'Tis well to get the price the work is worth
And not be bullied into doing it
For what So and So will do it for.
Methinks I'll make the customer understand
My work is *It*, the only *It* worth having;
And, having *him* on a string,
I'll clinch the argument with specimens;
Thus will I gather good business.
Price-cutting doth appear unseemly,
What *his* work is worth, and who, ere long,
By very stress of making vain comparison
'Twixt bank account and liabilities,
Will make his exit inglorious from the stage (profession)
And fit only for the man who thinks he knows it all.

(With apologies to Shakespeare.)

J. B., L. U. 509.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
State Life Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, Ball Block, Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.

General Executive Board.
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 1910 Kenmore Avenue, Sheridan Park, Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

P. H. McCARTHY, 810 Metropolis Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

A. M. WATSON, 30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Recording Secretaries, Attention.

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March, 1909, with blanks for the report of trustees, blank bonds for the financial secretary and the treasurer, and containing password, etc., has been forwarded by the General Office to all Local Unions of the U. B. under date of Dec. 24, 1908.

Recording secretaries not receiving the circular in due time are requested to notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.

Report of the Delegates Representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to the First Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

To the General Officers and Members of the General Executive Board:

The first annual convention of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor was held in Denver, Colorado, in the assembly room of the Albany hotel, and was called to order at ten o'clock Monday morning, November 23, 1908, by Max Morris, fourth vice-president of the American Federation of Labor. Many visitors were present, including President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Treasurer Lennon of the American Federation of Labor, who made appropriate speeches and wished us well in the great work we had under way.

The chair was then turned over to President Kirby and the actual work of the convention commenced.

Nineteen trades were represented, as follows:

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, three delegates.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, three delegates.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, seven delegates.

American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, three delegates.

Electrical Workers, five delegates.

Elevator Constructors, one delegate.

Steam Engineers, four delegates.

Granite Cutters, three delegates.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, two delegates.

Marble Workers, one delegate.

Sheet Metal Workers, four delegates.

Brotherhood of Painters, five delegates.

Plumbers, four delegates.

Steamfitters, two delegates.

Stone Cutters, one delegate.

Tile Layers, one delegate.

Composition Roofers, one delegate.

Plasterers, four delegates.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, three delegates.

Total, nineteen trades and fifty-seven delegates.

The report of the president was an able one and dealt particularly with the contentions, controversies and difficulties encountered since the department was organized, less than ten months ago.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed:

Receipts from all sources.....$7,642.47
Total expenses 6,581.48

Leaving a balance on hand
Oct. 1, 1908.....$1,060.99

In order that we might know the jurisdiction claims of the organizations affiliated with the department we requested that the claims of each organization be published in the minutes. This request was complied with and we were then in a better position to know what claims conflicted with ours.

According to the laws of the building trades department where conflictions occur in jurisdiction claims the official and authorized representatives of such organizations are required to meet for the purpose of adjusting said claims. If an agreement cannot be reached the entire matter is referred to the convention for action, whose decision is binding until reversed by a convention of the A. F. of L.

In accordance with the instructions of our Salt Lake City convention we presented the following resolution:

Resolution No. 5—By Delegates Frank Duffy, Dan H. Deegon, J. T. Cosgrove, D. F. Featherston, P. H. McCarthy, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Whereas, The Building Trades of the city of Philadelphia are at the present time in a deplorable condition and have for several years past been gradually growing weaker and weaker and more divided every year, due to abuses of the laws and mismanagement of the affairs by those who were in control of the machinery of the Allied Building Trades Council, thereby compelling, from time to time, the real basic trades to withdraw therefrom, until at the present time there is scarcely a semblance of a Building Trades Council, and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, at its last meeting, in order to remedy just such evils as exist here and bring about a unity of action in the building trades for the betterment of conditions therein, created a Building Trades Department to be conducted and controlled by trades nationally eligible to said Department, and,

Whereas, Through an acknowledged error of judgment and an entire lack of investigation as to the conditions here by the secretary of this department, said secretary issued a charter for a Local Branch of this department in the city of Philadelphia to the so-called allied building trades without any consideration being given to the trades not affiliated therewith and whose numerical strength is more than three to one as against those affiliated, and

Whereas, The said allied building trades has on its books seventeen trades, seven of which are not nationally eligible to this department, such as the pavers and rammers, cedar vat and tank builders, boiler makers, stained art glass workers, terra cotta workers, etc., and

Whereas, We, as representing the various building trades not affiliated with said Allied Building Trades Council, have for many weeks done all in our power to have a reorganization of the building trades here in conformity with the supposed intention of the department of the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, The present Allied Building Trades Council, through its representatives, owing to the fact of being in possession of the charter granted them through an error of judgment, have absolutely refused to accede to a reorganization of the trades, but still persist in carrying on their business in the same old way to the detriment of all organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we appeal to the officers and delegates of the Convention assembled to use their influence with this department to have the charter issued to Philadelphia recalled and a complete reorganization of the building trades effected in pursuance of the intentions of the building trades department and in conformity with its laws.

(Signed)

JAMES A. RYAN, for the Brotherhood of Carpenters.
THOMAS M'GUIRE, for the Granite Cutters.
THOMAS MAHON, for the Soft Stone Cutters.
FRED MARSHALL, for the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters.
GEORGE W. POWELL, for the Interior Marble Workers.
CHARLES DOUGHERTY, for the International Association Steam Fitters.

This matter was referred to the Adjustment Committee and was reported on as follows:

Your committee, after hearing all parties to this controversy, including the president of this department, believe that the most important duty confronting this convention in

this case is to endeavor to create a strong and harmonious local building trades department in that city.

We regret exceedingly the mistakes which occurred when the present charter was issued. We believe, however, that the best interests of all will be served by the adherence to the following recommendation:

That the president of this department be and is hereby instructed to proceed to the city of Philadelphia within sixty days and call a meeting of all bona fide building trades eligible to membership under the laws of this department, and each national or international organization affiliated with this department shall notify their respective Local Unions in Philadelphia to attend said meeting and co-operate with the president, to the end that a strong, harmonious local department be instituted in that city, in accordance with our laws.

We further recommend that the present local department be maintained until the above recommendations have been carried out, and when they are carried out the president of this department is empowered to make the necessary changes to the present charter to conform therewith.

The convention concurred in the report of the committee.

We also presented the following resolution:

Whereas, At the formation of the building trades department by and with the consent of the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Norfolk, Va., November, 1907, it was generally understood that said department have headquarters and offices with the American Federation of Labor at Washington, D. C., and

Whereas, When said building trades department was legally organized and chartered by the American Federation of Labor, offices could not be secured with the American Federation of Labor, as it was claimed space was unavailable; and

Whereas, Office space was secured in the Colorado building, Washington, D. C., and

Whereas, All the work between the offices of the building trades department and the offices of the American Federation of Labor is done through correspondence, and justly so, as it is necessary to have records on file between both parties, showing all legal transactions, it is therefore not necessary that the offices of the building trades department be located in Washington, D. C.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the office and headquarters of the building trades department be located in Indianapolis, Ind., for the following reasons:

First—Because in Indianapolis three building trades international organizations have their headquarters at the present time.

Second—Because Indianapolis is the most convenient place in the entire country, and the center of population, as well as being surrounded by cities where headquarters of other Building Trades organizations are located. The painters' headquarters are in Lafayette, Ind.; the plasterers' in Pittsburg, Pa.; the tile layers' in Pittsburg, Pa.; the plumbers' in Chicago, Ill.; the lathers' in Cleveland, Ohio; the electrical workers' in Springfield, Ill.; the sheet metal workers' in Kansas City, Mo., etc., and

Third—Because Indianapolis, Ind., would be more convenient in which to hold conferences, when necessary, or when required, than Washington, D. C.

This was referred to the organization committee and was not concurred in by that committee nor the convention as it was thought Washington, D. C., was the best place for headquarters.

Believing the convention of the building trades should not be held immediately after the adjournment of the convention of the American Federation of Labor we introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Denver, Colo., during the past two weeks, referred certain matters to the building trades department convention for adjustment; and

Whereas, It is the duty of said convention to report back to the parent body what action has been taken on these matters, and

Whereas, The next convention of the American Federation of Labor will not be held for another year; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the future conventions of the building trades department be held some months previous to the holding of the American Federation of Labor conventions, so that these matters, when finally passed upon, may be reported to the American Federation of Labor convention in detail.

It is further understood, That the holding of these conventions, as herein stated, would not interfere whatever with the executive council of the building trades department adjusting these matters. Questions not adjusted to be referred to the convention for action, along with a detailed report covering all controversies settled. The whole to be afterward incorporated in a report to be presented to the American Federation of Labor convention for adoption; approval of the American Federation of Labor convention to be final and binding on all parties at interest.

This was referred to the Committee on Law and was reported on as follows:

The committee recommends that Section 4 of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

"The annual convention of this department shall be held on the second Monday of October, at such place as may be selected by the preceding convention. Special conventions may be called by the president should a majority of the affiliated national and international organizations so request."

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Knowing that our members want to have a say in the making of local by-laws, we were prompted to submit the following resolution, which was referred to the Law Committee:

Whereas, The laws governing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, both locally and nationally, are made by referendum vote of its members and cannot be made by any other means, and

Whereas, It has been reported that the laws of local building tradea departments or councils are made by the departments or councils and are not submitted to referendum vote of the members of the organizations affiliated, and

Whereas, Such action on behalf of such departments or councils conflict with the laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, thereby causing dissatisfaction among our members and friction with our laws; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all local lawa, before becoming operative, be submitted for referendum vote of the members of the organizations affiliated, and that it require a two-thirds majority vote to make them forcible.

The committee reported non-concurrence in this resolution and recommended that all laws and rules of Local Councils be submitted to all affiliated locals for adoption, a majority vote of locals affiliated to be necessary for adoption of same.

This report was concurred in by the convention.

The question of jurisdiction relative to work claimed, or attempted to be claimed, by some organizations, specifying where one man's work begins and another's ends, took up the greatest part of the time of the convention.

These disputes were referred to a committee known as the Adjustment Committee, who gave a careful hearing to all parties involved and interested and then rendered a definite decision in each case so that the troubles that existed in the past may not occur in the future. This means the settlement once and for all of internal disputes among the building trades as far as jurisdiction claims are concerned, from which we all suffered for years back.

Plumbers vs. Steam Fitters.

As the dispute between the United Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada and the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America has passed through all the stages of conference and efforts at adjustment known to the American Federation of Labor, before reference to this department, and in its present form comes to this department and to this committee, first, as courtesy to this department; and, second, for adjustment as a building trades dispute, and as Resolution No. 20, relative to the situation in Toronto, Canada; and Resolution No. 30, referred to this department by the American Federation of Labor, relative to the Pittsburg situation, are all bearing on the long-standing dispute between these two organizations, your committee recommended:

That this convention orders representatives of both organizations to meet at the headquarters of this department in Washington, D. C., during the month of January, 1909, the date to be set by the president of this department, for the purpose of drawing up a working agreement, to wit:

First. So that both organizations can work in harmony.

Second. So as to prevent other organizations from becoming involved.

Third. To prevent either organization from using methods detrimental to the best interests of the general labor movement against one another.

Fourth. To provide for an exchange of working cards allowing members of one organization to work in the jurisdiction controlled by the other.

Fifth. That neither organization shall institute a Local Union in any city where trouble exists between the employers and members of either organization.

Your committee further recommends that after the conference provided for herein between the representatives of both organizations has been held the secretary of this department is hereby instructed to notify all local departments that they, or any local union affiliated therewith, must not become

involved in any dispute arising between these organizations over a question of jurisdiction.

We further recommend that when the conference is held for the purpose of arriving at the working agreement referred to, that the decisions previously rendered by the American Federation of Labor thereon be considered in their different phases.

After an animated discussion this report was concurred in unanimously.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers—Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 110, which deals with the dispute between the above named organizations, having been considered by the Executive Council, it was decided that this matter be referred to the Denver Convention, with the recommendation that the subject-matter be referred to the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor for adjudication. The officers of both organizations were so notified and Secretary-Treasurer Brandt of the International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers made the request, "That you set forth in full the action of your Executive Board on this question which took place in March, 1907, and also set forth the action of the Norfolk Convention on this question by quoting the action of the Building Trades Committee in this dispute, which can be done by quoting the report of that committee." In the event of the convention adopting the recommendation of the Executive Council, all the papers in this matter will be referred to the building trades department, thus complying with the request of Secretary-Treasurer Brandt.

Extract from Minutes Executive Council Meeting, March, 1907.

On the complaint of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union against the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association for infringing upon its jurisdiction, it was decided that the claims of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers be sustained, and that in communicating this decision to the officers of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association their attention be called to the change made in their constitution by which they extend their jurisdiction over "all wire work," without notice of their intention being lodged with the officers of the American Federation of Labor.

After going into an extended hearing of the jurisdiction claims of both organizations, your committee recommends that the erection and installation of all light iron work, such as light iron furring, brackets, clips, hangers, steel corner guards or beads, and metallic lathing of all descriptions, belongs solely to the lather.

This does not give the right, however, to the Lathers to install or erect any other iron work than as herein specified and outlined.

This decision is based in conformity with the agreement entered into by the national officers of both organizations and endorsed by the Kansas City Convention of structural iron workers and concurred in by the American Federation of Labor.

The convention concurred in the committee's report, on roll-call, by vote of 39 in favor and 8 against.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers—Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

Upon the subject-matter contained in Resolution No. 47, relative to the jurisdiction dispute between the above named organizations, a conference was held between their representatives at Washington and no agreement was reached.

The Executive Council has given this matter its attention, and we recommended that the matter be referred to this convention, with the further recommendation that it be referred by you to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for adjustment.

The committee reported as follows:

The question of jurisdiction of work existing between the hod carriers and Building Laborers' International Union and the Brotherhood of Cement Workers has existed for a long time, and all efforts made heretofore to settle same have been unsuccessful.

The question has been before several conventions of the American Federation of Labor and several meetings of the Executive Council thereof, and representatives of both organizations have met for the purpose of settling their differences without results.

The question having been referred to the building trades department for adjustment and consequently to your Adjustment Committee, which has heard both sides to the

controversy, your committee, after a careful analysis of all evidence presented by both sides, recommend that the mixing and conveying of cement and concrete used in the construction of building rightfully comes under the jurisdiction of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Union. Your committee cannot see any material difference between the mixing of cement and concrete or the mixing of plaster and mortar, which the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Union has controlled since its inception.

An amendment was made to the report of the committee that the entire matter be referred to the Executive Council of the building trades department—that the council take evidence, scientific and otherwise, regarding the concrete industry in this and other countries, and, after a thorough investigation, make a decision that will be for the best interests, not only of the hod carriers and cement workers, but the building industry and the American people as a whole.

After a lengthy discussion the amendment was carried.

On recommendation of the Executive Council the following bases of representation in Local Councils was agreed to and adopted and will be known as Section 36 of the By-Laws and Constitution:

An organization of

100 members or less, 3 delegates.
200 members or more, 4 delegates.
400 members or more, 5 delegates.
800 members or more, 6 delegates.
1,600 members or more, 7 delegates.
3,200 members or more, 8 delegates.
6,400 members or more, 9 delegates.
12,800 members or more, 10 delegates.

In no case shall more than ten (10) delegates be allowed each craft.

Brother Kirby was again elected president of the department. After selecting Tampa, Florida, as the city in which to hold the convention in 1909, we adjourned sine die. Respectfully submitted,

D. F. FEATHERSTON,
E. J. HENDERSON,
DAN H. DEEGON,
J. T. COSGROVE,
P. H. M'CARTHY,
JAS. KIRBY,
FRANK DUFFY,
Delegates.

Rejection of Candidate.

Ewald Saegesser applied for admission to L. U. 633, Granite City, Ill., three times and was rejected each time.

Expulsion.

R. H. Tinder, the former president of L. U. 71, Fort Smith, Ark., has been expelled by the L. U. for defrauding brother members.

Localities to be Avoided.

Amarillo, Tex.
Anadarko, Okla.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Belleville, Ill.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
DeLand, Fla.
Demopolis, Ala.
Detroit, Mich.
Duluth, Minn.
Edwardsville, Ill.
El Reno, Okla.
Ely, Nev.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gary, Ind.
Hartford, Conn.
Helena, Mont.
Hendersonville, N. C.
Houston, Tex.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Kansas City, Mo.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Lawton, Okla.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Marion, O.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mulberry, Fla.
Nashville, Tenn.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New York City.
Norfolk, Va.
Oakland, Cal.
Owensboro, Ky.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pottsville, Pa.
Pueblo, Colo.
Richmond, Va.
Rockford, Ill.
Salineville, O.
Sayre, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
San Francisco, Cal.
Tacoma, Wash.
Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Wheeling, W. Va.
White Plains, N. Y.
Youngstown, O.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Aberdeen, Miss.
Albion, Ill.
Artesia, N. Mex.
California, Pa.
Carmi, Ill.
Carthage, Mo.
Excelsior Springs, Mo.
Grand Marais, Minn.
Hinsdale, Ill.
Puerta de Tierra, P. R.
Rio Grande, Porto Rico.
South Houston, Tex.
Yabucoa, Porto Rico.

Total, 13 Local Unions.

Too many opinions drive reason from the midst of argument.

A living is made by doing one's work in a half-way manner. Success is achieved by doing it well.

D. J. Farley.

During the month ending December 19, I have visited a large number of Local Unions located in central Illinois, which invariably are in a rather disorganized condition, brought on by the business depression. To consult with the G. P. on ways and means to assist these Local Unions in an effort to build themselves up again, I proceeded to Indianapolis. From here I went to Centralia, Ill., where I found our Local Union in good shape, but a misunderstanding between the F. S. and the G. S. in regard to per capita tax had caused some uneasiness among the membership. There was also a jurisdiction controversy on between L. U. 367 and a sister Local Union of the same district.

I straightened matters out satisfactorily to both, and then visited the Sandoval and Patoka Local Unions. I then returned to Pekin, Ill., where there is a revival movement in progress and L. U. 644 intends to present about twenty ex-members with a Christmas gift by reinstating them under liberal conditions.

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Harry L. Cook.

During my travels the last two months, I have visited the following cities in the State of Ohio: Cincinnati, Hamilton, Dayton, Springfield, Columbus, Bucyrus, Canton, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Bryan, Lima, Fostoria, Sidney, Urbana, Bellefontaine, Zanesville and Newark.

Trade conditions in these localities have lately improved somewhat, at least as far as our members are concerned.

I also find that our members are taking a livelier interest in the affairs of our U. B. Most of them are very earnest and active in the promotion of our label. Not only do they insist on trim and other material turned out in shops bearing our label, but they are educating their mothers, wives and sisters on the importance of the union label in general, and urge them, when making purchases, to discriminate in favor of goods bearing that sign, which, as we all know, is the only guarantee that the article has been made by union and not by scab labor.

Others of our Local Unions I found engaged in the discussion of the apprentice question. On this subject the sentiment generally prevails that the American boy, not the kind Parry, Post and Van Cleave boast about in the daily press, but the boy who is willing to learn the carpenter trade, has in this twentieth century all the opportunity necessary to become an efficient mechanic.

The missionary work is also being kept up by most of the Local Unions visited; mass—open—and special meetings have been held for the purpose of showing the non-union men that their standing aloof works to their own detriment, and of inducing them to fall in line.

Other Local Unions are considering trade demands contemplated for the coming spring, and preparatory to this move they are engaged in determining their exact financial and numerical standing by the auditing of all books, which is imperative to the enforcement of any such demand.

Again, other Local Unions are enjoying themselves by giving entertainments, dances or smokers, thus cultivating the spirit of comradeship and brotherhood among their membership, in which endeavor I wish them God-speed.

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W. J. Shields.

In presenting this, the first report for the new year, I desire to express my gratitude to the membership of this section for the devotion they have shown to the interests of the craft, and particularly to the keeping of the organization top-notch.

The knowledge of this is pleasing in view of the depressed industrial condition throughout the country and the large numbers of our men who went through the test and came out not wanting. The close times temporarily retarded the progress of the membership, but the holding intact of the organization puts us in line to share in the promised prosperity scheduled to start with the opening of the season's business. One of the lessons learned in the past year of depression has been that this is an age of progress, and also that a broader and more comprehensive understanding of the requirements necessary to the insuring of the permanency of the trade union movement has forcefully impressed all thoughtful members, and especially those clothed with the responsibility of management. This is apparent in the delegate bodies throughout the section where the mind force is being directed in the work of bringing our way better conditions for the season of 1909. I have profited by attending some of these gatherings, and respectfully submit a synopsis of my work, taking in the time from last report to the present.

Through orders of General President Huber, I have visited and advised in the following communities: Haverhill, Newburyport, Newton, Canton, Attleboro, Hyde Park, Dedham, Dorchester, Brockton and Boston, all of Massachusetts; Providence and Pawtucket of Rhode Island, and Manchester, N. H.

Space does not permit a report on each and all of the places visited. Sufficient to say that they are all in a fairly good condition. I will deal with some of the most important parts of the work coming within the radius of operation. I was favored by being permitted to take part in a celebration of the twenty-fourth birthday of Local 94 of Providence. The part this old union has played in the labor history of that city has been a most commendable one of persisteucy of the highest order. Years were spent by this membership in an endeavor to convince the craftsmen as a whole of the need of organization that better conditions might prevail. Success finally came, and the old veterans feel that the present-day success is the result of their persistent agitation. Their duty has been well performed, and their ambitions realized to splendid effect. While in this city I attended meetings of the French-speaking local and found them splendidly organized and well managed. The meeting I attended was a notified one and a large gathering. I, in company with a committee from the Providence D. C., went to Pawtucket and met the delegates of the D. C. of the latter place. On the question of trade conditions for the season of 1909, it is the custom of these two cities to work together, and the wisdom of their course is manifest in a splendidly organized territory, with conditions second to no other city in New England. I met with the French-speaking membership of Central Falls during my stay. They are in good condition, and have aided in the work of electing Brother Pigeon, B. A. of Pawtucket and Vicinity D. C., as mayor of the city of Central Falls. The city is favored with a good mayor, while our organization loses the most efficient B. A. the section ever had. I also called on Shop and Millmens' Local at Pawtucket, and find them well and prosperous and in a position to consider a move for better conditions the coming season.

I visited Manchester, N. H., and was privileged to meet the membership of the two locals. Both unions are doing well. The French-speaking local is organized perfectly. The English-speaking local is enjoying a good, healthy growth. There is a feeling that an improvement in trade conditions the coming spring would be acceptable, and at this time the ways and means to satisfy the desire are being considered.

In company with Brother Watson, I attended a session of the Southeastern Convention, held at Canton, Mass. The meeting was of an interesting character from the fact that a movement for better conditions the coming spring, to operate throughout the sixteen communities represented, was the matter of chief concern. If the general prophecy of better business the coming spring is realized, this section will be benefited by better conditions. I say this because I believe their system of

operation is of a kind that produces results.

Attleboro was visited in the interest of better organization; also a meeting to consider the organizing of a B. T. S. In both matters good results were achieved.

I attended meetings and advised on trade matters in the interest of the ship carpenters. These men have been with us about one year, and feel that it is time something was doing in the line of better conditions. A fairly good season of work, with the union growing steadily, justifies this feeling, and my belief is that a properly conducted movement would produce good results. Attention to this effect is operating at present.

Wharf and bridge carpenters called me into a case involving their local with the New York Dockmens' Union. The case in question represented a two years' job, and was negotiated to a satisfactory settlement.

Brockton local arranged and carried through a most successful banquet. I feel that I am perfectly safe in saying that the affair was not only successful, but that it will prove most profitable to the interest of the membership as well. Friendly relations were established with the employers, as they were there nearly as a whole. Mayor John S. Kent and other members of the city government were present. The Board of Trade was represented, as were all the unions in the southeastern section of the State. Boston was represented by Brother Watson, secretary of the D. C.; Brother Cameron, B. A. of D. C., and Brother Walsh, B. A. of Brookline. The G. A. R. Hall and the banquet hall were crowded, and the number in attendance was reported as 600. If space permitted, I would like to give a synopsis of the many speeches, but sufficient to say that there was not a discordant note to mar the pleasures of the occasion. Every speech commended the wisdom of the carpenters in the banquet plan, and the general belief was that a lesson of great worth had been provided by the gathering from which both employers and employes might profit in considering future conditions affecting both. The committee who so well arranged and handled the affair was Brothers Smith, Coleman, Pyne, Mackie and Walter Pratt, B. A. of the local. I feel it would not do to conclude this report without commenting on the very able manner in which Brother Smith presided over the affairs of the evening. He displayed a fine ability in turning off the duties of the occasion that added to the pleasure of all present. The text of the speakers as representing our side was, "If prosperity is coming, the carpenters want their share."

Leonardo Pacheo.

The first week of November found me in Catano visiting L. U. 1114 of that town. I regret to say that I had to find fault with the manner in which the Local Union's officers transacted business, but after giving them the best of my advice on these lines I trust they will do better in the future. L. U. 1114 is meeting with great opposition on the part of employers and wealthy residents who are doing all they can to hamper the progress of our organization. Fortunately, quite a number of its members are intelligent men, thoroughly in accord with our principles, and realizing the vast benefits they derive from the organization they are loyal to it although it requires great sacrifices to maintain it. We held an open meeting in Catano for the purpose of educating the people as to our objects and aims and showing them that the entire community will be benefited by their realization.

On November 2 I visited L. U. 1906 at San Lorenzo. Here also I had to instruct the officers on more efficient business methods and lectured the membership on the necessity of keeping themselves square on the books and see to the prompt forwarding of per capita tax to the general office.

On Nov. 15 I went to San Juan to attend a special meeting of L. U. 1450. Here I found better conditions financially and otherwise.

I next visited Puerta de Tierra, where I held a meeting and organized a Local Union.

Under date of Nov. 22 I applied for a charter for a new Local Union at Rio Grande in which city I addressed a successful meeting.

At Cagnas I succeeded in getting a number of delinquent members of L. U. 1283 to

pay up their arrearages and to take a livelier interest in our movement and organization.

Returning to Puerta de Tierra on the 25th, I attended to the proper application for a charter for the newly organized L. U. I also visited L. U. 1495, Manati, and L. U. 1589, Arecibo, where I advised the officers as to the proper conducting of business and the membership on the work of organization. I also saw to it that some vacancies in offices were filled. L. U. 1589 has now paid its per capita due the General Office in full.

Historic Forest Fires.

The terrible work of the flames which have burned over and destroyed hundreds of thousands of acres of timber and property to the value of millions in the Lake States, recalls to memory other great forest fires which have attained historic importance.

One of the earliest of these was the great Miramichi fire of 1825. It began its greatest destruction about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of October 7 of that year, at a place about sixty miles above the town of Newcastle, on the Miramichi River, in New Brunswick. Before 10 o'clock at night it was twenty miles below Newcastle. In nine hours it had destroyed a belt of forest eighty miles long and twenty-five miles wide. Over more than 2,500,000 acres, almost every living thing was killed. Even the fish were afterwards found dead in heaps on the river banks. Five hundred and ninety buildings were burned, and a number of towns, including Newcastle, Chatham and Douglastown, were destroyed. One hundred and sixty persons perished, and nearly 1,000 head of stock. The loss from the Miramichi fire is estimated at $300,000, not including the value of the timber.

In the majority of such forest fires as this the destruction of the timber is a more serious loss, by far, than that of the cattle and buildings, for it carries with it the impoverishment of a whole region for years afterwards. The loss of the stumpage value of the timber is but a small part of the damage to the neighborhood. The wages that would have been earned in lumbering, added to the value of the produce that would have been purchased to supply the lumber camps, and the taxes that would have been devoted to roads and other public improvements, furnish a much truer measure of how much, sooner or later, it costs a region when its forests are destroyed by fire.

The Peshtigo fire of October, 1871, was still more severe than the Miramichi. It covered an area of more than 2,000 square miles in Wisconsin, and involved a loss in timber and other property of many millions of dollars. Between 1,200 and 1,500 persons perished, including nearly half the population of Peshtigo, at that time a town of 2,000 inhabitants. Other fires of about the same time were most destructive in Michigan. A strip about 40 miles wide and 180 miles long, extending across the central part of the State, from Lake Michigan to Lake Huron, was devastated. The estimated loss in timber was about 4,000,000,000 feet board measure, and in money over $10,000,000. Several hundred persons perished.

In the early part of September, 1881, great fires covered more than 1,800 square miles in various parts of Michigan. The estimated loss in property, in addition to many hundred thousand acres of valuable timber, was more than $2,300,000. Over 5,000 persons were made destitute, and the number of lives lost is variously estimated at from 150 to 500.

The most destructive fire of more recent years was that which started near Hinckley, Minn., September 1, 1894. While the area burned over was less than in some other great fires, the loss of life and property was very heavy. Hinckley and six other towns were destroyed, about 500 lives were lost, more than 2,000 persons were left destitute, and the estimated loss in property of various kinds was $25,000,000. Except for the heroic conduct of locomotive engineers and other railroad men, the loss of life would have been much greater.

This fire was all the more deplorable because it was wholly unnecessary. For many days before the high wind came and drove it into uncontrollable fury, it was burning slowly close to the town of Hinckley and could have been put out.—Woodcraft.

We sleep and wake and sleep, but all things move.—The Golden Year.

To be honest is to set all knaves against thee.—Becket.

International Typographical Union.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 25, 1908.

Editor The Carpenter:

Enclosed herewith find pamphlet containing list of magazines and periodicals of general circulation, published under union and non-union conditions, for the guidance of friends and supporters of "fair wages, fair hours and fair conditions," and issued by the International Typographical Union.

We will be pleased to send a copy of this pamphlet to any trade unionist or citizen who is a supporter of "fair wages, fair hours and fair conditions." The pamphlet contains a list of union and non-union publications, and it is for the supporter of "fair wages, fair hours and fair conditions" to make his choice from the classification in such manner as in his judgment will best represent his principles.

I will appreciate space in your publication for this communication. Those desiring a copy of the pamphlet in question will please address me at 635-639 Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

With assurances of gratitude for courtesies extended, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JAMES M. LYNCH.

Our Present Method of Electing General Officers.

Editor The Carpenter:

When discussing matters of interest and benefit to our organization, would it not be well to ask ourselves what we gain by continuing our present cumbersome and expensive method of electing our general officers?

Would it not be much better that they be elected by vote of the delegates assembled in convention?

Our delegates see those who are aspiring to office and have some chance to judge of their ability, their honesty and simpleness of purpose which, to at least seven-tenths of the membership, they are perfect strangers.

How, then, can we vote intelligently in the matter? We are supplied with ballot sheets containing the names of men, some of whom we never heard of. How are we to judge between them?

Many of us may mark the ballot sheet, casting our vote for those whom, did we know them, we would not entrust with the responsibility of office.

Again, were the delegates to convention to elect the officers, it would do away with the probability of each union being flooded with circulars, few of them entertaining and some made up of mean insinuations, bordering on the scurrilous and tending to create a feeling of distrust throughout the organization.

Surely, if a union has sufficient confidence in a man to elect him a representative to our governing body, to speak and vote for it on the principles which are to guide us, it has also confidence in him to cast his vote for the man he deems best fitted to carry out those principles and be ever alive to the well-being of the organization.

Some brothers object (and I agree with them) to organizers being present at conventions and lobbying for candidates for office. If those who raise this objection and appeal to reason or arouse the prejudice of a sufficient number to elect or defeat certain candidates think it will serve their purpose, why not use that voting strength to so shape the constitution that a man who accepts the position of organizer is debarred from being a delegate to convention? They will by this means remove the objectionable feature they complain of and prevent its coming to the fore every two years.

Hoping this matter will be thought of

sufficient importance to our members to ensure calm consideration and such action as may be deemed advisable in the interest of our Brotherhood, I am,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN KANE,
L. U. 1799, Toronto, Can.

From Alton, Illinois.

Editor The Carpenter:

To my knowledge, none of my predecessors ever sent any news relative to our Local Union 377 to our official journal for publication, and believing that each and every Local Union should occasionally be heard from through the above medium, I send you these few lines to let the brothers of the U. B. know that we are still among the living.

Local Union 377, Alton, Ill., is nearly eight years old, and, like other Local Unions, has lived to enjoy both sunshine and shadows. Yet our blessings have largely exceeded our misfortunes, and we have had our due share of the benefits accruing from organization and our efforts to ameliorate the conditions of the craft.

When we organized, about eight years ago, Alton was a ten-hour town of the broadest type, and the wages ranged from 15 to 22½ cents an hour. Today it is an eight-hour town, and wages are 45 cents an hour. Conditions generally are likewise fair; at this time, however, owing to most of the winter's work being completed, many of our men are idle.

One of the shadows that descended upon us was the misfortune befalling our esteemed president, Brother Bishop, when he lost the larger portion of his right hand; we all well know what that means to a man who follows the carpenter trade. Until Brother Bishop met with the accident, he was always one of our most active members, always very zealous in his endeavor to further the interests of the organization and rendering valuable assistance in the formation and maintenance of our various central bodies, including the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

Another great sorrow came upon us in the recent death of Brother Adolph Grou, who by word and action was ever ready to use his best efforts for the advancement of our cause and organization.

The spirit of brotherhood prevailing among our membership was evinced at our meeting on Monday evening, December 17, when nominations for officers were received. One of our members, on behalf of many, presented Brother Roland Adams, our worthy F. S., with a fine Parker fountain pen, simply as a token of our appreciation of his efficiency as an officer and his faithful and valuable services rendered our Local Union. It was one of the best and most enthusiastic meetings we ever held.

Wishing the brothers of the organization a prosperous New Year, I remain,

Fraternally,
ED. FEENEY,
R. S. L. U. 377, Alton, Ill.

The Workingman and His Duty.

Editor The Carpenter:

As the wife of a union man, member of L. U. 1023, Alliance, O., and feeling deeply concerned in the welfare of the class to which we both belong, I have had ample opportunity to convince myself of the necessity of an amelioration of the condition of our working people. In fact, during this past year I have incidentally been the witness of so much suffering as a result of enforced idleness, caused by the still pending industrial depression, that it is beyond my comprehension how so many workingmen can still remain aloof from the organization of their trade or calling. It appears to me that by this time every workingman should understand that only through united efforts will a betterment of the working people's condition ever be brought about.

I have long ago come to the conclusion that, as concerns the securing of better living conditions, the working people cannot expect any help from any other class. If they want anything, and they need many things badly, they must maintain a ceaseless struggle to gain those things, and they must not be slow about getting them, either, for their enemies in power will not shrink from the most devilish schemes to deprive them of their rights as citizens

of this country and to keep them in poverty in order that they themselves may live in luxury, and the longer the delay the more serious their encroachments will be.

In the course of my observations of the last year, I have been more than ever convinced of the necessity of labor organization. Single handed you are powerless; it requires the combined forces of the men and women of a certain trade and a federation of all trades to accomplish the uplifting and redemption of downtrodden humanity. I believe that never in the world's history has any nobler work been undertaken than the work now carried on by our trades and labor organizations, and seeing yet so many thousands of workingmen taking no interest in the labor movement, I am often wishing that women, generally speaking, could also organize and assist the men in driving their indifferent or ignorant brothers into the union.

A man who does not belong to the union and does not share in the work to keep up wages and hours, from which he derives the benefit as well as the men who do, is in my eyes a miserable creature. For would he be conscious of his own interests, and would he have the well-being of his family at heart, he would find it his first duty towards them to join a union for their and his own protection.

But, Mr. Editor, while thousands of working people—men, women and children—are not only now but always have been, deprived of the bare necessities of life, because of the existing inequitable industrial conditions, and because the majority of the working people is still unorganized and shirking its duty to share in the noble work of the unions, it is likewise true that the union men also are only too often derelict in their duties and shirk them. There are too many union men ever ready to enjoy privileges but to waive duties in every instance. They do not attend the meetings and do not support the union when a movement for better conditions is contemplated, and as a result little is accomplished. I therefore call on my brother unionist, Do your duty, build up your organization and work for its advancement at all times. Educate your family as to the aims and objects of labor organization so they might realize how immensely they are benefited by it, and instead of being a drawback, they will be a help to the movement.

A workingman who shirks his duty and does not co-operate with his organized fellow men in their endeavor to bring bliss and happiness to his family and home, in this world of strife and struggle for existence, is of no account.

MRS. LOUISA M. AUSTIN.

Alliance, O.

What Is the Value of a Day's Pay?

Editor The Carpenter:

How frequently do we hear the complaint that our price for labor is outrageously high; some claim it is equal to that in vogue among professional gentlemen and they could not afford to pay it. Retorting to a remark of this kind the other day, I explained that we carpenters were indeed professional gentlemen, who, in justice to themselves, must protect their profession same as men of other professions or vocations.

In determining the value of labor, one must not lose sight of the fact that that value is greatly enhanced to the benefit of the employer or purchaser, by the capital labor is employing in home-building, the maker of social morality and higher citizenship. That value is not only to be measured by the physical and mental power and time expended in its performance, nor by the capital invested, but also by the expense incurred by the worker in the keeping of him and his family well provided with the necessaries of life and all other things necessary to produce happiness and contentment.

The price of labor, therefore, is the motive power for the worker in his aspirations for a life of happiness; it is the American home builder.

The suggestive question now is, What is the cost of maintaining a respectable home for the American carpenter in our larger cities?

According to statistics, our working populations being less susceptible to race suicide than any other class, the average

workingman's family consists of five members, father, mother and children.

Now, to determine the minimum cost of living I will quote from an account of a year's expenses given by a family of that size. It is certainly a very economical outlay. All that is required for the complete clothing of the family is included in the item, "wearing apparel," so as to avoid the enumeration of each article with cost:

Man's wearing apparel	$ 103.80
Wife's wearing apparel	109.30
Three children	198.47
Car fare to and from work, entire family	52.25
Amusement and recreation	24.00
Kitchen supplies, furniture and repairs	38.50
Linen, bedding, curtains, etc	104.00
Heat and light	240.00
Rent	343.00
Tuning piano and music lessons	30.00
Daily papers	6.00
Literature	5.50
Insurance of furniture and life insurance	50.00
Replacing lost or broken tools	7.00
Total expense	$1,242.82
A year's income—307 workdays at $4.50	$1,381.50
Less ¼ loss of time caused by inclement weather or loss in marketing labor	345.37
Net income	$ 946.13
Showing a difference to meet expenses of	296.69—$1,242.82

To meet contingent expenses from sickness, a workingman should be able to bank $86.99 per year, hence his earnings should be $1,329.81 per year. This represents the true value of a day's labor in Chicago, and instead of $4.50, the daily wages should be $5.78, or $1,329.81 for 230 workdays per year.

How, I would ask, can a home be supported for less money?

The above shows that we are selling our goods for less than cost.

What is the result? Bankruptcy! We are defaulters to our family.

Fraternally yours,

G. H. NORIE,

L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill.

More Than Education Is Needed.

"Of more importance than any other feature in the crusade against the scourge of tuberculosis is the campaign of education," says Dr. Koch. As is often the case with specialists, the doctor has concentrated his attention on hygienic theory and lost sight of certain important social conditions.

It is all very well to teach people that, in order to escape tuberculosis, one must eat nourishing food, keep his lungs filled with pure air, live in sunny and well-ventilated rooms, get enough sleep and get it regularly, and take a sufficient amount of bodily exercise in the open.

But the sad fact remains that, for a very large proportion of the people, and those just the people among whom tuberculosis runs riot, it is absolutely impossible to follow these excellent rules. They might as well be taught that they must fly through the air or lift themselves by their boot straps. They are in the grip of economic necessity. Poverty—laborious poverty, undeserved poverty, resulting from the private ownership of the means of social production—denies them sufficient food and leisure for healthful exercise and keeps them shut up in dusty factories all day and in foul tenements at night and sets the anxious fear of want to drive them in their waking hours and haunt them in their sleep.

Hygienic education is undoubtedly an important part of the campaign against tuberculosis and other diseases. But vastly more effective, and absolutely necessary in order to make such education itself effective, is the enactment and enforcement of factory legislation and tenement legislation to compel employers and landlords to give sanitary conditions to their employes and their tenants, the suppression of child labor and the shortening of the labor day, securing to the whole body of workingmen more leisure, greater regularity of employment, and better remuneration for their labor.—New York Call.

Demopolis, Ala.—Local Union 1316 of this city is still alive and on the onward march, but owing to trade being very dull we would advise all brothers to remain away from this place until times have improved, notice of which will be given through the columns of this, our official journal. We have recently had the pleasure of having Brother J. H. Bean, the general organizer, in our midst, and can say that his presence here has been of excellent results. Through his activity our members have been inspired with new life and interest in the cause; they are now more prompt in their attendance at meetings, and, following his advice, we are now building up our treasury again. We shall be glad to receive another visit from Brother Bean at any time and shall highly appreciate his further services.

We hope that the future has better times in store for the laboring people and we wish all the brothers of the U. B. a very happy New Year.

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Ocala, Fla.—A unanimous decision by L. U. 1752 to enforce our by-laws calling for nine hours as a legal day's work having taken effect on December 20, we would call on all traveling brothers to keep away from this place and pay no attention to advertisements for carpenters wanted. By doing so they will help us to assure the success of this movement.

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San Antonio, Tex.—Business in general, and the carpenter trade especially, is in a deplorable condition in this city. The scale for carpenters is only $3.00 per day and more than half of them are working for less as a result of the open shop system being in full sway here. We are now making an earnest effort to thoroughly organize the city and by February 1 next we hope to be in a position to close the town. The floaters, however, are causing us a good deal of trouble and our success will largely depend on our ability to keep them under control and to check the influx of idle men until we have gained our point. Hence we appeal to all traveling brothers to avoid San Antonio, Tex., for the next few months. Once we have restored union conditions they will be welcome and have an opportunity to share in the benefits; for the present, please stay away.

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Pittsfield, Mass.—We would earnestly warn all traveling carpenters to stay away from this city and vicinity until spring trade opens up. Work is very slack and as a result half of our membership is idle and vainly in search of employment. The outlook is very gloomy at this time and there are poor prospects for trade to pick up again during the next two or three months. Keep away from Pittsfield, Mass.

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Oklahoma City, Okla.—Having as yet not quite recovered from the effects of the lockout declared against us by the employers on April 1, 1908, and as we have more men here than can be supplied with work, we would hereby call on all brother carpenters to stay away from this city until our trouble is settled. Migrating craftsmen will do us a good turn by wending their way into some other direction.

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Hopkinsville, Ky.—Local Union 442 again desires to call the attention of the brothers, especially Local Unions located in the South, to the unfriendliness of the Forbes Mfg. Co. of Hopkinsville, Ky., a firm that has given endless trouble for many months past. This company is contracting building work and at the same time controls the Moguel wagon concern, and their wagons are chiefly shipped to southern cities and towns. We therefore would earnestly urge our brothers in the sunny South to assist us in our struggle against this firm the best they know how, ever bearing in mind that the Moguel wagon, which their local dealer may offer for sale, is made by a concern employ-

ing non-union help and scorns and antagonizes organized labor. Traveling carpenters may also help us to get justice and redress for our grievances by staying away from Hopkinsville, Ky.

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Asheville, N. C.—Carpenters contemplating a change, will please bear in mind that this city is a good place to steer clear of at this time. It would be useless and a waste of money to come here as trade is very dull and nothing doing. Most of our own men are idle with poor prospect for securing employment before spring. Traveling brothers are urgently requested to keep away in order to give our home men a chance.

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Marion, O.—Trade is dull here and work very scarce. Yet, feeling that we are entitled to an improvement in our working conditions we contemplate making a move in that direction in the coming spring and for this reason would request transient carpenters to remain away until further notice. The presence in this city of outsiders, there being no job to be had, would be of no benefit to them but only strengthen the position of the contractors; this, we trust, these brothers will avoid.

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Memphis, Tenn.—Three of our Local Unions have consolidated, and by virtue of two Local Unions becoming extinct we had to reorganize our D. C. The future of our organization looks somewhat brighter now, although we have a great amount of work before us and some trouble on our hands. We hope that the lessons learned the past year will not be in vain but stimulate our membership to more prudent and energetic work.

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Trenton, N. J.—For years, business has not been so bad and trade so dull in this city, as it is at the present time. About one-half our members are walking the streets unable to obtain employment, and there is no improvement of trade conditions in sight. Trenton is certainly a good place for carpenters to keep away from until spring trade opens up.

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Chickasha, Okla.—All carpenters are advised to remain away from this city for the present as trade is very dull and no possible chance for securing employment. Pay no attention to reports in the newspapers that carpenters are wanted, as they are misleading; we have more men here now than needed to do all the work and some to spare.

❖ ❖ ❖

Information Wanted.

Philip Raab, a member of L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., left that city August 31, 1908, and has not been heard of since. Any one knowing his whereabouts will confer a great favor upon the undersigned by communicating with him at once.

LOUIS H. RAAB.

Care E. Elmendorf, Box 642, Bridgeport, Conn.

Clarence Freeman, a member of L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., disappeared from that city last October, leaving a wife and family, who are unable to locate him.

CLARENCE FREEMAN.

He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, has light hair and mustache, weighs about 140 pounds. The Local Union and his family are very anxious to learn of his whereabouts. Any one who can locate him or learn of his present address, will kindly communicate with L. E. MOORE, R. S. L. U. 268.

60 Newcastle St., Sharon, Pa.

J. W. Stewart, a carpenter by trade, who joined our organization in Haileyville, Okla., in 1902 or 1903, is eagerly sought for by his sister, his mother recently having died. Any information as to his whereabouts will be highly appreciated and thankfully received by MRS. DARCE JONES.

2622 25th Alley, N. Birmingham, Ala.

Ole Anderson, formerly a member of L. U. 1440, Lead, South Dakota, who procured a clearance card in November, 1908, or any one knowing his present address will please communicate with the undersigned secretary, as the brother sought for is wanted on important business.

W. E. SCOGGAN, F. S. L. U. 1440.
Box 800, Lead, South Dakota.

B. Berghstran, J. V. Doughtry, F. E. Stage and W. W. Bensen, members of the U. B. who worked in Norfolk, Va., during the exposition, are requested to at once communicate with the Norfolk and Portsmouth Traction Company, as it is to their financial interest. They may write to Mr. H. M. Cooper in care of H. S. Scott, secretary of the Norfolk D. C., 71 City Hall W. or to H. B. Broughton, R. S. of the D. C.

Rectification.

Providence, R. I.—In the proceedings of the Salt Lake City convention we find the wages in this city quoted as being $3.00 per day, which is either a typographical error, or a mistake by the secretary of L. U. 859 of this city. Our wages are $3.28 per day, or 41 cents an hour.

Beware of J. A. Ward.

J. A. Ward, an ex-member of L. U. 142, Pittsburg, Pa., has stolen some of the tools of one of the brothers, and, leaving his board bill unpaid, left town. Beware of him!

Futility of Anger.

Our own anger, indeed, does us more harm than the thing which makes us angry; and we suffer much more from the anger and vexation which we allow acts to rouse in us than we do from the acts themselves at which we are angry and vexed. How much most people, for instance, allow themselves to be distracted and disturbed by quarrels and family disputes. Yet in nine cases out of ten one ought not to suffer from being found fault with. If the condemnation is just, it should be welcome as a warning; if it is undeserved, why should we allow it to distress us?—Sir John Lubbock.

A U. B. Label Barber Supply Co.

Our members are again reminded of the fact that the only firm in the barber supply line using the U. B. label is the August Kern Barber Supply Co. of St. Louis, Mo. As a matter of course, the firm employs members of the U. B. exclusively, pays union wages and works union hours. Hence they are entitled to the moral support of each and every member of our organization in their efforts to compete with non-union barber supply houses who are working longer hours and are paying lower wages. It is a duty we owe to any firm using our label, as well as to ourselves, to do all in our power to secure for it the patronage of organized labor and its friends, as by doing so we enable such firm to overcome unhealthy competition and at the same time to maintain union conditions in its factory. In this case, valuable assistance may be rendered by our members urging the barbers they patronize to purchase their supplies from the August Kern Barber Supply Co., 2201-2205 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo. Remember your friends and patronize them wherever you can.

Look for the Laugh.

Look for the laugh as you journey,
  It will take the sting from care,—
In the narrow social thralldom,
  Look for the laugh—it is there;
Religion is shamed by humbug,
  As self-righteous bigots show;
Look at the inconsistencies
  And find a laugh as you go.

By convention's strong rules fettered
  We tread a circumscribed way,
Then blest is the sense of humor—
  A right to laugh when we may;
The "social swim" would make one sick
  With its petty pride and sin,
But now and then through its empty forms
  A good, wholesome laugh comes in.

Then look for the laugh as you go—
  You will find it is worth your while,
When others are selfish or scornful
  To find and indulge in a smile;
The fun is scattered all along
  Where the way is steep and rough,
Then here's to the laugh we look for,
  As life has trouble enough.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

When fear creeps in at the front, honesty steals out at the back.—Becket.

Hints on the Care of Saws.

(Copyright, 1908, by Taintor Manufacturing Company, New York.)

There is no tool so much in the hands of the mechanic as the saw, and no tool that can be more depended upon when in perfect order. The saw, however, is seldom in perfect order. The filing of it is put off as long as possible, resulting in a great loss both of time and good workmanship. Many good workmen dread filing their own saws, yet the saw is as simple in construction as any tool he has to use. It is but a strip of tempered steel with triangular notches cut in its edge.

Uniformity in the teeth, sharp points and sharp cutting edges are the great essentials of a perfect saw.

No Hard and Fast Rules.

It is not intended here to give hard and fast rules for the care of saws as a great deal must be left to the judgment of the mechanic under the condition in which he is placed. These conditions will vary greatly in different localities. For instance, a saw to work in a piece of lumber in a moist climate will require different treatment than one to work in the same piece in a dry atmosphere. The intelligent mechanic therefore should learn the requirements of the saw under the different conditions in which he is placed and act accordingly. The intention at this time is rather to show how the saw will be affected by the various modes of treatment herein described.

A System Recommended.

It is recommended, however, that the workman should adopt a system—the one best for his needs—and adhere closely to it, for in this way only can he train his eye and hand to produce the most perfect results.

It is also recommended that the novice who desires to become an expert in saw filing take strips of soft metal, such as soft steel or brass, about the thickness of a saw blade and practice on these in bringing the teeth to the state he wants them. In this way he will save his saws, files and time while training his eye and hand.

Shape of Teeth.

Saw teeth, whether of cut-off or of rip saws, are triangular in shape, consequently what is known as a three-cornered file will touch one edge of two teeth in filing. This is the way a saw should be filed, for it gives the correct form to the teeth and steadies the file.

A saw should never be allowed to get dull, therefore frequent filing is recommended.

Hand, Panel and Back Saws.

The teeth of all saws designed to cut across the grain are a series of sharp-pointed knives which cut the grain of the wood first at one side of the kerf and then at the other and carry the chip off in what is commonly known as sawdust.

All the teeth in a saw should be uniform in length, size, pitch, bevel and set.

The more bevel a tooth has the smoother it will cut in soft woods.

Saws for hard wood should have less bevel than for soft. Butchers' saws also should have but little bevel.

The more pitch a tooth has the faster it will cut, but if too much pitch is given, the saw will neither run nor cut so smoothly as with less pitch.

Some Definitions.

The length of a tooth is its height from base to point, and is determined by the number of points to the inch.

The pitch, sometimes called the rake or the hook, is the angle of the cutting edge of the tooth to the line of the points.

The bevel, also called the fleam, is the amount taken off the thickness of the tooth back from the cutting edge.

The size of a tooth is its width at its base.

The set of a saw is the distance the teeth stand out beyond the surface of the saw blade.

The kerf is the channel cut by the saw.

The heel or butt of the saw is the end that has the handle; the toe or point is the other end.

Before and After.

When the saw comes from the factory its teeth are all uniform in size, length, bevel, pitch and set.

After it has been filed a few times by the unskilled filer its teeth become irregular.

Clamping the Saw.

The first thing to do in filing a saw is to place it in a suitable clamp. Good clamps are to be found in the market, but in the absence of such, a very satisfactory one can be made by dressing up two strips of board, three inches or so wide, having the faces that come together slightly rounded from end to end (convex), so that they will hold the saw firmly in the center. The upper outside edges should be beveled at about 45 degrees so that the file can approach the saw. A screw will hold the strips together at one end while the other end—which should be cut away for the handle so that all the teeth will be clamped—may be held in a vise. In this clamp the saw should be held so tight that there shall be no vibration.

Jointing.

The saw is then ready to be jointed. Sufficient care is not usually taken in this operation, for a little rolling of the jointing file will make the teeth irregular in length. The file should be held at right angles to the sides of the saw squarely on the top of the teeth. This is difficult to do if the file is held in the hand.

A very good device is made by taking a block of wood, say 4 inches or so long and 1½ inches thick by 2¼ inches wide, and boring a hole lengthwise through it, the hole to be a little smaller than the face of a three-cornered file (a wornout one is as good as any). Drive the file into the hole, then from the bottom of the block cut a saw kerf square with the face of the file at its center. This makes a good gauge for jointing. A flat file can of course be used in the block instead of the three-cornered one. A round piece, as for instance a large chisel handle or a doorstop, could be used instead of the block and treated in the same manner as described. Special devices for this purpose are found in the market.

In jointing take off the smallest amount possible, making all teeth the same length as the shortest one.

The line of the points of the teeth should be left in a slight curve from the heel to the toe, or be "crowned," as it is sometimes called.

Regulating.

If the teeth have become irregular and it is necessary to joint considerable from the points, first regulate them by filing square across every tooth, filing back on the large ones, bringing them nearly to a point, making all points of the same size. If now the teeth are all of a size, the grooves at their bases will be in a line parallel with that at their points the whole length of the saw. In regulating it is well to look at their bases as well as at their points.

Setting.

After jointing and regulating, if regulating has been necessary, the setting should be done.

The setting of a saw is more important than is generally believed. A saw properly set will run more smoothly through the wood, thus saving the strength of the user and will permit him to work closer. The teeth should be bent with perfect uniformity and in a manner to squeeze the metal so that the teeth will be "set," i. e., fixed in their new position. Teeth that are only bent and not "set" will spring back unevenly. The first so-called saw sets only bent the teeth, but a blow from a hammer displaced the metal; therefore some of the older men still insist that a hammer-set is best. Saws set by the Taintor Positive Saw Set hold their set longer than when set by a hammer or hammer-set.

A saw should be set as little as may be and still have it "clear." It is a common fault of workmen to set their saws too much, and it is often the case that they are set so wide that the chip or sawdust gets between the end of the tooth and the wood, which is being cut, thus causing

binding. Medium size teeth should be set about one-half way down from the points to their roots and coarse ones about one-third of the way, but never as low as the roots.

(To be concluded in next issue.)

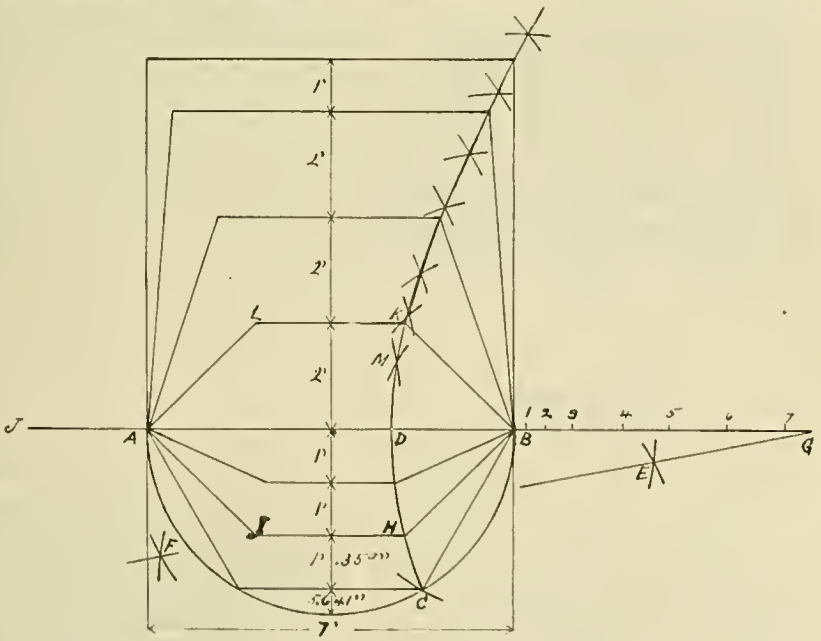
How to Lay Out a Bay Window With Three Equal Sides.

Editor The Carpenter:

In answer to Brother A. L. McKay's question, How to lay out a bay window when the span and greatest projection of bay is given and calling for three equal sides, the inclosed sketch will show two methods for laying out this kind of bay, which I believe Brother McKay will find to give more accurate results than the method given by him in the October number of The Carpenter.

Lay off A B, equal to the span of bay (in this case 7 feet). Upon this line as a diameter describe a semicircle with the same radius that is one-half of A B, and from B as a center describe an arc, cutting the semicircle at C. Lay off B D equal to one-third of A B (28 inches); from D and C as centers with any radius greater than one-half the distance from C to D, describe arcs intersecting at E and F; through these points draw a line long enough to intersect with A B; produced at G with G as a center and G D as a radius, describe an arc from D to C, this arc will be the locus points.

At a distance from the line A B equal to the projection of your bay, whatever it may be (in this case 2 feet), draw the line H I parallel to A B; at the point where this line intersects with the arc C D, will be one corner of the bay. Draw a line from B to C and you have one side of the bay; from H lay off H I equal to B H, and you have the second side; connect A and I and you have the third side. This method will give the result very nearly, but is not scientifically correct, because the curved line C D, which is the locus of points, is an hyperbola and not an arc on a true circle. The hyperbola may be laid out as follows:



SCALE ½ IN.

The line J G is the axis of the curve, the points A and D will be the vertexes and the point B one of the foci; from the point A on the line A B, produced, lay off A J equal to B D and the point J will be the other foci. Take any point as 1 on B G and with D 1 as a radius and B as a center describe

a short arc above the axis; with A 1 as a radius and J as a center describe an arc, cutting the one just described at M. Take several points, as 2, 3, 4 and so on, and obtain the corresponding points. Join these points with a curved line and it will be an hyperbola. The lines K L, B K and A L are laid out the same way as in the first method. This way of laying out a bay window of this kind, I believe, is an accurate scientific way.

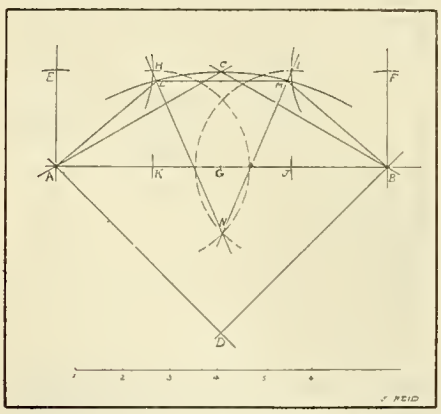
Yours truly,

EDW. CARLSTED, L. U. 7.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Editor The Carpenter:

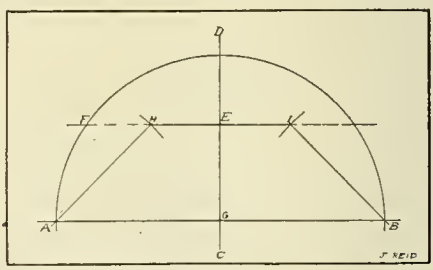
Replying to Brother A. L. McKay, L. U. 438, Brookline, Mass., whose problem appeared in the October issue showing his method of laying out a bay window with three equal sides whose span is 7 feet and projection 2 feet, but could not obtain the desired results, will say that if he will adopt the following method here illustrated he will always find it to come correct no matter how large the span or projection:



Take the span whose length is 7 feet, A B, and with the square find the center D by drawing lines through A and B at an angle of 45 degrees which will intersect at D. Then draw lines through A and B at an angle of 30 degrees which intersect at C, giving you your 2 feet projection. The rest is a simple geometrical problem. Draw perpendicular lines from A and B with the compasses set to the radius C G and with A and B as centers strike arcs intersecting perpendicular lines at E and F and intersecting A and B at K and J with E K F and J as centers and the same radius describes arcs as shown intersecting at H I and N. Draw lines through H N and I N, then with the compasses set to a radius D C, describe an arc cutting H N at L and I N at M. Lines drawn from A to L L to M and M to B will give you the desired part of an octagon.

Again, if it is the desire of the builder to carry the front section of the window out the full 2 feet projection, the method of laying out is even more simple than the foregoing problem and still all three sides of the bay window are the same size. Thus:

Take the span whose length is 7 feet A B, bisect a line C D square with A B. Draw a line parallel with A B, the distance of projection which is here 2 feet. With G as a center and the compasses set to a radius G A or G B describe a circle. Then set the compasses to a radius equal to E F and with



A and B as centers describe arcs as shown at H and I. Lines drawn from A to H, H to I and I to B will give you three equal sides with a projection of 2 feet.

Yours fraternally,

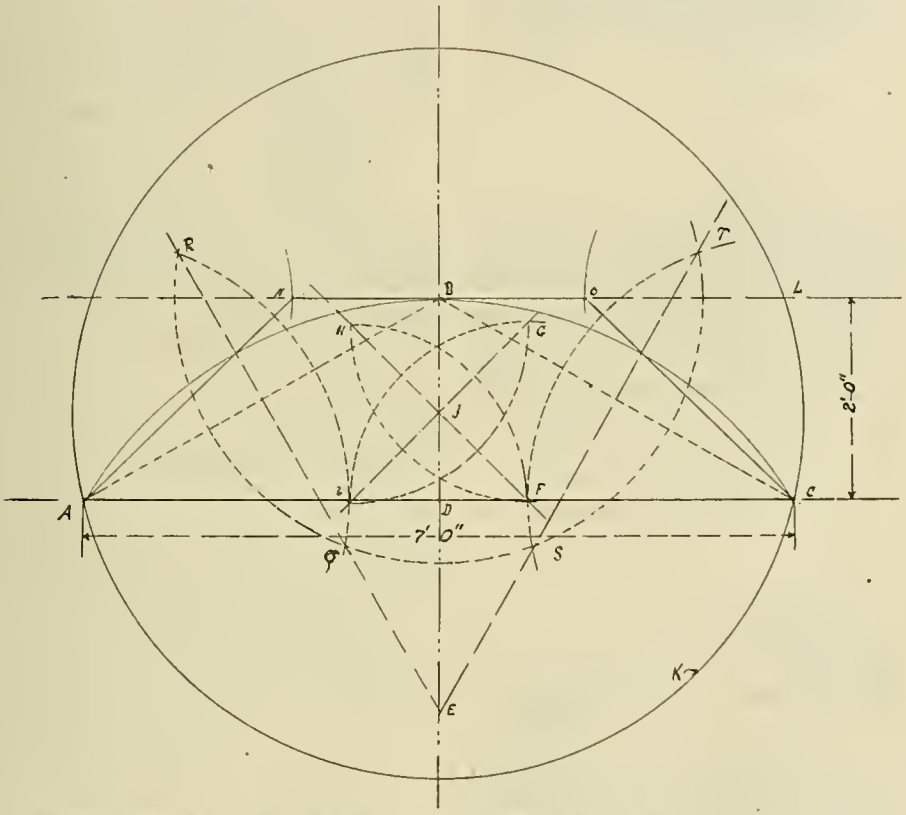
J. REID, L. U. 1790.

New York City.

Editor The Carpenter:

I came across an example of a bay window in your October edition of The Carpenter. Here is an example of such a window, 7-foot run and its greatest projection 2 feet. Make A C 7 feet long, D B perpendicular to it 2 feet. A as a center any radius convenient, describe arc R Q S T; A B C being the centers, draw lines intersecting in E; E as center, describe circle A B C. Connect the construction lines A

B C. F as center with any convenient radius describe arc I G. G as center, describe arc F H; I as center, describe arc F H, H as center, describe arc I G. Draw lines through G and H, cutting the center line J. J as center, describe circular K,



and cutting A C L M, A and C as centers with a convenient radius in this case equal to the projection, describe arc cutting L M in K, L M as centers and the same radius cut N O. Your intersecting point leaves three equal sides. I remain,

Yours truly,
P. F. KEEGAN,
L. U. 447, Ossining, N. Y.

The above answers to Brother A. L. McKay's question were those that first came to our hands. Further information, explanations and illustrations on the subject have been sent in by Brothers E. D. Brownell, L. U. 1361, Alameda, Cal.; D. F. Newton, L. U. 1597, Tampa, Idaho; W. E. Slate, L. U. 1823, Colfax, Wash.; J. H. Bohn, 532, Elmira, N. Y.; A. M. Baugh, 1747, New York City; J. G. Overholser, 225, Knoxville, Tenn.; Geo. H. Harrison, 700, Corning, N. Y.; A. Trast, 1325, Edmonton, Alberta, Can.; J. M. Suddick, 61, Columbus, O.; A. M. Baugh, 1747, New York City; A. Larson, 42, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Thos. Colegate, L. U. 411, Rome, Ga., and by Mr. J. C. Swinnerton, instructor in the Newark, N. J., Drawing School.

For obvious reasons we cannot publish all the answers received, but highly appreciate the valuable information offered therein and sincerely thank the writers for the interest shown in the matter.—Editor.

Lights for Learners.

(By John Upton.)

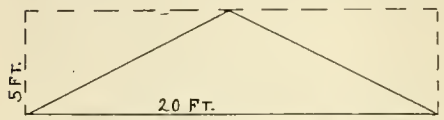
A large part of our figuring consists of finding the area of surfaces with squares and oblongs. This, of course, is simple, but we sometimes have problems which are not quite so easy.

The area of the gable end of a building

comes under the head, "Areas of Triangles." Any triangle is equal in area to one-half a rectangle of the same length and its width.

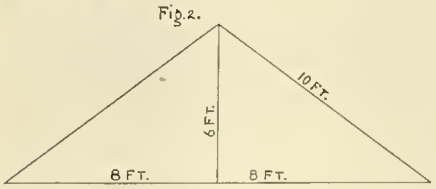
So, for a building 20 feet wide and having the peak 5 feet higher than the plate, the two gables would contain 100 square feet. (Fig. 1.) Sometimes we do not

Fig. 1



know the height of a triangle, but instead have the length of the sides. In this case if the short sides are equal, consider the triangle as two right-angled triangles and find the third side of these—simply the different application of the rule for finding the length of a rafter from the rise and run. (Fig. 2.)

Fig. 2.



10x10 equals 100.

8x8 equals 64.

100—64 equals 36. The square root of 36 is 6. Then the area is 6x8, or 48 square feet.

There is still another way of finding the area of a triangle from the length of its sides. Suppose we have one which measures 20—16—12 feet on its sides. It is evident that the method last given will not work.

The rule is, add the three sides and divide by two. From this half-sum subtract each side separately then multiply these three remainders and the half-sum together and extract the square root of their product.

Wonderfully simple, isn't it? I told you that you would have use for that square root rule. Let us see:

20 plus 16 plus 12 equals 48.

48 divided by 2 equals 24.

Subtracting each side from 24 leaves 4, 8 and 12.

4x8x12x24 equals 9216.

Extracting the square root, we get 96 square feet as the area.

Try these different methods for finding the area of an equilateral triangle, measuring 12 feet on each side. Then compare the results by that obtained when using the first of the following rules:

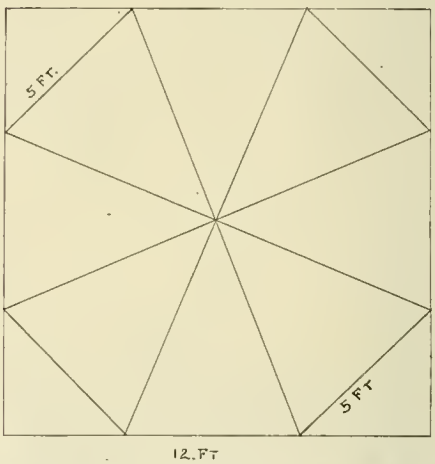
The area of any regular polygon may be found by multiplying the square of one side by a constant multiplier as

Triangle	0.433
Pentagon	2.593
Hexagon	3.633
Octagon	4.828

Another method for finding the area of polygons is to divide them into as many triangles as there are sides and find the area of these triangles.

Let us look at an octagon. (Fig. 3.) We

Fig. 3.



find a square with the corners cut off. The figure is supposed to measure 12 feet between its parallel sides and the sides of the octagon represent practically 5 feet.

This proportion holds true for all octagons.

Our multiplier above, 4.828 times 25 (the square of a side) gives us 120.7 feet area.

Dividing it into triangles, we have 5x6x8 divided by 2 equals 120 feet.

Another method would be to compute the area of the corners removed, which, if placed together, would make a square a little less than 5 feet on a side. The original

24 from this gives 120 feet.

A still more simple rule would be to

square the distance between the parallel sides and subtract one-sixth of it.

12x12 equals 144.

144 divided by 6 equals 24.

144—24 equals 120.

In other words, to make a square into an octagon we remove practically one-sixth of it.

To make a square into a circle we remove nearly one-fourth of it so that we have .7854 of it left. That is a square measuring 10 feet each way would contain 100 square feet, but if cut down into a circle would contain 78.54 feet.

The rule for finding the area of a circle is: Square the diameter and multiply .7854.

The arithmetic says "The areas of similar plane figures are as the square of their like dimensions," and I conclude that it means that if one square, circle, or other figure, measure twice as much across it as another one, it has four times the area of the smaller one. We can see that a square measuring 10 feet across has four times the area of one measuring 5 feet, and the same is true of circles and other figures.

To find the dimensions of a figure 5—6, or any number of times the area of a similar one, square the dimension of the small one, multiply this by 5—6, or any desired figure, and extract the square root.

A circle is 10 feet in diameter. What is the diameter of one 9 times as large?

10 x10 equals 100.

100x 9 equals 900.

The square root of 900 is 30.

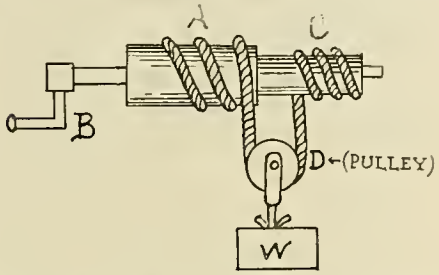
Compound Wheel and Axle.

(By James Barry.)

In the common wheel and axle there is a practical limit to the power of the machine, for we can only increase the power by increasing size of wheel, or by decreasing radius of the axle. But in the compound wheel and axle, shown in sketch, a given power may be made to raise any weight whatever.

This machine consists of two axles, A and C, cut upon the same block, around which a cord coils in opposite directions; this cord passes around the movable pulley D, which carries weight W.

Now if the handle be turned, one of the cords is coiled upon the large axle A, while the other is uncoiled from small axle C, so that the rate at which W ascends depends upon the difference in circumference, and

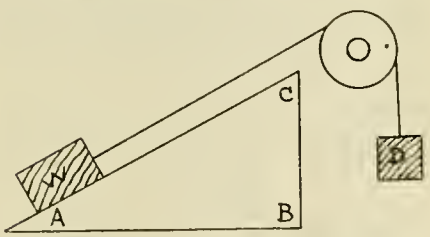


consequently, the power of the machine will also depend upon this difference. But this difference may be decreased to any extent without altering length of handle B.

The Inclined Plane.

To find the pressure to support a body on an inclined plane without friction:

Let weight W be drawn up inclined plane A C by means of weight D, acting by cord



parallel to the plane; then while W is moved from K to C the counterpoise weight D will have descended a vertical space equal to A C according to all mechanical law.

[Work in raising W=W×C B. Work due to descent of D .·. D×A C=W×C B .·. $P=\frac{CB}{AC}W$.]

P. S.—For the benefit of some of our younger brothers, I append a few arithmetical signs. To be brief, here are a few: =(equal); —(minus); +(plus); ×(multiplied); ÷(divided); : calls attention to relative value, and the .·. (triplet used above) means hence.

Respectfully submitted,

J. BARRY, L. U. 509.

Jointing Timber.

(By James Barry.)

It is frequently necessary in carpentry, in order to obtain strength or size, that joists and other timbers should be joined or rather lengthened.

To do this kind of work several methods may be used. I present a few here below. Having to join two timbers "on end" as it were, Figs. 1 and 2 are about the simplest method.

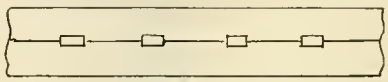


Fig. 1.

Fig. 1 is what is known as plain joggling.

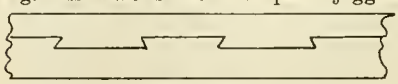


Fig. 2.

Fig. 2, plain scarfing, is more generally used.

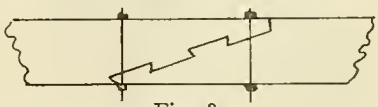


Fig. 3.

Fig. 3, this scarf must be bolted, except where used for lintels underneath a brick arch.

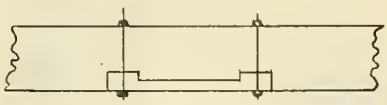


Fig. 4.

Figs. 4 and 5. Timbers joined without

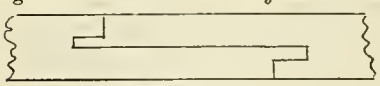


Fig. 5.

any loss of length also may be bolted for a good job.

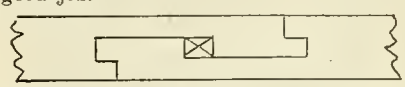


Fig. 6.

Figs. 6 and 7. Two more illustrations of a similar joint. The key represented is not

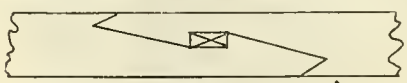


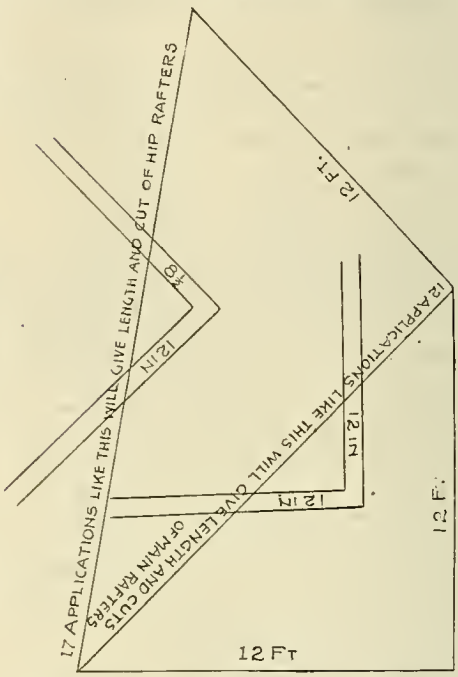
Fig. 7.

absolutely necessary, although it effects a very tight joint and neat job.

As to Cut and Length of Hip Rafters.

Editor The Carpenter:

It has been contended by some of the "Bright Lights" of L. U. 434 that 12x8½ will not give the cut and length of a hip rafter of a roof having a pitch of 12 inches


12 FT.
12 APPLICATIONS LIKE THIS WILL GIVE LENGTH AND CUT OF HIP RAFTERS
8½
12 IN
12 APPLICATIONS LIKE THIS WILL GIVE LENGTH AND CUTS OF CHAIN RAFTERS
12 IN
12 IN
12 FT.
12 FT

to one foot. The accompanying diagram gives the hight and run in feet and shows that if the square is applied at 12x12, twelve applications in the same manner will give the length and cut of the main rafter, and if applied seventeen times at 12x8½ in the same manner, it will give the length of the hip rafter, and the cut on top and bottom is near enough for all working purposes.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN M'GRATH, President L. U. 434.

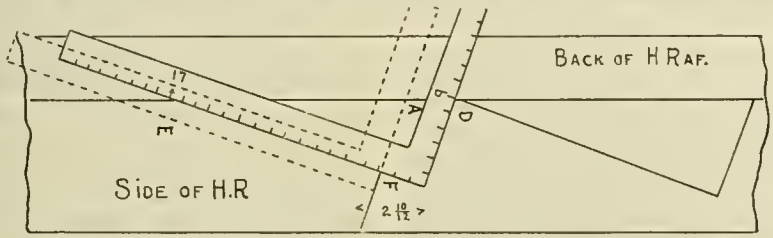
Chicago, Ill.

To Lay Out Fractional Part of Foot in Hip Rafters.

(By James Barry.)

Should there be a fractional part of a foot in the width of a roof place square on side of stick, below last point made in layout of length, as shown at D E in sketch, just the same as for the run of another foot.

Set off on blade of square the distance required, which in this case is 2 inches on common rafter. Always add five-twelfths of an inch to each inch used in laying out hips, because as for 1 foot on common rafter 17 inches, or 1 5-12 feet is required



in laying out hips, so also for 1 inch on common rafter, 1 5-12 inches is required in laying out hip rafter. Therefore distance to be set on blade for extra 2 inches on hip rafter is 2 10-12 inches, as shown at F.

Now move square down the stick, keeping at same figures 6 and 17, as shown by dotted lines, then mark down bevel A B through point F, which will give exact length of hip and the place to start laying out of seat of hip rafter.

Here always remember to take out one-half thickness of ridge pole before laying out seat of the rafter, which will be 1 5-12 inches on the length of the hip rafter.

Wood Still Principal Material in Building Construction, According to Government Report.

Great as the advance in fireproof construction has been, during the last ten years, there has been no let-up in the use of lumber, and both architects and builders find themselves so dependent on wood today that they are compelled to admit that the forests of the country are likely to be the chief source of building material for many years to come.

"The use of cement, terra cotta, brick and stone, with a framework of steel, will make it possible soon to do away with wood entirely," is a remark often heard, and, indeed, when one stands on lower Broadway and looks up at the towering skyscrapers, the statement seems to contain much truth. As a matter of fact, however, the popular idea that fireproof materials will do away with the need of using lumber in a comparatively few years is a very erroneous one. All of the various fireproof materials going into the approved construction of the more substantial buildings are used in greater quantities now than the world dreamed of a few years ago, yet the heavy demand for lumber continues.

That wood predominates is shown by the annual building records. Of the permits used for buildings erected last year, approximately 61 per cent. were constructed of wood, and the remaining 39 per cent. of fire-resisting material according to a report issued by the Geological Survey on operations in forty-nine leading cities of the country. These figures are the more significant when it is realized that they only represent the building activities in the largest cities; they do not take into account the construction of dwellings, stores, and other buildings in the thousands of small cities and towns scattered over and not included in the forty-nine cities on which the reckoning is made.

In towns and small cities wood is usually the predominating building material, and it is safe to say that if the statistics had included figures for all places of whatever size, the percentage of wooden construction would have been much greater. These figures, as a rule, are only for the corporate limits, and the suburbs of these cities have each very large amounts to be added. The cost, also, is relatively higher in these cities than in towns nearer the base of the supply.

One of the most powerful forces to change human nature for the better is the changing of economic conditions.

To speak or write nature did not peremptorily order thee; but to work, she did. —Carlyle.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Wahlbetrachtungen.

Das Resultat der Novemberwahlen hat unter organisirten Arbeitern nicht geringe Bestürzung hervorgerufen und manchen große Enttäuschung gebracht. Man mag uns das Wahlresultat als eine Niederlage anrechnen wer aber daraus folgern wollte, daß die Arbeiterbewegung dieses Landes bei den letzten Wahlen einen Rückschlag erlitten habe, würde damit nur seine Unkenntnis des Wesens unserer Bewegung bekunden.

Die Arbeiter dieses Landes sind im allgemeinen, politisch noch so rückständig, daß sie es nicht für notwendig halten in ihrem eignen Interesse an der Gesetzgebung Teil zu nehmen; sie überlassen das Gesetzemachen ihren Feinden die sie in ihrer Verblendung als ihre Freunde betrachten. Sie helfen selbst ihre Ketten schmieden, und so lange dieser Sklavensinn unter ihnen vorherrscht werden die Feinde der Arbeitersache vor wie nach einer Wahl die Oberhand behalten. Andererseits ist die Zahl der interessen und klassenbewußten Arbeiter, die bestrebt ist der Arbeiterklasse die politische Machtstellung zu erobern die ihr gebürt, noch so gering, daß an einen ausschlaggebenden Erfolg vorläufig nicht zu denken ist.

Indessen kann es in der Arbeiterbewegung, wie die Vergangenheit lehrt, ein Rückwärts nicht geben, weil diese Bewegung nicht künstlich erzeugt, sondern in natürlicher Weise aus den bestehenden sozialen Verhältnissen hervorgegangen ist.

Wohl kann das Einschlagen einer verkehrten Taktik, und der dann unausbleibliche Mißerfolg, Uneinigkeit und Zersplitterung unter unseren Reihen, und eine zeitweilige Hemmung hervorrufen, doch die Weiterentwickelung der Bewegung kann dadurch nicht aufgehalten werden. Dieselben Verhältnisse die die Bewegung hervorgerufen, drängen ihre Träger nach jedem Mißerfolge oder zeitweiligem Stillstande, umsomehr noch Vorwärts und zwingen sie die erlittene Scharte wieder auszuwetzen.

Die Enttäuschung die die Novemberwahlen vielen unserer Klassengenossen gebracht, ist teilweise dem Umstande zuzuschreiben, daß diese den Landesverhältnissen, das heißt der politischen Rückständigkeit der großen Masse der Arbeiter, nicht genügend Rechnung getragen haben, teils weil sie von der Erhabenheit ihrer Sache durchdrungen, sich zu Hoffnungen hingaben und sich Erfolge versprachen, die unter den Umständen unter denen sich diese Wahlen vollzogen, einfach nicht realisirbar waren.

Um uns nun über die Bedeutung oder Unbedeutung des Wahlresultates, soweit dies unsere Bewegung betrifft, klar zu werden, wollen wir einmal den Schaden besehen und feststellen was die organisirten Arbeiter von den Wahlen erwarteten, was sie zu erreichen hofften und nicht erreichten, worin ihre Niederlage, wenn überhaupt hiervon die Rede sein kann, besteht und inwieweit sie enttäuscht wurden.

Nach der bekannten Entscheidung des Oberbundesgerichtes, in welcher Arbeiterorganisationen dem berüchtigten Sherman-Gesetz unterstellt sind, hat sich das Einhaltsbefehl-Unwesen zu einer großen Gefahr für die organisirten Arbeiter ausgewachsen, die in zwei weiteren, vor Jahresfrist von demselben Gerichtshofe gefällten Entscheidungen ihren Höhepunkt erreichte. Eine dieser Entscheidungen, diejenige im Falle der Buck Stove and Range Co., war bekanntlich direkt gegen die Exekutive der American Federation of Labor gerichtet.

Diese Entscheidungen waren, und sind, unerhörte Vergewaltigungen der den Arbeitern von der Ver. Staaten Konvention garantirten Rechte und Freiheiten, die daher große Aufregung und Entrüstung unter den organisirten hervorriefen. Die Exekutive der A. F. of L. beschloß hierauf alles aufzubieten um die Bundesgesetzgebung zur Annahme eines Gesetzes zu veranlassen welches die Machtbefugnisse des Oberbundes und der Staats-Obergerichte beschneiden und ihre gegen die Arbeiterorganisationen gefällten

Entscheidungen null und nichtig machen sollte.

In dieser Absicht schlug man die alte, unter amerikanischen Arbeitern bisher übliche Taktik ein—Man forderte die Arbeiter auf in den Novemberwahlen nur für solche Kandidaten der bürgerlichen Parteien zu stimmen die versprechen, wenn gewählt, für die Interesse der Arbeiter, besonders aber für die Annahme eines Gesetzes in obigem Sinne, einzutreten.

Im Juni (1908) verfügte sich Gompers, der Präsident der A. F. of L., nach Chicago und suchte die Delegaten der National-Konvention der republikanischen Partei für eine den Arbeitern günstige Plattform zu gewinnen und zugleich die zu befürchtente Nomination W. H. Tafts, des „Vaters der Einhaltsbefehle," als Präsidentschafts-Kandidat dieser Partei, zu vereiteln.

Wie bekannt, waren Gompers Bemühungen gänzlich erfolglos. Nach diesem Fehlschlage wandte er sich an die, im Juli (1908) in Denver abgehaltene National-Konvention der demokratischen Partei mit demselben Anliegen, doch mit mehr Erfolg; und nachdem man ihm dort einige unbedeutende Zugeständnisse gemacht und diese Konvention W. J. Bryan als ihren Präsidentschafts-Kandidaten erkoren hatte, begann Gompers eine lebhafte Campagne in der er den Arbeitern empfahl für das demokratische Ticket und für W. J. Bryan zu stimmen. Auch gegen die Wiederwahl Joe Cannon's, des Sprechers des Representantenhauses und notorischen Arbeiterfeindes, warnte Gompers in seiner ihm eignen Beredsamkeit in zahlreichen Versammlungen während einer Agitationstour durch das Land.

Wie das Wahlergebnis zeigt, waren alle Bemühungen in dieser Richtung umsonst, Taft wurde nominirt und als Präsident der Ver. Staaten gewählt und Joe Cannon wurde wiedergewählt; beide mit überwältigender Majorität.

Die sozialistische Partei hatte abermals Eugene V. Debs als ihren Präsidentschafts-Kandidaten aufgestellt und er erhielt im Ganzen nahezu 500,000 Stimmen, während man, innerhalb und außerhalb der Partei, fast allgemein eine Million Stimmen erwartete. An eine Erwählung ihres Kandidaten unter gegebenen Umständen hatten die Mitglieder der sozialistischen Partei wohlweislich nicht im entferntesten gedacht; sie benutzten die Wahlkampagne nur mehr als die geeignetste Gelegenheit zur Verbreitung ihrer Grundsätze.

Wir sehen also, daß die vermeintliche Niederlage und der Grund der Enttäuschung darin bestand, daß Taft, der Kandidate der republikanischen Partei gewählt wurde und Bryan unterlag, und andererseits, daß Debs nicht die erwartete Stimmenzahl erhielt.

Die Erwählung Tafts mit so bedeutender Majorität war selbst für den genauen Kenner der politischen Verhältnisse und Lage dieses Landes eine Ueberraschung; sie legt beredetes Zeugnis ab von der Rückständigkeit der Arbeiter, ohne deren Stimmen er nicht hätte gewählt werden können. Doch ist hier in Betracht zu ziehen, daß die Arbeiter die republikanisch stimmten, ebenso wie die Sozialisten, auf Grund der Vorgänge und der gegen Arbeiter ergriffenen Gewaltmaßregeln unter demokratischer Administration, mit Recht behaupten konnten, daß auf die Versprechungen der demokratischen Partei kein Verlaß, und die Erwartung, daß jene wenn wieder zur Macht gelangt, den Arbeitern mehr Gerechtigkeit widerfahren lassen werde als die republikanische Partei, trügerisch und unberechtigt sei.

So beschämend nun auch das Wahlresultat für die Arbeiter sein mag, indem der Mann der als Bundesrichter des Ohio Distrikts den ersten Einhaltsbefehl gegen eine Arbeiterorganisation erlies und der diesem undemokratischen Verfahren beharrlich das Wort redet, zum Prefidenten erwählt wurde, so haben die sozialistisch gesinnten Arbeiter doch eine Errungenschaft gemacht.

Das Resultat der letzten Wahlen hat so deutlich wie keine früherer ähnlicher Vorgang demonstrirt, daß die Arbeiter auf politischem Gebiete keine wesentlichen Erfolge erzielen können, so lange sie noch mit den bürgerlichen Parteien gemeinschaftliche Sache machen.

Wenn unsere Gewerkschaftsführer überhaupt zu lernen gewillt sind, und es verstehen aus der Novemberwahl eine Lehre zu ziehen, so müssen sie sich sagen, daß sie eine unverzeihliche Unterlassungssünde begehen, wenn sie es nicht von nun an als ihre heiligste Pflicht erachten die Arbeiter bei jeder Gelegenheit darauf hinzuweisen, daß deren Klasseninteresse ihre Lossagung von den bür-

gerlichen Parteien bedingt, und daß sie nur dann ihre Interessen und Rechte wahren können wenn sie als unabhängige Partei ihrer Klasse die politische Arena betreten.

In dieser Beziehung ist schon viel zu lange gesündigt worden; und geschieht dies nicht, so müssen eben unsere Führer, anstatt zu schieben, geschoben werden. Eins von beiden wird sicherlich geschehen, denn die Zahl derer, die längst die Notwendigkeit unabhängiger politischer Tätigkeit erkannt haben, ist, trotz ungünstigem Wahlresultate, stetig im wachsen begriffen, wie schon die nächste Zukunft zeigen wird. Die fortschrittlich gesinnten Arbeiter haben daher auch keine Ursache in dem Wahlresultate eine Niederlage zu erblicken und die Arbeiterbewegung wird darüber hinweggehen; sie wird sicherlich, sobald die industrielle Krise vorüber, einen neuen und kräftigen Aufschwung nehmen und größere Fortschritte machen. Indessen dürfen die organisirten Arbeiter, komme was kommen mag, in ihrem Kampfe gegen das Einhaltsbefehl-Unwesen nicht erlahmen; dieser muß mit den, durch die Schuld unserer verblendeten Klassengenossen, geringen uns zu Gebote stehenden Mitteln energisch weitergeführt werden.

Not und Ueberfluß.

Es ist eine Absurdität, wenn Jemand im Gebiet der Ver. Staaten Not leidet. Es ist absurd, weil aus diesem Land für eine halbe Milliarde Dollars Lebensmittel in das Ausland verschickt werden. Es fehlt nicht an Lebensmitteln, es fehlt nicht an Rohstoffen, es fehlt nicht an Fabrikaten, alles kann in Hülle und Fülle beschafft werden.

Die amerikanische Landwirthschaft befindet sich noch in einem primitiven Zustand. Es herrscht zum größten Teil die exclusive, ausgedehnte, oberflächliche Landwirthschaft. Auf einem Acker Land erntet man durchschnittlich nur 12 bis 14 Bushel Weizen. In Sachsen erntet man dreimal so viel. Aber es ist Land genug da und für den Bauern ist es unter Umständen profitabler, nur zwei Bushel da zu ernten, wo er drei oder vier ernten könnte. Denn große Ernten bringen unter Umständen weniger ein als kleine.

Aber es ist sicher genug an allem da, was gebraucht wird, oder es kann beschafft werden. Woraus hervorgeht, daß ein Notstand, wenn er existirt, nicht die Folge natürlicher, unabwendlicher, Verhältnisse ist, sondern künstlicher. Das ist der Punkt, auf den es ankommt. Vor hundert Jahren entdeckte ein Franzose, der Graf Saint Simon, etwas neues, nämlich, daß der Notstand dem Ueberfluß entspringe. Das war bis dahin nicht der Fall gewesen. Der Notstand war die Folge wirklichen Mangels. Es gab Hungersnot, weil nicht genug Getreide in einer bestim.ten Gegend gewachsen war und die Möglich.it des Massenimportes auf weite Entfernungen damals nicht vorlag. Es kam auch vor, daß Händler künstlich Rarheit in gewissen Waaren erzeugten, die sie controllirten, namentlich solche, die aus dem Ausland bezogen werden mußten. Der Gewürzwucher im Mittelalter ist bekannt. Aber das waren doch nur Ausnahmen und sie konnten sich auf die großen Mittel des Lebensunterhaltes nicht erstrecken. Der Notstand entsprang damals dem Mangel.

Heute entspringt er dem Ueberfluß. Wenn jetzt, sagen wir im Fabrik-Distrikt von Philadelphia, viele Mütter nicht wissen, wie sie den Hunger ihrer Kinder stillen sollen, so ist es nicht, weil nicht genug Brod oder Mehl da wäre. Getreide wird ihnen an der Nase vorbei in ganzen Schiffsladungen nach Europa geschickt. Es giebt genug Mühlen, welche es zu Mehl verarbeiten könnten, aber feiern müssen, und es giebt genug Bäcker, welche Brod daraus zu machen bereit sind, aber es nicht dürfen. Tausende von ihnen sind beschäftigungslos und würden gerne das Brod machen, das die Weber brauchen. Aber die Bäcker dürfen nicht arbeiten und die Weber haben kein Brod. Warum nicht? Weil sie es nicht b e z a h l e n können.

Das ist der Punkt, auf den es ankommt, das Zahlen. Zahlen können sie nicht, weil sie keine Arbeit haben, und Arbeit haben sie nicht, weil ihre Erzeugnisse nicht abgesetzt werden können, obwohl Millionen Verlangen und Bedarf darnach haben. Diese Millionen aber können nicht kaufen, weil sie nicht bezahlen können, und sie können nicht bezahlen, weil sie keine Arbeit haben, oder für ihre Arbeit so wenig Lohn bekommen, daß er nicht hinreicht, um genug dessen zu consumiren, was die Fabriken herstellen.

Das ist der Circulus viciosus — der fehlerhafte Kreis —, den die Oekonomie der bürgerlich-kapitalistischen Gesellschaft bietet,

der Kreis, dessen Linie nicht mehr zu ihrem Ausgangspunkt zurückkehrt, sondern sich verengert nach innen zu. Der Kreislauf des Erzeugnisses von der Herstellung an bis zum Verbrauch wird gestört durch den Profitgrabsch des Kapitalismus. Er ist wie eine große Bulldogge, die den Knochen festhält und andere, hungrige Hunde nicht herankommen und anfassen läßt, obgleich sie selber satt ist.

Die Eliminirung, Ausschaltung der kapitalistischen Aneignung ist die einzig mögliche und sichere Kur dieser fehlerhaften Geometrie der wirthschaftlichen, menschlichen Gesellschaft. Sobald sie beseitigt wird, geht die Sache ihren richtigen Gang. Es wird erzeugt, was gebraucht wird, und noch etwas darüber, um eine Reserve zu haben, aber es giebt nicht mehr ein unsinniges Rasen und eine unvernünftige Anspannung der Kräfte zu einer Zeit und dann wieder totaler oder halber Stillstand und Vergeudung menschlicher Arbeitskraft in erzwungenem Müssiggang.

Voraussetzung dazu ist, daß die Versorgung der Menschheit mit ihren Bedürfnissen nicht mehr Sache von Privatleuten ist, wie sie ihres Profites wegen besorgen, sondern die der Gesellschaft selbst. Alles andere, alle sogenannten „Reformen," welche das System selbst bestehen lassen, sind eitel Schein oder im besten Fall Palliation, Abschwächungen der schlimmsten Auswüchse eines üblen Systems. Wer die Not bekämpfen will, muß den Privatkapitalismus bekämpfen, muß Sozialist werden.—Philadelphia Tageblatt.

Aus den deutschen Gewerkschaften.

(Correspondenzblatt.)

Die Arbeitslosenstatistik des Holzarbeiterverbandes für den Monat November umfaßt 77 Verbandsfilialen mit 143,306 Mitgliedern. Die Gesammtzahl der Arbeitslosenfälle im Monat betrug 12,736; davon waren 5,484 Arbeitslose am letzten Tage des Monats. Arbeitslosenunterstützung erhielten 4,688 Mitglieder für 47,850 Tage, und zwar wurden 64,951.47 Mk. ausbezahlt. An Reiseunterstützung wurden 10,279.84 Mk. verausgabt an 6,539 Mitglieder für 11,078 Tage. Nicht berichtet hatten 30 Filialen. Im Vergleich zur berichtenden Mitgliederzahl waren 3.83 Proz. Arbeitslose gegen 3.30 Proz. im Vormonat und 2.60 Proz. im Oktober des Vorjahres.

Die 18. Generalversammlung des Centralverbandes der Zimmerer findet in der Zeit von 19. bis 24. April 1909 in Stuttgart statt. Zur Verhandlung werden unter anderem folgende Fragen gelangen: Die Tarif- und Lohnbewegungen der Zimmerer, Arbeitslosen- und Krankenunterstützung, Stellungsnahme zum Betonbau usw. Besonders der erste Punkt der Tagesordnung ist unter den neuen Verhältnissen im Baugewerbe von größter Bedeutung; im Verbandsorgan wurde in der letzten Zeit eine rege und sachliche Diskussion über diese Frage geführt, die eine Klärung bis zum Verbandstage herbeiführen dürfte.

Der Verband der Schiffszimmerer zählte nach der Abrechnung von 3. Quartal 4,111 Mitglieder bei einem Verbandsvermögen von 96,372.56 Mark.

Die Mitgliederzahl des Buchdruckerverbandes betrug am Schlusse des zweiten Quartals 55,685. Am Jahresschluß 1907 zählte der Verband 53,529 Mitglieder, so daß eine Zunahme von mehr als 2,000 Mitglieder in dem ersten Halbjahr zu verzeichnen ist. Die Arbeitslosigkeit betraf im Laufe des zweiten Quartals 5,348 Mitglieder, die insgesammt 146,810 Tage arbeitslos waren. 5,616 Mitglieder waren zusammen 157,718 Tage vorübergehend erwerbsunfähig. Aus der Verbandskasse wurden für Unterstützungen 586,832.37 Mk. verausgabt. Das Vermögen der Verbandskasse stieg von 6,500,140.99 Mk. am 30. Juni auf 6,733,685.51 Mk. am Schlusse des dritten Quartals.

Die Urabstimmung im Schuhmacherverbande über die Gründung eines Lederindustrieverbandes hat nach vorläufigen Feststellungen des Verbandsvorstandes zu einer Ablehnung des Industrieverbandes geführt. Insgesammt wurden nur 10,770 Stimmen abgegeben. Davon waren 8,025 für, 2,745 gegen den Industrieverband. Da aber die Generalversammlung bestimmt hat, daß die einfache Majorität der Mitglieder, nicht der Abstimmenden, entscheidet, kommt dieses Abstimmungsresultat einer Ablehnung gleich. Von den 38,000 Mitgliedern des Verbandes nahmen nur 10,770 teil, so daß die weitaus größte Mitgliederhälfte es vorzog, gar nicht zu stimmen. Dieses Resultat ist allerdings ein wenig erfreuliches, es kann aber als Beweis dafür gelten, daß die Urabstimmung in weiten Kreisen der deutschen Schuhmacher keine große Sympathie findet.

Der Vorstand des Lagerhalterverbandes unterbreitet den Verbandsmitgliedern Vorschläge auf Einführung der Arbeitslosenunterstützung sowie von Beihilfe in Sterbefällen.

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

Contre les accidents occasionnes par le metier.

Je ne connais pas de vie plus triste que celle d'un homme, autrement bien portant, mais estropié ou amputé d'un membre, surtout si cette amputation est dû aux suites d'un accidents survenu pendant l'exercise du métier.

Malheureusement pour nous, notre métier a la triste réputation de fournir à la statistique un nombre destiné à grossir le pour cent des accidents d'une manière effroyable au désavantage des ouvriers travaillant le bois.

Notre Fraternité a un fond spécial, qui lui permet de venir en aide à ceux de ses membres, qui ont le malheur de devenir victime du travail, mais les sommes accordées ne sont nullement en rapport avec la situation creée par le malheur du pauvre homme estropié. Anssi prêchons nous depuis des années à nos membres la nécessité d'un fond de secour pour les invalides du travail, d'un fond, alimenté! non pas par les quelques soutirés de nos côtisations mensuelles, mais bien par les deniers des contribuables, c'est à dire une class de gens qui dans son entier est composée en majeure partie par la class ouvrière elle même.

Jusqu'à présent nos prédications ne semblent avoir fait une grande impression sur notre organisation; autrement le projet d'une caisse de retraite pour nos vieux compagnons aurait pris une autre tournure à la dernière convention de notre Fraternité.

C'est donc avec le plus grand enthousiasme que je présente ici les vues d'un homme, competant au premier degré, tant par sa grande expérience dans la matière, que par la conscience sérieuse avec laquelle il aborde le sujet, sans craintre la critique de la classe bourgoise qui l'employe et le salarie.

Cet homme, c'est le commissaire de la statistique du travail et des industries de l'Etat de Wisconsin. Dans la partie première de son travail bien laborieux et detaillé, Monsieur Beck cite d'abord le grand nombre d'accidents arrivé dans son district; il démontre combien est grand, en comparaison la statistique des accidents survenue dans les comtés industriels, et le petit nombre, relativement parlé, dans les comtés agricoles.

Ce rapport démontre également avec une irréfutable précision, que les travailleurs du bois y fournissent un nombre effrayement notable, et si nous comptons en plus l'enorme chiffre de la mortalité par suite de maladies de poumons affeeté et contracté par les ouvriers de notre métier, et dû au mauvais état sanitaire des conditions sous lesquelles nous sommes forcés de travailler, nous ne saurions mieux faire que d'attirer l'attention de nos membres sur le rapport de Monsieur Beck.

Voici ce qu'il dit et propose sur cette matière:

Reformes proposés:

Il est bien plus important de prévenir les accidents, que de chercher à soulager les suites après l'accident arrivé. Ce n'est pas assez d'obliger les patrons à adopter des mesures de précautions contre les accidents, en appliquant des gardes de toute sortes à leurs machineries, mais encore doit on avoir soin à ce que ces gardes soient bien mise en usages par les patrons et les ouvriers également.

Malgré toute les précautions le nombre d'accidents du travail restera assez grand quand même.

A qui incombe alors la charge du payment des secoures et dommages?

En Angleterre, le Parlement a décidé que cette charge incombe entièrement au patron.

En Allemagne, le gouvernement force ses ouvriers à se prévoir contre les suites des maladies et de l'âge avancé; mais le prix de l'assurance contre les accidents doit être payé entièrement par l'entrepreneur.

En France, la cour de justice force in-

variablement l'entrepreneur de payer une somme équivalente pour chaque accident dans son établissement.

La charge des dommâges à payer en cas d'accidents reste entièrement à l'entrepreneur dans les pays suivants: la Belgique, British Columbia, le Cap de bonne Espérance, le Danemark, la Finlande, l'Italie, les Pays-bas, la Nouvelle Ieelande, la Norwège, Queensland, la Russie (?) l'Australie du Sud et le Ouest, l'Espagne et la Suède.

Cette charge est dvisée en partie dans les pays de l'Autriche, la Grèce, la Hongrie, et le petit duché du Luxemburg; malgré cela la plus grande charge reste quand même dans ces pays aux entrepreneurs.

Aux Etas Unis d'Amerique, le travailleur estropié est forcé de s'adresser ou à la charité publique, ou à la bienveillence du patrons; à moins qu'il ne possède, soit de l'argent à la caisse d'épargne ou une police d'assurance, payée de sa pôche, et sur son salaire.

Il est des gens grincheux qui trouvent à redire que l'on fasse payer une police d'assurance ou une indemnité à un ouvrier estropié, par le gouvernement ou par l'entrepreneur, sous prétext que cela empechêrai l'ouvrier de prendre les mesures de précautions nécessaires, et que par conséquent, bon nombre de ces accidents surviendraient par la faute des ouvriers eux mêmes. A cela, le commissaire repond.

"Supposons vous descendiez imprudement d'une voiture publique, ou d'un omnibus ou wagon de chemin de fer, et vous vous cassez un bras ou une jambe, allez vous refuser une indemnité en cas que vous serez assuré dans une compagnie contre les accidants? Ou, si par imprudence d'un membre de votre famille une lampe renversée mette le feu à votre maison, n'allez vous reclamer votre assurance contre l'incendie?

Ce serais bête, car c'est le but essentiel des compagnies d'assurances de vous protèger contre les nombreuse fautes que vous, et tout le reste du monde, commettez journellement dans la vie de ce monde.

En offrant une pension à un soldat, est ce que le gouvernement lui ordonne de bien faire attention à ne pas se laisser frapper par des boulets de fusil ou de canon? Eh bien, parcequ'un ouvrier prend volontairement les risques du travail pour sa santé et ses membres, en travaillant au transport des marchandises ou des personnes, sur les chemins de fer, dans les mines, les bâtiments ou les ponts, mériteront-ils moins des seccours et des indemnités pour leurs risques que le soldat, l'agent de police, ou tout autre employé du gouvernement ou de la municipalité?"

Monsieur Beck, et nous aussi, nous disons: Non, et trois fois Non!

On prétend qu'il serai possible qu'un ouvrier chercherai, par des moyens fraudueux, de se faire payer des indemnités. A cela, Mr. Stanley Brown, le directeur d'une des plus grandes compagnies d'assurance contre les accidents en Angleterre dit:

"Il est possible que cela arrive, quoique rarement, mais cela arrive également dans toute autre compagnie d'assurance, soit d'assurance contre l'incendie, ou les risques maritimes ou toute autre, et il est facile aux compagnies de se garder contre ces tentatives de fraudes."

Après avoir démontré que plus de la moitié de tous les accidents incombent à l'industrie, Mr. Beck dit, que le plus simple devoir de la société en générale consisterait à prendre soin de ses membres les plus utils, et que ce sont les travailleurs qui à plus d'un titre méritent cette apréciation, et par conséquent devraient recevoir tout secour que mérite leur sort peu enviable et trop peu rétribué en comparaison des services qu'ils rendent à cette société qui généralement les traite en marâtre.

L'oeuvre du commissaire Beck est de plus util aux organisateurs ouvriers, et devrait être étudier par tout ceux qui sont appelé à servir la classe des travailleurs organisée, et profiter des idées énoncées dans ce rapport au profit de leurs camarades de misère et d'exploitation.

Nous nous permetteront de revenir sur ce livre et ce sujet dans un future numéro de notre journal.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

The woman's cause is man's: they rise or sink
Together, dwarf'd or godlike, bond or free.
—The Princess.

Let the past be past.—The Princess.

GENERAL VOTE ON THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

As Agreed to and Adopted by the 15th Biennial Convention, Held in Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 21st to Oct. 2nd, 1908.

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1	205	....	113	17	113	28	1	260	134	7	3	192	79	91	6	174	255	....
2	91	....	....	91	....	94	....	97	97	....	98	....	6	92	10	87	78	12
3	23	....	25	1	....	24	....	23	18	....	21	....	1	25	22	1	4	12
4	28	....	31	5	3	40	2	50	24	3	1	23	26	4	9	18	16	12
5	36	....	32	3	3	8	....	51	38	....	36	....	40	6	22	35	22	28
6	33	1	8	25	....	33	....	32	31	....	31	....	....	26	1	25	21	....
7	32	4	13	51	6	56	6	56	55	....	57	2	12	46	59	3	36	9
8	54	....	2	57	8	46	....	59	48	....	42	....	42	....	49	....	52	1
9	48	2	41	9	50	....	41	8	42	3	40	3	41	2	24	14	30	7
10	300	....	271	29	3	297	9	291	1	299	299	1	298	2	....	300	298	2
11	35	....	48	....	11	36	1	45	47	1	37	12	46	2	43	3	45	1
13	44	....	35	....	40	2	17	25	35	....	20	....	2	22	....	40	15	17
15	19	....	13	....	....	15	3	13	21	....	13	5	7	13	....	20	12	13
16	34	....	18	1	31	1	....	38	25	....	....	28	25	2	....	40	31	2
17	21	....	....	25	2	23	....	25	13	8	19	5	....	25	....	25	19	4
18	18	....	3	10	....	20	....	21	11	2	1	17	1	16	11	3	17	1
19	21	....	16	13	12	14	*2	31	22	....	12	....	1	31	9	5	7	18
20	18	....	2	13	....	21	....	21	15	....	....	13	12	2	1	11	5	9
21	36	....	....	....	13	8	2	36	38	....	38	....	17	6	33	5	37	1
22	159	....	160	....	12	148	166	1	167	....	167	1	166	1	2	167	170	1
23	29	....	29	....	11	2	....	27	27	....	27	....	26	1	14	9	16	1
24	77	1	11	52	....	58	....	88	61	....	19	7	....	92	3	65	1	46
25	43	....	39	4	....	43	....	43	43	....	19	15	33	7	28	8	7	30
26	....	....	....	....	....	95	....	102	104	....	1	112	....	110	100	6	2	112
27	45	1	11	37	1	47	1	63	65	....	1	54	1	54	56	....	3	47
28	24	....	....	29	14	....	....	29	28	....	25	....	15	2	....	26	27	....
29	26	....	19	2	26	....	20	....	26	....	26	....	26	....	....	26	32	....
30	6	2	14	....	7	....	4	5	10	....	8	....	....	15	6	6	5	2
31	20	....	10	11	5	15	....	23	15	1	18	....	7	12	....	14	24	....
32	49	....	37	2	....	217	....	217	217	....	....	217	216	1	....	217	217	....

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1	45	4	106	5	30	87	158	2	77	....	26	47	5	24	....	26	....	470
2	84	....	84	....	82	2	82	....	82	....	79	....	70	....	66	3	9	49
3	11	....	13	....	14	2	15	....	17	....	1	16	13	1	....	16	....	16
4	18	....	30	1	20	3	28	....	23	....	....	21	6	1	13	12	....	17
5	30	2	32	3	30	10	23	12	36	....	38	....	42	....	22	17	5	24
6	24	....	....	24	....	24	....	24	22	1	2	20	10	16	....	24	....	24
7	61	....	43	10	59	5	68	....	65	....	2	71	63	....	62	1	....	68
8	25	....	....	29	....	44	23	....	55	....	....	48	....	42	3	48	....	66
9	36	....	36	....	36	....	35	1	35	....	32	3	35	....	17	14	....	30
10	300	....	....	150	275	25	295	5	300	....	300	....	300	....	260	40	1	299
11	31	3	41	....	31	....	30	....	30	....	29	1	29	1	1	28	....	25
13	....	....	44	....	....	....	....	....	31	4	....	....	....	....	12	15	6	37
15	22	....	16	4	21	2	19	....	18	....	3	12	12	....	12	8	....	....
16	33	....	32	....	24	1	22	....	19	....	19	1	2	15	22	1	8	9
17	25	....	3	22	....	25	....	25	....	25	....	25	....	25	....	25	....	25
18	18	....	19	2	....	18	15	1	....	20	8	7	8	8	8	8	....	20
19	17	2	6	14	16	....	18	....	19	....	8	2	14	....	6	9	....	18
20	8	....	13	....	....	21	15	....	1	11	....	18	1	12	....	16	....	15
21	38	....	38	....	38	....	38	....	38	....	38	....	38	....	....	38	....	38
22	171	....	....	171	167	2	162	....	162	....	154	4	158	....	157	1	113	21
23	27	....	....	27	27	....	1	26	27	....	27	....	....	24	24	....	....	24
24	47	....	59	....	47	....	55	....	62	....	49	....	22	....	....	67	13	20
25	43	....	19	10	2	21	29	....	29	....	....	30	2	23	1	27	1	26
26	8	100	3	107	8	100	1	100	75	12	100	....	....	100	100	....	....	90
27	47	....	43	....	43	....	43	....	40	2	9	29	23	....	34	1	10	8
28	18	....	19	....	....	18	17	2	18	....	13	....	17	1	4	17	2	13
29	32	....	32	....	32	11	32	....	32	....	32	....	32	....	32	....	14	5
30	11	....	....	10	1	7	9	1	10	1	4	....	3	1	....	9	1	9
31	22	....	....	24	....	24	14	2	15	1	....	17	....	17	10	2	....	17
32	216	1	216	1	....	217	32	184	2	215	216	....	216	....	217	....	3	125

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
33	83	....	88	....	15	75	....	55	45	....	39	....	22	14	22	....	75	8
34	164	....	164	....	164	....	....	164	164	....	164	....	164	....	164	....	164	....
35	18	....	....	23	....	23	....	23	23	....	21	1	19	1	1	20	21	4
36	29	....	5	24	16	5	24	1	31	....	30	1	31	....	5	23	31	....
37	....	....	5	11	16	....	....	22	14	....	17	....	....	25	....	22	....	21
38	15	1	....	16	16	....	....	16	16	1	12	4	....	16	6	10	16	....
39	27	....	....	27	....	27	....	27	27	....	27	....	27	....	5	22	3	24
40	24	....	24	....	....	24	....	24	24	....	24	....	....	24	....	24	....	24
41	31	....	13	14	15	11	1	30	28	....	22	1	2	19	25	....	1	18
42	12	....	14	....	2	12	....	....	12	....	14	....	13	....	12	....	13	....
43	55	....	52	10	1	45	....	64	....	61	45	....	34	19	....	64	60	....
44	....	....	3	12	....	15	....	15	15	....	15	....	14	1	15	....	....	15
45	38	....	2	20	11	2	4	13	16	....	14	....	20	....	16	....	24	....
47	32	....	30	....	....	29	....	30	29	....	28	1	24	5	30	....	24	6
51	69	....	60	....	2	71	8	84	92	....	92	....	94	1	14	74	66	2
52	235	....	35	200	145	90	205	30	175	60	235	....	219	16	26	209	215	20
53	81	....	81	....	....	82	17	58	82	....	80	2	18	52	....	82	1	83
54	70	....	....	....	70	....	....	70	....	70	....	70	....	70	....	70	....	70
55	72	....	1	78	18	43	10	53	49	....	48	....	50	4	37	4	50	....
57	12	....	....	10	....	13	....	13	....	13	12	....	12	....	....	....	....	12
58	221	....	18	248	5	206	1	276	142	5	51	6	276	....	157	9	246	1
59	25	3	35	....	20	4	....	28	28	....	27	....	....	27	....	27	2	25
60	15	....	15	1	15	....	....	15	16	....	16	....	16	....	....	16	6	8
61	9	34	38	8	2	36	....	51	43	....	9	28	3	45	42	3	10	32
63	29	....	21	7	24	6	3	24	29	....	21	3	2	26	21	4	28	....
64	60	....	....	60	....	54	....	54	....	50	....	43	....	54	....	57	....	58
65	44	....	21	18	41	....	11	41	35	....	33	....	49	....	46	6	42	....
66	23	1	19	3	7	7	....	28	21	....	25	....	3	25	6	16	2	27
67	17	....	15	....	15	....	....	15	14	....	13	....	20	....	1	15	16	2
68	18	2	....	23	....	16	....	23	23	....	17	....	....	23	....	23	5	15
70	34	....	1	46	5	41	26	10	32	....	46	....	....	....	44	2	8	38
71	39	....	33	8	17	15	....	45	1	44	6	29	1	34	1	40	1	44
72	118	....	4	100	....	105	7	116	105	3	3	105	17	132	....	123	5	105

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
33	74	....	64	....	23	47	60	2	56	....	38	16	24	....	25	9	1	30
34	164	....	....	164	....	164	164	....	164	....	164	....	164	....	....	164	....	164
35	20	....	1	5	....	21	....	25	2	6	....	12	....	12	1	10	....	23
36	30	1	....	31	....	31	31	....	31	....	20	11	31	....	....	31	....	31
37	14	....	....	22	....	25	12	....	19	....	18	....	11	....	....	25	....	17
38	16	....	15	1	16	....	16	....	16	....	1	15	16	....	6	10	16	....
39	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	....	27	27	....	....	27	27	....
40	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	....	24	11	7
41	25	....	24	....	20	5	15	....	9	6	....	30	24	....	....	22	....	24
42	14	....	12	....	1	12	10	....	14	....	....	14	13	....	7	5	1	10
43	....	....	....	66	....	58	38	....	49	....	....	47	....	61	....	53	....	42
44	15	....	15	....	15	....	....	15	15	....	14	....	14	....	....	14	....	14
45	14	....	10	....	4	....	8	4	10	....	14	....	12	....	2	8	16	....
47	31	....	29	....	18	8	21	3	21	....	22	....	20	....	....	18	19	....
51	88	....	1	87	88	....	87	1	88	....	94	1	95	....	94	1	....	95
52	200	35	210	25	20	215	210	25	190	45	18	217	230	5	20	215	....	235
53	84	....	84	....	1	83	84	....	84	....	84	....	84	....	79	5	79	....
54	70	....	....	70	....	70	70	....	70	....	....	70	70	....	....	....	....	70
55	53	....	54	....	52	....	52	1	48	....	30	17	48	2	49	2	4	44
57	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	12	1	11	....	12	12	....	....	12	....	12
58	247	....	247	....	247	....	247	....	247	....	247	....	246	1	....	247	....	247
59	27	....	....	26	24	....	1	23	23	....	1	23	24	....	1	21	....	22
60	8	1	8	3	1	16	1	15	15	....	12	....	13	....	3	9	....	20
61	37	....	11	23	2	33	38	....	31	....	1	41	29	....	2	39	1	41
63	27	....	12	....	21	3	20	3	24	2	23	....	15	6	....	29	....	24
64	....	50	....	40	49	....	53	....	53	....	50	....	....	....	....	50	....	50
65	31	....	....	28	....	41	41	....	41	....	40	....	37	....	10	36	....	35
66	28	....	28	....	17	11	24	....	29	....	1	28	15	....	2	26	6	20
67	15	....	18	....	14	2	14	....	14	....	14	....	16	....	10	....	....	....
68	16	3	19	....	19	1	7	3	17	....	8	....	13	1	2	15	....	18
70	46	....	46	....	46	....	46	....	46	....	46	....	46	....	....	46	1	45
71	44	....	26	11	39	2	41	....	41	1	1	37	36	1	....	....	8	29
72	117	2	74	2	62	4	71	....	94	4	69	....	31	....	....	72	....	55

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
73	20	....	20	....	6	8	2	17	17	....	17	2	8	3	13	....	12	7
74	13	....	7	12	18	2	5	12	19	1	21	1	21	1	20	1	15	5
75	32	....	32	....	....	32	1	31	32	....	8	19	32	....	32	....	32	....
76	30	....	2	28	20	3	18	2	21	....	20	....	20	2	....	22	....	22
77	26	....	1	27	3	18	2	22	23	....	7	13	24	....	18	4	21	1
78	53	....	53	....	2	53	....	58	58	....	57	....	27	30	57	....	57	1
79	1	42	....	58	6	31	....	83	76	....	63	....	....	86	63	....	63	8
80	103	....	13	120	6	119	3	115	115	....	1	120	125	....	10	125	135	....
82	34	....	2	29	19	....	....	42	35	....	32	....	17	18	24	3	1	35
83	27	4	....	31	4	27	4	33	38	1	33	6	3	40	6	37	35	8
85	7	....	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	7	....	....	7	7	....	7	....
87	60	....	....	60	2	55	2	40	50	....	50	....	3	42	....	47	4	44
88	24	5	....	29	....	29	....	29	....	29	1	28	....	29	....	29	....	29
89	10	....	5	3	6	4	3	9	....	10	....	8	2	8	2	10	....	10
90	35	3	46	2	14	24	....	58	58	....	38	23	41	4	36	4	27	12
91	50	....	39	12	1	31	5	57	67	....	48	19	....	68	56	15	5	66
93	15	....	15	....	....	15	....	15	15	....	15	....	....	15	15	....	14	1
94	46	....	46	....	46	....	14	19	46	....	46	....	1	18	46	....	28	1
96	31	....	37	....	1	38	1	38	32	2	32	....	10	20	9	23	25	8
98	50	2	29	38	7	67	34	36	24	15	41	....	16	24	1	45	40	3
99	65	2	67	....	67	....	....	67	63	4	60	7	....	67	....	67	....	....
100	29	....	27	2	....	29	....	29	29	....	27	....	....	27	25	2	17	10
103	31	....	25	2	21	1	26	1	22	2	18	....	19	....	14	....	4	15
104	21	....	28	1	11	15	....	28	27	....	26	1	5	24	27	1	14	13
106	37	....	....	44	30	....	14	25	24	....	35	2	25	12	....	43	....	46
107	15	....	15	1	17	....	....	17	18	....	....	....	16	2	18	....	17	1
111	15	....	5	7	3	14	....	15	14	....	12	....	11	....	6	3	....	....
112	26	....	2	19	10	13	29	2	26	....	27	....	27	....	3	24	29	1
114	30	....	37	....	37	2	29	7	36	....	37	....	....	....	37	....	33	4
115	18	5	....	24	18	2	1	22	18	....	17	1	....	22	11	9	6	10
116	11	....	12	....	....	12	....	12	12	....	11	....	4	8	12	....	....	12
117	68	....	68	....	....	68	....	68	68	....	68	....	68	....	68	....	....	68
119	49	1	68	1	....	51	....	69	61	....	31	21	....	63	....	63	1	60

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
73	16	....	....	15	15	2	10	4	15	....	1	19	....	19	5	15	3	14
74	20	....	15	8	6	12	14	4	18	....	....	18	18	....	9	9	13	5
75	32	....	32	....	32	....	32	....	32	....	....	32	32	....	32	....	32	....
76	21	....	21	....	20	....	16	1	17	....	21	....	21	....	....	21	1	19
77	20	1	29	....	....	32	15	3	18	....	22	....	15	1	39	....	43	....
78	56	....	21	34	56	1	57	....	57	....	....	57	56	....	54	2	24	33
79	43	....	30	....	1	45	68	....	60	1	....	75	73	....	60	6	....	56
80	135	....	134	....	133	1	134	....	134	....	....	135	135	....	1	134	14	75
82	18	....	30	....	25	....	23	....	25	....	28	....	8	....	3	28	....	35
83	43	....	40	....	35	....	30	....	28	....	26	1	26	....	....	24	....	....
85	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	....	7	....	7	7	....	....	7	....	7
87	31	14	28	4	15	6	54	1	60	....	60	....	54	....	50	....	50	....
88	29	....	29	....	19	10	23	5	1	27	....	28	11	18	....	29	....	29
89	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	8	2	....	10	....	10
90	45	1	17	17	8	19	42	1	38	....	32	6	28	1	20	7	....	30
91	....	72	72	....	67	4	71	....	71	....	....	72	72	....	6	66	8	64
93	15	....	15	....	14	....	....	15	....	15	15	....	15	....	....	14	14	....
94	46	....	46	....	46	....	46	....	46	....	46	....	46	....	46	....	46	....
96	22	3	33	1	38	....	8	8	15	....	15	....	25	....	19	3	....	35
98	39	....	44	2	18	15	45	....	38	....	....	41	38	1	7	20	....	35
99	64	3	....	67	....	67	....	67	67	....	67	....	50	17	....	67	....	67
100	....	....	27	....	27	....	21	6	27	....	1	26	27	....	3	24	3	24
103	12	2	20	3	10	3	20	....	17	....	8	2	19	....	19	....	....	15
104	22	1	23	....	20	3	25	2	22	3	22	1	1	24	20	3	14	1
106	42	....	41	1	32	2	19	4	20	2	6	18	18	1	16	20	2	31
107	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	15	3	18	....	....	18	15	3
111	8	....	12	....	3	5	11	....	13	....	9	....	10	....	....	10	....	12
112	32	....	12	9	....	20	21	1	23	....	7	....	13	....	....	21	....	18
114	37	....	37	....	36	1	34	1	35	....	34	2	35	....	29	3	1	24
115	21	....	16	....	22	....	16	....	21	....	....	16	11	....	14	2	....	21
116	12	....	10	....	11	....	12	....	10	1	7	3	12	....	7	....	12	....
117	68	....	68	....	68	....	68	....	68	....	....	68	68	....	....	68	....	68
119	40	1	8	60	....	69	30	20	40	20	30	11	52	....	....	52	....	25

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
121	12	....	10	....	12	1	....	14	11	....	12	....	1	12	....	14	....	....
122	28	....	23	....	26	....	26	....	26	....	26	....	26	....	26	....	25	....
123	10	....	5	4	....	10	....	10	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	10	1	9
124	6	2	1	8	....	9	....	9	8	....	1	7	8	....	1	7	....	8
125	34	....	34	....	33	....	....	34	34	....	29	....	....	35	17	10	....	26
126	37	....	37	....	....	32	....	42	42	....	44	....	....	47	....	47	....	48
128	8	....	....	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	7	....	7	....	6	1
129	21	....	....	21	21	....	....	20	20	....	....	20	....	20	20	....	....	20
131	27	....	....	27	....	31	....	34	27	....	....	....	....	....	27	....	27	....
132	89	....	5	57	10	36	7	70	42	2	53	19	15	37	3	55	34	19
133	45	....	45	....	46	....	....	46	45	1	47	....	47	....	....	46	....	45
134	53	....	3	51	32	22	5	49	54	....	50	....	18	26	44	....	25	19
135	10	....	....	9	12	....	....	12	11	....	11	....	....	10	2	8	....	7
136	21	....	21	....	18	4	....	21	20	....	18	1	....	21	8	7	4	14
137	14	....	14	....	15	....	16	....	16	....	17	....	....	....	....	17	18	1
139	42	....	42	....	43	....	....	46	44	....	42	....	9	30	....	46	1	40
140	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	5	5	....	10	....	....	....	10	2	9
141	86	....	....	86	86	....	....	89	82	7	89	....	74	6	63	7	70	....
142	29	....	1	28	2	27	5	24	15	14	7	22	8	21	26	3	7	22
143	15	....	15	....	2	13	....	....	15	....	15	....	14	1	10	5	14	1
144	14	1	2	16	8	8	3	15	16	1	16	1	18	....	7	8	15	....
145	9	4	5	6	3	8	....	11	8	2	11	....	10	1	4	8	4	4
146	46	....	46	....	15	26	....	46	45	1	2	37	5	40	....	41	35	....
147	36	....	24	11	12	....	....	35	11	1	....	12	....	35	....	35	21	3
148	150	....	150	....	147	....	25	65	146	....	149	....	25	46	143	....	135	....
149	21	....	19	2	15	5	....	21	15	5	1	20	1	20	1	20	....	21
150	13	....	....	13	....	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	....	....	....
151	12	....	....	13	14	....	....	14	14	....	14	....	....	15	....	16	....	16
152	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	5	2
153	50	....	1	49	5	47	....	52	40	9	38	11	....	49	48	1	....	49
154	14	....	14	....	14	....	13	1	14	....	14	....	6	6	14	....	14	....
155	34	....	26	1	34	1	1	38	31	....	21	1	8	27	....	34	32	....
156	16	....	14	2	11	....	2	7	19	....	17	....	2	21	10	11	9	12

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
121	13	....	8	1	1	13	12	1	4	4	4	6	8	....	....	12	5	6
122	25	....	23	....	....	20	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	....	16
123	10	....	10	....	....	9	9	....	....	9	....	9	9	....	....	9	4	5
124	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	9	....	....	9	....	8	6	3	2	6
125	26	....	26	....	25	1	24	....	18	1	16	2	18	....	....	17	....	15
126	50	....	50	....	50	....	50	....	50	....	....	50	50	....	....	50	....	50
128	7	....	7	....	....	7	7	....	6	1	7	....	7	....	....	7	5	2
129	18	....	18	....	18	....	....	18	18	....	....	18	17	....	....	17	....	17
131	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	....	....
132	9	36	38	....	47	3	36	8	38	....	14	9	36	....	4	43	....	48
133	46	....	46	....	33	13	45	....	43	....	44	....	44	....	....	47	....	47
134	44	....	5	39	....	39	39	....	39	....	39	....	39	....	....	35	....	35
135	....	12	12	....	12	....	10	....	11	....	15	....	12	....	....	10	2	9
136	20	....	8	....	16	....	21	....	17	....	11	....	16	11	1	19	....	21
137	15	....	15	....	....	15	9	....	9	....	....	9	9	....	....	....	....	9
139	42	....	40	....	....	47	44	....	42	....	44	....	44	....	....	48	2	44
140	11	....	11	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	11	11	....	6	5	4	6
141	70	....	66	....	1	65	49	16	65	1	60	6	66	....	65	1	....	66
142	22	7	29	....	21	8	29	....	28	1	13	16	1	28	....	29	2	27
143	15	....	15	....	13	2	13	....	15	....	1	14	13	1	....	15	7	8
144	18	....	16	....	15	2	15	....	16	....	5	10	16	....	4	12	....	18
145	12	....	12	....	3	4	12	....	5	1	4	....	7	....	....	4	....	11
146	42	....	32	....	30	....	28	....	25	....	....	23	20	....	....	17	....	15
147	16	2	9	3	1	34	35	....	35	6	....	35	35	....	....	35	....	35
148	147	....	149	....	....	149	....	150	150	....	147	....	148	....	147	3	....	....
149	20	1	19	2	....	21	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	2	19	....	21
150	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
151	16	....	16	....	....	16	15	....	16	....	2	14	15	....	....	16	1	7
152	9	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	5	5	7	3
153	49	....	49	....	39	10	47	....	47	....	....	47	....	47	3	44	....	47
154	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	13	....	14	....	2	9	11	....
155	32	....	33	....	....	38	30	1	23	1	23	1	27	....	1	28	....	34
156	8	2	11	....	27	....	21	....	13	....	13	14	25	....	10	15	....	23

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
158	101	....	....	94	46	16	43	33	94	5	74	....	1	53	32	29	41	28
160	15	....	3	13	14	....	15	1	14	....	11	2	5	8	....	13	1	12
161	27	....	4	17	13	1	....	14	11	....	13	....	5	13	....	15	16	1
162	32	....	....	61	....	53	4	53	37	3	45	3	....	57	22	23	59	....
163	29	1	18	12	29	1	....	30	30	....	21	2	....	23	....	23	....	23
164	31	4	....	35	25	2	27	6	32	....	20	12	20	12	24	8	8	24
165	17	....	17	2	....	16	....	4	7	....	13	3	10	10	6	4	3	16
166	16	....	16	....	9	2	....	20	19	....	18	....	....	18	19	....	3	15
167	54	....	12	16	....	54	4	50	44	....	34	....	....	44	24	10	4	34
168	23	....	5	17	20	6	....	26	23	....	....	26	21	2	3	18	5	18
169	29	....	8	26	21	3	1	25	20	....	16	1	9	13	....	....	16	1
170	15	....	15	....	....	15	....	15	15	....	....	15	....	15	15	....	2	9
171	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	13	1	....	13	10	4
172	45	....	45	....	....	45	....	45	....	....	45	....	45	....	....	....	....	45
174	28	....	30	....	31	....	....	31	31	....	32	....	....	33	....	33	9	20
175	54	2	....	53	53	....	....	53	53	....	....	53	....	53	....	53	....	53
176	11	....	....	10	....	9	5	6	11	....	9	....	3	6	....	10	9	....
177	21	2	41	....	9	39	1	51	44	1	34	1	4	55	1	50	1	46
178	18	....	....	18	2	16	....	18	18	....	18	....	....	18	18	....	....	18
179	53	1	....	54	6	57	....	57	57	....	3	54	54	3	....	57	51	3
181	172	....	187	2	1	193	....	197	153	3	3	210	214	....	26	132	134	2
183	37	....	....	37	....	30	12	11	29	....	30	....	18	2	24	....	24	6
186	34	....	6	29	5	30	....	35	21	4	3	28	....	39	....	39	6	26
188	45	....	3	30	8	27	....	38	19	6	....	38	....	39	....	30	7	29
189	32	....	32	....	32	....	....	32	32	....	32	....	....	32	32	....	24	4
191	22	....	22	....	15	....	....	25	17	1	14	....	....	26	....	22	3	16
192	14	....	14	....	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14
193	11	....	13	....	....	13	13	....	5	....	7	1	1	8	8	....	1	5
194	....	....	15	4	2	16	3	16	2	14	15	1	....	18	....	....	12	3
195	26	....	....	....	23	3	....	26	26	....	26	....	....	26	....	26	....	26
196	25	....	19	3	22	....	16	8	22	....	20	2	28	....	26	....	....	28
197	11	....	....	14	....	13	8	3	13	....	13	....	8	3	....	14	14	....
198	38	....	45	....	....	37	....	40	42	....	42	....	27	16	31	....	35	5

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
158	81	....	55	....	42	15	76	....	70	....	8	43	....	16	65	7	53	....
160	12	....	10	....	....	14	13	1	14	....	....	14	1	8	....	14	....	12
161	5	....	....	....	21	....	14	....	13	....	3	....	3	....	20	....	1	10
162	58	....	17	24	41	3	47	1	49	....	4	38	....	55	....	44	39	1
163	23	....	23	....	....	22	21	1	21	1	21	1	21	1	1	21	....	22
164	19	12	30	1	31	....	31	....	31	....	31	....	30	1	31	....	24	7
165	19	1	20	....	20	....	15	....	17	....	....	18	10	5	11	6	....	14
166	15	....	10	1	21	....	15	....	23	....	....	23	1	21	2	20	....	24
167	54	....	....	44	....	44	54	....	34	6	34	....	....	44	34	....	....	44
168	24	1	24	....	....	24	12	7	20	....	12	3	13	1	....	25	....	25
169	16	1	....	22	....	23	21	....	21	....	18	8	24	....	6	16	1	18
170	15	....	14	....	....	14	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	....
171	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	13	....	13	....	14	....	13	1	5	9
172	45	....	45	....	....	45	....	45	45	....	45	....	45	....	....	45	....	45
174	31	2	32	....	27	1	27	....	16	3	1	24	13	3	....	19	....	20
175	53	....	53	....	....	53	53	....	....	53	53	....	53	....	....	53	....	53
176	10	....	10	....	10	....	9	....	10	....	....	9	....	10	2	8	....	9
177	47	....	51	....	25	23	19	2	52	1	14	14	2	44	2	41	....	53
178	18	....	....	18	....	18	5	13	18	....	18	....	18	....	....	....	....	18
179	54	....	54	....	55	....	55	....	55	....	55	....	....	55	3	52	3	52
181	88	5	24	86	106	7	47	....	109	....	94	6	31	....	11	43	16	....
183	28	....	20	1	5	18	20	....	19	....	22	....	24	....	14	5	1	20
186	27	3	29	....	4	31	11	14	29	....	1	20	....	14	....	24	....	21
188	36	....	38	....	29	....	37	....	30	....	....	33	30	3	....	37	1	37
189	32	....	32	....	32	....	32	....	32	....	32	....	32	....	32	....	....	32
191	2	5	3	....	....	13	13	....	5	1	1	16	11	1	....	17	....	14
192	13	1	14	....	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	14	....	....	14	....	....
193	9	....	....	9	....	9	9	....	....	9	....	5	6	1	....	9	....	9
194	12	....	15	....	....	15	16	....	2	15	13	....	2	6	....	19	....	15
195	4	22	24	2	....	26	....	26	....	26	26	....	26	....	....	26	....	26
196	21	....	21	....	19	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	21	....	15	1	16	....
197	13	....	....	14	....	14	4	8	12	....	10	....	13	....	....	14	....	14
198	21	....	27	2	27	....	27	....	27	....	....	26	21	....	....	19	17	....

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
199	50	....	66	2	61	2	9	37	63	....	63	....	52	....	48	15	72	....
200	8	....	6	2	8	....	....	8	8	....	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8
202	34	....	26	9	....	28	....	45	23	1	28	2	15	25	41	5	37	3
203	45	....	45	....	1	44	....	45	45	....	....	45	....	45	....	45	1	44
204	9	3	12	....	10	2	....	12	12	....	9	2	....	12	....	12	....	12
206	21	....	....	22	....	22	....	22	19	....	15	1	1	19	....	20	7	10
207	20	....	13	6	15	1	....	20	17	....	19	....	....	20	....	20	....	19
208	15	....	11	3	10	....	1	14	15	....	3	12	1	14	1	14	1	11
209	80	....	80	....	80	....	....	80	80	....	80	....	....	82	82	....	82	....
210	19	....	....	21	19	....	....	22	23	....	23	....	17	1	1	12	20	....
211	30	....	9	44	....	48	....	49	36	10	....	40	....	47	....	35	....	33
214	13	....	13	....	13	....	12	1	13	....	13	....	13	....	8	5	13	....
215	21	....	19	2	....	22	....	21	21	....	13	6	10	13	23	....	13	8
216	10	....	22	....	....	....	6	13	25	....	5	6	4	14	6	3	6	6
217	14	....	14	....	16	....	....	17	13	....	16	....	....	16	15	....	7	1
218	12	....	15	....	17	....	....	20	9	....	12	....	6	17	14	....	3	18
220	20	....	9	13	6	13	2	21	14	....	4	16	2	20	18	1	5	16
222	11	....	10	....	9	....	7	3	11	....	10	....	2	8	....	9	6	3
223	18	....	18	....	1	10	1	6	18	....	6	....	18	....	18	....	15	2
224	40	1	39	7	7	36	1	43	39	2	42	1	44	1	42	2	25	29
225	12	5	15	2	13	4	....	17	17	....	16	1	1	16	1	16	2	15
228	43	....	....	43	....	43	....	40	35	....	16	15	....	36	22	1	....	26
229	60	....	1	59	....	60	3	58	63	....	63	1	49	16	1	68	65	....
230	13	....	13	....	5	7	....	15	15	....	2	10	....	14	14	....	2	12
231	204	....	....	204	1	203	....	204	199	5	8	196	2	202	....	204	....	204
232	12	1	12	1	12	1	2	11	13	....	13	....	1	12	10	3	10	3
235	39	....	....	39	1	37	....	38	33	5	34	4	2	22	1	26	30	1
236	5	9	1	14	2	13	....	15	15	....	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	15
237	....	....	....	27	....	27	....	27	27	....	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	27
238	25	....	25	....	1	24	....	25	23	....	....	25	23	1	22	....	20	3
239	22	....	2	19	19	5	1	22	17	....	11	7	23	....	....	24	1	21
240	27	33	27	33	....	33	....	127	127	....	....	32	45	1	....	62	27	18
242	92	....	90	2	....	52	....	96	86	....	....	87	1	88	....	87	4	62

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
199	71	1	69	....	1	50	24	8	31	....	32	....	30	....	16	18	4	17
200	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	8	....	....	8	....	8
202	28	....	35	....	18	8	31	7	28	....	17	....	21	....	24	11	2	22
203	26	19	45	....	45	....	45	....	45	....	....	45	45	....	....	45	....	45
204	11	....	12	....	10	1	13	....	6	4	....	12	7	4	....	12	....	12
206	20	....	1	8	....	5	12	....	11	....	....	11	5	....	....	12	1	8
207	19	....	20	....	....	19	4	6	....	17	2	15	....	17	....	18	....	15
208	15	....	6	6	....	15	6	6	14	1	15	....	14	1	4	11	....	12
209	82	....	82	....	82	....	82	....	82	....	82	....	82	....	61	....	60	....
210	21	....	17	....	10	6	17	....	18	....	14	....	15	....	2	8	1	10
211	....	....	....	34	1	28	....	24	26	....	....	26	....	....	....	23	....	23
214	13	....	13	....	13	....	12	....	12	....	10	....	13	....	6	5	....	13
215	23	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	17	....	....	24	....	24
216	5	....	8	1	1	18	11	....	15	....	....	....	10	10	9	9	....	4
217	16	....	16	....	....	7	11	....	13	....	....	15	1	....	....	16	....	17
218	21	....	21	....	21	....	15	2	19	1	18	....	20	....	....	24	1	23
220	19	....	20	....	23	....	12	5	6	9	3	11	6	6	12	7	1	18
222	10	....	7	....	10	....	6	....	8	....	4	....	4	....	....	9	....	9
223	18	....	18	....	16	....	17	1	17	1	19	....	19	....	16	3	....	18
224	40	2	31	3	25	4	39	1	22	2	42	2	40	1	4	30	....	39
225	17	....	1	16	1	16	13	4	15	2	3	14	1	16	1	16	1	16
228	....	23	12	14	....	27	....	27	26	1	....	26	1	24	....	25	....	26
229	65	....	49	10	58	3	58	3	58	3	47	14	60	1	4	53	1	58
230	14	1	9	....	12	....	12	1	....	10	....	11	6	2	3	9	....	....
231	204	....	204	....	204	....	203	1	202	2	204	....	200	....	1	199	....	201
232	5	8	9	4	12	1	11	2	13	....	13	....	9	4	....	13	9	4
235	24	3	26	....	26	....	26	....	26	....	1	25	26	....	4	22	2	22
236	14	1	....	15	....	15	13	2	14	1	15	....	15	....	....	14	....	14
237	....	27	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	2	25	....	27	....	27	....	27
238	18	....	21	....	19	....	4	16	18	....	....	17	18	....	9	5	....	14
239	20	....	19	....	....	19	....	20	18	1	19	....	19	....	....	20	....	18
240	59	1	8	21	21	24	40	8	40	....	....	45	1	35	....	70	....	127
242	68	....	60	....	60	1	60	1	60	....	62	....	62	....	....	60	15	54

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
243	11	....	10	....	11	....	....	11	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	7	2
244	27	....	....	38	1	36	....	41	39	....	32	....	1	32	3	36	....	46
245	27	....	27	....	2	25	....	26	27	....	27	1	....	28	26	2	23	4
246	21	3	26	....	25	1	....	26	26	....	26	....	....	26	....	25	22	3
247	72	....	71	1	....	73	....	73	66	....	1	60	1	60	....	58	2	56
248	8	1	....	9	....	9	....	9	9	....	4	3	....	9	....	9	....	9
250	18	....	5	8	1	12	....	4	5	10	6	6	11	3	2	10	13	1
251	3	10	15	....	15	3	....	18	16	....	2	13	....	17	11	4	....	17
252	18	....	14	2	14	3	....	20	19	....	....	....	....	20	20	....	....	20
256	51	....	7	42	30	19	....	51	....	52	7	44	50	3	....	54	5	47
257	41	2	1	48	....	48	....	55	19	17	....	42	16	26	4	26	....	....
258	66	....	32	5	....	66	....	88	61	1	....	59	....	85	....	81	56	....
259	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	13	....	13	....	1	12	....	....	7	6
260	60	....	60	....	60	....	60	....	60	....	60	....	....	60	60	....	56	4
262	76	....	....	....	100	....	99	1	102	....	112	1	102	....	99	3	51	10
263	14	....	11	....	13	....	....	7	9	....	7	....	5	6	13	1	12	2
264	20	....	....	20	20	....	....	20	20	....	20	....	....	20	18	2	19	1
265	21	....	21	2	....	20	2	20	9	1	18	....	8	11	....	14	15	....
266	92	....	10	73	107	1	43	30	87	....	62	....	96	....	74	12	3	105
268	13	....	12	2	13	....	....	15	14	....	15	2	1	15	....	16	3	8
271	30	7	10	30	15	24	35	3	40	....	23	17	37	3	40	....	40	....
272	64	....	....	63	43	5	2	47	48	....	41	8	4	40	1	39	35	7
273	28	1	24	4	....	25	1	30	26	....	12	13	24	....	4	27	23	4
274	29	....	29	....	29	....	8	16	23	....	29	....	....	27	17	1	8	12
275	20	....	17	2	8	....	....	20	12	....	13	....	2	17	1	12	15	2
279	11	....	....	11	1	10	....	11	11	....	10	....	....	11	6	1	9	....
280	....	....	....	11	11	....	....	11	11	....	11	....	....	11	....	11	....	11
281	28	....	....	22	26	2	3	24	27	....	26	1	28	....	27	....	27	....
282	64	....	64	....	64	....	51	12	63	....	3	60	....	64	....	66	63	....
283	12	....	....	12	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	1	11	....	12	2	10
286	30	....	....	28	28	....	1	28	29	....	1	27	28	....	26	....	26	....
288	25	....	20	3	....	25	....	27	20	....	25	....	11	....	3	18	17	1
289	38	....	38	....	38	....	....	37	38	....	6	24	....	36	....	36	4	29

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
243	10	1	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	10	1	11	....	3	8	2	9
244	37	1	37	....	3	28	35	1	16	9	6	16	....	25	13	4	....	26
245	....	27	27	....	2	25	27	....	27	....	1	26	....	....	....	27	....	27
246	25	....	25	....	....	18	15	....	15	....	5	....	....	....	....	14	....	13
247	56	....	....	....	35	2	31	....	22	1	....	22	22	....	22	....	10	8
248	8	....	....	8	....	8	1	7	5	....	....	8	8	....	....	8	....	8
250	7	....	18	....	2	5	15	....	14	....	....	14	7	....	18	....	....	11
251	17	....	17	....	....	17	1	16	17	....	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17
252	20	....	19	....	12	....	3	17	20	....	16	4	20	....	....	19	20	....
256	54	....	52	....	48	6	54	1	52	....	1	53	....	54	....	54	....	53
257	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
258	61	1	....	77	64	....	66	....	37	....	....	74	....	50	....	80	....	75
259	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	....	13	13	....
260	60	....	60	....	60	....	59	1	60	....	60	....	60	....	57	3	44	11
262	....	....	102	....	102	....	102	....	101	1	92	4	102	....	102	....	102	....
263	16	....	15	....	13	....	13	....	15	....	10	....	15	....	17	....	17	....
264	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	19	1	....	20
265	18	....	13	4	....	18	15	....	17	....	15	1	....	....	9	10	9	5
266	101	....	97	2	76	6	99	1	69	1	73	2	38	8	4	82	3	93
268	10	2	10	....	....	14	12	1	10	2	....	11	10	....	....	11	....	11
271	38	1	40	....	10	30	35	5	40	....	34	6	40	....	20	20	....	40
272	32	....	49	....	23	....	28	4	17	1	32	....	....	33	....	32	....	43
273	22	1	21	....	2	19	19	....	17	....	....	28	16	....	....	21	....	24
274	27	....	20	4	26	....	20	4	27	....	27	....	....	....	....	....	18	1
275	16	....	13	1	21	....	....	17	14	....	9	1	9	1	....	18	....	13
279	11	....	7	....	....	11	10	....	8	....	6	....	9	....	....	10	7	1
280	11	....	11	....	....	11	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	....	11	....	11
281	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	28	....	....	28
282	....	66	....	66	....	66	65	....	65	....	63	....	60	2	....	65	....	63
283	12	....	12	....	....	12	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	12
286	27	....	27	....	27	....	25	1	26	....	....	26	....	26	5	14	....	25
288	15	....	19	....	7	6	13	1	19	....	....	20	....	24	....	28	....	22
289	28	....	29	....	9	18	29	1	24	....	27	1	30	....	1	28	15	14

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
290	15	....	2	12	10	7	....	17	17	....	....	17	....	18	....	19	....	19
291	78	....	68	3	1	100	....	125	99	....	....	61	54	32	14	37	66	5
292	7	5	9	5	7	3	1	11	12	....	12	....	6	6	1	11	10	2
293	15	....	9	4	8	1	....	....	14	....	6	2	....	....	....	15	1	12
295	12	....	11	1	12	....	5	7	12	....	12	....	7	....	7	....	7	....
297	17	....	....	20	....	19	....	19	20	....	19	....	2	18	19	....	....	18
300	63	....	63	....	60	3	18	45	63	....	63	....	9	54	57	....	30	33
301	19	....	30	....	....	12	....	33	24	3	2	20	9	18	12	3	25	6
302	30	....	30	....	30	....	....	31	31	....	31	....	....	30	9	19	28	....
303	26	....	1	27	....	32	....	32	32	....	32	....	....	32	1	31	3	29
304	....	53	....	53	53	....	2	51	53	....	53	....	53	....	....	53	14	6
306	27	....	20	3	....	22	....	23	16	3	6	10	18	1	6	13	19	2
307	24	....	7	17	....	24	2	22	16	8	11	13	....	24	23	1	....	24
309	479	21	91	430	67	488	52	557	546	35	567	40	607	35	568	33	595	55
310	19	....	17	....	....	19	....	19	19	....	19	....	4	8	8	10	4	8
311	17	4	....	21	18	4	1	20	20	1	21	....	....	21	13	7	....	21
312	12	1	11	....	....	10	....	11	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	12	....	12
314	44	....	44	....	44	....	2	39	38	4	42	....	10	29	....	41	1	40
316	42	....	1	44	29	4	16	19	35	1	4	30	41	....	32	1	4	28
317	8	1	....	9	9	....	....	9	9	....	....	9	....	9	9	....	....	9
318	75	....	64	11	....	75	....	75	75	....	75	....	....	75	....	75	....	75
319	17	....	17	....	17	....	....	17	17	....	17	....	....	17	....	17	....	17
320	19	1	....	21	21	....	....	21	21	....	14	6	....	21	....	21	4	14
321	18	....	3	11	....	17	....	17	17	....	17	....	....	17	3	14	....	....
322	50	....	4	51	....	56	....	63	60	....	63	....	2	59	36	1	1	47
324	37	....	37	....	37	....	37	....	37	....	37	....	....	37	....	37	....	37
325	71	....	76	10	76	1	1	76	78	1	79	1	81	....	82	2	85	....
326	32	....	29	3	32	....	26	6	32	....	32	....	31	1	....	32	....	32
327	26	....	27	....	28	....	....	29	29	....	4	25	5	28	....	32	13	13
328	20	....	....	22	2	19	....	22	4	15	21	....	....	20	6	16	21	....
329	58	....	....	60	60	....	60	1	61	....	61	....	26	36	62	....	35	22
331	24	....	....	....	17	4	....	24	15	....	5	19	2	22	3	21	2	18
332	12	....	....	12	12	....	....	12	12	....	12	....	....	12	12	....	....	12

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
290	19	....	19	....	....	20	18	2	17	....	....	17	16	....	....	16	....	14
291	40	8	10	113	8	108	10	47	41	3	2	59	14	33	62	21	28	63
292	9	3	3	9	9	3	11	1	10	2	12	....	12	....	8	4	7	5
293	14	....	15	....	10	1	13	....	14	....	4	5	3	2	....	15	....	....
295	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	....	7	2	5
297	18	....	17	....	18	....	19	....	20	....	....	20	10	....	1	18	....	19
300	63	....	13	40	51	12	63	....	49	4	3	60	59	4	2	54	....	56
301	25	....	25	....	11	10	28	....	19	....	....	25	8	1	....	22	....	21
302	28	....	28	....	28	....	28	....	28	....	....	28	28	....	....	....	1	27
303	32	....	25	2	2	19	29	....	25	....	25	....	25	....	....	24	....	24
304	53	....	53	....	53	....	53	....	53	....	....	53	53	....	....	53	53	....
306	22	....	....	20	....	24	7	4	15	1	10	5	15	1	17	....	12	2
307	24	....	22	2	19	5	23	1	24	....	20	4	....	....	22	2	6	18
309	601	19	597	13	65	538	629	20	619	20	58	566	608	15	519	87	503	27
310	15	4	4	3	2	10	7	4	13	1	1	9	2	8	....	19	9	1
311	21	....	19	2	19	2	16	5	20	....	....	21	20	1	....	21	....	21
312	10	....	10	....	....	8	9	....	10	....	8	....	....	....	....	8	....	10
314	42	....	42	....	1	38	34	8	39	3	....	41	44	....	....	46	....	39
316	35	....	11	19	15	10	34	....	28	....	1	28	13	....	3	21	27	....
317	9	....	9	....	....	9	9	....	9	....	....	9	3	6	....	9	....	9
318	75	....	75	....	75	....	75	....	75	....	75	....	75	....	....	75	....	75
319	17	....	....	17	....	17	5	5	16	....	15	....	16	....	....	17	....	17
320	21	....	....	21	....	21	....	21	21	....	21	....	21	....	....	21	....	19
321	17	....	17	....	....	17	17	....	17	....	16	1	17	....	....	17	....	16
322	59	....	44	....	38	....	41	....	38	....	29	....	18	2	23	3	4	20
324	....	37	....	37	37	....	....	37	....	37	....	37	37	....	....	37	....	37
325	85	1	....	85	....	86	86	....	86	....	2	84	2	84	60	25	....	84
326	....	....	32	....	....	32	....	32	1	31	32	....	32	....	....	32	....	32
327	....	....	30	....	28	....	28	....	28	....	20	....	19	....	16	....	12	....
328	22	....	23	....	19	4	16	2	23	....	1	19	20	....	....	22	....	22
329	58	2	58	....	58	....	58	....	58	....	58	....	58	....	18	37	....	55
331	15	....	14	7	14	5	25	....	25	....	21	....	13	....	12	9	1	15
332	12	....	12	....	....	12	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	12

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
333	15	....	....	15	15	....	1	14	15	....	13	....	....	14	....	15	4	5
334	52	....	51	1	2	50	....	52	52	....	52	....	....	52	52	....	....	52
335	28	1	32	....	31	....	32	....	29	3	17	4	2	28	18	2	2	29
336	17	....	17	....	17	....	....	17	17	....	....	17	....	18	....	18	....	18
337	17	....	15	1	....	17	....	18	18	....	....	18	....	19	....	18	....	18
339	29	....	29	....	11	5	....	29	29	....	29	....	29	....	29	....	27	....
340	124	....	13	74	9	103	2	132	81	....	3	129	13	129	....	141	102	3
342	20	....	....	20	....	....	....	24	20	....	....	....	4	14	20	....	8	11
343	19	....	22	1	18	7	4	24	22	6	27	....	4	23	23	2	23	2
344	10	....	10	....	7	3	7	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	4	6
345	61	....	6	50	31	12	34	21	41	....	54	....	38	6	31	7	37	4
346	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	12	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	....	....	12
348	9	3	4	8	4	8	....	12	12	....	12	....	2	10	12	....	12	....
349	14	....	15	1	4	9	8	6	14	....	12	2	6	10	5	10	3	8
350	18	1	11	8	15	4	15	4	22	....	18	....	11	7	19	....	11	3
351	1	23	20	1	....	31	....	....	19	6	10	....	....	31	20	....	9	8
352	35	....	35	....	9	30	....	39	33	8	37	4	5	36	....	41	....	41
355	99	....	86	....	42	26	....	100	98	....	72	....	55	18	....	....	108	....
356	17	....	17	....	17	....	....	18	17	....	16	....	....	13	....	11	....	11
357	22	....	22	....	22	....	....	22	22	....	22	....	....	22	....	22	....	22
358	24	24	26	4	18	6	....	24	24	....	7	17	....	24	....	24	....	24
359	79	....	9	65	56	12	6	63	79	....	56	....	55	2	67	4	63	4
360	16	....	....	16	16	1	....	17	15	....	17	....	5	12	15	2	16	....
361	20	....	....	22	13	4	....	22	19	....	21	....	19	4	3	17	....	20
362	27	....	....	27	27	....	23	4	27	....	27	....	13	14	27	....	27	....
364	42	....	5	37	5	29	....	38	36	....	40	....	....	43	1	42	....	41
365	14	1	17	....	....	18	....	19	15	1	13	3	1	18	....	19	1	18
366	11	....	....	12	....	13	....	14	14	....	12	....	....	14	13	....	....	14
369	30	....	38	....	39	....	1	39	38	....	39	....	4	34	....	40	12	18
371	22	1	21	2	15	8	3	18	20	1	19	1	19	1	....	24	23	....
372	12	....	13	....	13	....	....	11	13	....	10	....	10	....	7	3	....	11
374	26	1	36	....	26	3	....	36	26	2	3	23	5	29	27	....	7	23
375	117	4	201	3	84	....	....	343	311	....	27	18	6	18	7	138	2	145

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
333	10	....	11	....	6	6	7	4	12	....	2	10	10	....	....	12	....	10
334	52	....	....	52	....	52	51	1	52	....	52	....	52	....	....	52	....	50
335	10	14	31	....	....	29	22	1	29	....	....	24	29	....	2	26	4	25
336	18	....	18	....	....	18	18	....	18	....	18	....	19	....	....	20	....	20
337	19	....	18	....	....	19	19	....	19	....	....	17	17	....	....	19	....	19
339	27	....	27	....	26	....	26	....	26	....	24	....	24	....	3	16	1	19
340	102	....	3	143	2	172	103	12	137	....	21	119	24	48	33	88	....	146
342	24	....	....	20	....	10	20	....	....	....	....	9	4	....	4	14	....	....
343	25	2	27	....	25	1	27	....	27	....	26	1	27	....	17	8	25	2
344	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	....	9	....	....
345	38	....	46	....	46	1	43	2	37	....	26	2	26	....	13	17	1	26
346	12	....	....	12	....	12	10	2	12	....	11	1	12	....	....	12	12	....
348	12	....	10	2	5	7	4	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	2	10	3	9
349	8	1	....	14	....	13	9	....	10	....	9	3	10	....	12	5	2	9
350	12	....	11	....	8	2	12	....	8	....	6	5	9	1	10	3	6	5
351	18	....	....	20	....	21	10	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	....	....	....	....
352	21	20	40	1	....	41	38	3	39	2	8	33	41	....	....	41	....	42
355	102	....	108	....	93	....	53	4	50	....	5	61	4	47	....	75	....	53
356	12	....	13	....	12	....	11	....	7	4	11	2	11	1	....	14	....	14
357	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	....	22	....	22
358	24	....	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	24
359	66	....	63	2	1	69	48	2	51	....	52	2	53	3	6	49	....	....
360	17	....	18	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	15	1	18	....	2	12	....	18
361	23	....	....	....	22	....	20	....	19	....	20	....	....	....	23	....	....	16
362	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	....	....	15	12
364	41	....	27	2	....	44	41	....	40	....	42	....	43	....	....	43	....	43
365	19	....	8	9	12	6	19	....	19	....	....	19	19	....	....	19	....	19
366	....	10	11	....	....	6	14	....	12	....	4	5	11	....	1	10	....	14
369	36	....	1	39	40	....	35	....	38	....	1	33	39	....	30	....	....	31
371	18	....	3	13	17	2	22	....	21	....	...	22	1	16	10	22	....	22
372	11	....	....	11	....	12	11	....	11	....	....	11	....	11	....	11	11	....
374	37	....	22	7	27	4	22	2	29	3	2	31	1	26	....	41	....	21
375	65	1	....	348	....	368	2	185	261	2	1	312	77	2	374	3	155	6

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
376	11	1	1	11	12	....	....	13	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	....	12
377	....	....	1	49	....	49	....	49	49	....	43	6	47	1	....	....	31	8
378	20	....	....	20	....	20	....	20	5	11	16	3	....	18	18	....	10	6
380	22	....	....	26	25	1	....	26	24	2	25	1	....	26	....	26	....	26
381	....	36	....	....	....	37	....	54	45	....	1	32	....	55	....	....	10	17
382	40	....	....	34	....	44	....	48	20	....	2	18	20	....	30	....	45	4
384	17	10	16	8	21	1	2	25	25	....	15	2	....	27	....	27	25	....
386	20	....	20	2	2	10	....	29	20	1	17	....	5	29	4	21	1	34
388	20	....	6	25	....	26	....	30	22	....	20	....	21	2	1	23	18	....
389	15	....	15	....	15	....	13	2	15	....	15	....	....	15	....	15	15	....
390	46	2	52	....	....	45	....	43	45	1	....	40	4	27	33	....	5	24
391	60	....	60	....	60	....	....	....	60	....	62	....	7	52	24	8	12	14
392	19	....	16	....	1	17	....	19	18	....	....	....	14	6	17	1	16	1
393	19	....	19	....	....	19	....	19	19	....	1	11	....	....	19	....	....	19
395	15	....	3	12	12	3	....	15	15	....	14	....	15	....	....	15	8	2
396	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8
401	20	....	9	7	12	4	3	14	18	2	9	5	....	....	....	21	9	4
402	22	....	15	7	....	22	....	22	20	....	9	13	....	22	....	22	....	22
403	9	....	....	9	1	7	....	9	....	2	....	9	....	9	8	....	....	9
404	7	....	....	7	....	7	....	7	5	2	7	....	2	5	1	6	....	7
405	12	....	10	2	7	5	....	12	11	1	....	12	....	12	....	12	1	9
406	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	12	....	12	....	....	12	12	....	....	12
407	18	....	30	....	28	....	....	28	15	3	15	....	....	22	16	1	2	28
408	52	....	49	2	35	5	....	48	42	....	49	....	....	59	35	....	4	22
410	22	....	17	5	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	....	22
411	9	....	2	7	9	....	....	9	9	....	9	....	....	9	9	....	9	....
413	32	....	33	....	25	....	....	33	33	....	30	1	2	26	20	6	4	22
416	106	....	106	....	68	....	....	109	100	....	....	80	23	84	....	113	....	122
417	12	....	12	....	13	....	....	13	14	....	14	....	6	8	15	....	15	....
419	96	....	97	....	2	96	....	98	98	....	100	....	100	....	101	....	8	94
420	8	....	....	8	1	7	7	1	8	....	8	....	8	2	9	1	10	....
421	8	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	10	....
422	126	2	....	188	19	72	63	101	220	....	222	2	58	87	224	....	139	1

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
376	12	....	9	3	1	11	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	12	8	4
377	47	....	....	....	38	3	41	....	41	....	41	....	41	....	11	36	....	46
378	18	....	....	18	....	18	14	2	17	....	18	....	18	....	....	15	....	18
380	26	....	....	26	....	26	....	26	....	26	26	....	26	....	....	26	....	26
381	16	....	....	56	....	54	30	6	29	....	1	35	52	....	....	52	....	52
382	24	....	51	....	38	6	19	3	44	1	25	....	42	....	21	3	....	55
384	27	....	10	1	15	....	16	....	17	....	1	27	6	2	....	27	....	25
386	32	....	24	6	10	15	23	2	22	....	....	27	22	....	1	38	....	27
388	18	....	....	22	....	33	....	23	....	23	....	20	....	20	4	19	....	18
389	15	....	15	....	14	....	15	....	15	....	....	15	15	....	2	13	....	15
390	....	30	31	....	22	4	32	....	29	3	30	....	27	....	....	34	....	34
391	36	....	41	....	....	44	35	1	36	....	36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
392	16	....	15	....	16	....	15	....	15	1	15	1	17	....	....	....	11	4
393	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	1	19	4	16
395	14	....	14	....	2	12	....	4	15	....	7	....	8	....	....	....	....	11
396	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8
401	15	....	5	6	8	9	....	20	20	....	15	2	10	2	4	5	5	6
402	22	....	22	....	22	....	21	1	22	....	22	....	22	....	....	22	....	22
403	9	....	9	....	....	9	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	....	....	....
404	6	1	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	7	....	7	....	....	7	....	7
405	12	....	12	....	....	12	1	9	6	6	....	12	12	....	....	12	....	12
406	12	....	12	....	....	12	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	12
407	12	....	15	....	....	22	4	13	13	....	3	10	11	....	1	19	3	8
408	....	30	....	22	....	25	2	17	20	....	13	....	....	17	....	18	....	17
410	....	22	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	....	22
411	9	....	....	9	....	9	2	7	1	8	7	2	3	6	2	7	9	....
413	29	....	29	....	25	2	2	24	24	....	....	24	22	4	....	21	....	32
416	46	....	42	....	7	80	104	....	109	....	102	11	103	....	1	120	2	125
417	15	....	15	....	15	....	14	1	15	....	15	....	15	....	12	3	13	2
419	106	....	106	....	106	....	18	88	106	....	106	....	106	....	....	108	....	109
420	10	....	10	....	10	....	8	2	10	....	....	10	10	....	2	8	....	10
421	10	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	....	10	....	10
422	224	....	224	....	224	....	222	2	224	....	224	....	224	....	213	11	257	....

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
423	48	....	48	4	44	3	35	12	41	2	44	1	....	....	49	....	47	2
424	17	....	1	14	17	....	....	16	16	....	10	8	....	19	1	11	8	4
425	38	....	....	38	38	....	....	38	38	....	38	....	9	29	....	....	....	38
426	12	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	14	2	16	....
427	35	....	8	27	....	41	....	48	49	....	49	....	11	17	50	....	40	4
428	10	....	....	11	10	....	....	9	10	....	10	....	....	11	8	2	10	1
429	78	....	78	....	78	....	....	78	78	....	....	78	....	76	....	73	1	77
430	19	....	14	3	7	12	....	20	5	2	14	2	14	4	4	14	2	16
431	31	....	28	3	24	7	1	30	25	6	23	8	7	19	....	24	....	24
432	25	....	5	19	....	26	....	35	25	....	25	....	....	30	....	31	14	10
433	18	....	5	14	....	25	....	25	12	2	....	24	....	18	....	25	1	19
434	34	....	....	34	....	34	2	32	34	....	8	....	7	2	....	34	....	16
435	7	....	6	1	....	7	....	7	7	....	....	7	....	7	4	3	....	7
436	13	....	12	1	12	1	....	13	11	2	12	1	....	13	6	6	13	....
438	41	....	36	5	32	....	....	37	37	....	26	....	34	1	20	4	6	22
440	53	1	....	64	....	57	1	71	67	2	3	67	58	1	61	....	26	29
441	15	1	20	1	19	....	4	14	17	....	16	....	16	1	....	18	21	....
442	15	....	15	....	....	....	....	15	15	....	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	15
443	22	....	22	3	21	1	....	23	20	....	19	1	2	10	2	12	32	....
444	16	....	21	....	16	....	....	25	9	....	15	....	5	23	....	7	2	25
445	....	....	9	2	1	10	....	11	11	....	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11
448	41	....	....	44	3	42	....	48	48	....	41	3	37	3	1	37	19	15
450	24	1	1	24	20	....	4	14	20	....	11	....	....	22	10	4	24	....
451	54	....	....	54	54	....	....	66	66	....	....	67	....	68	....	68	68	....
452	11	....	11	....	1	9	....	11	7	2	8	....	1	11	....	....	5	5
453	34	....	22	8	1	31	....	34	32	2	1	30	....	31	21	9	9	20
454	11	....	11	....	11	....	10	1	11	....	11	....	8	2	8	2	8	3
455	11	....	....	10	12	....	....	14	15	....	14	....	....	15	....	14	....	14
456	11	....	11	....	11	....	....	11	10	1	11	....	....	11	....	11	....	11
457	103	....	....	98	50	59	....	212	83	9	....	161	1	181	83	33	132	7
458	27	5	29	3	32	....	3	29	30	2	32	....	7	15	19	8	6	26
459	61	....	44	27	39	22	....	61	....	....	61	....	61	....	....	61	....	61
460	15	2	16	1	16	1	1	16	16	1	13	....	16	1	16	....	16	....

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
423	43	....	49	....	47	3	47	....	47	....	37	6	25	....	12	21	28	....
424	15	....	11	1	....	16	6	....	12	3	7	....	4	5	....	14	....	11
425	38	....	....	38	10	21	25	2	35	....	35	....	35	....	....	36	9	7
426	16	....	16	....	....	16	15	1	16	....	15	....	15	....	2	15	....	16
427	53	....	53	....	53	....	53	....	53	....	1	52	53	....	1	51	....	50
428	7	1	11	....	8	2	11	....	6	4	1	8	4	6	2	6	5	1
429	1	78	78	....	2	76	72	....	72	....	72	....	72	....	....	72	6	15
430	16	....	15	....	12	4	15	....	13	....	16	....	15	....	3	13	....	12
431	18	....	18	....	11	5	18	....	18	....	13	....	13	....	....	17	....	17
432	29	....	3	18	1	22	12	3	19	....	1	20	14	1	3	20	....	20
433	18	....	3	14	21	....	19	....	14	....	....	17	15	....	....	14	....	18
434	34	....	34	....	34	....	34	....	34	....	34	....	34	....	....	34	....	34
435	7	....	....	7	7	....	7	....	7	....	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7
436	5	7	....	12	....	12	12	....	12	....	....	12	4	6	....	10	....	10
438	23	....	33	....	28	....	28	....	20	....	20	....	25	....	17	9	3	7
440	57	....	60	....	68	2	57	....	58	....	2	69	63	....	....	65	....	68
441	22	....	21	....	9	....	13	....	17	1	14	....	10	....	....	16	....	16
442	15	....	15	....	....	15	15	....	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15
443	31	....	31	....	....	22	33	....	33	....	11	22	33	....	1	33	....	34
444	12	....	17	....	17	5	8	....	13	....	21	....	4	4	....	37	....	29
445	11	....	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	1	10	....	11	....	11
448	31	....	26	5	26	6	22	5	26	....	28	....	7	....	6	14	2	16
450	13	....	17	....	18	....	14	....	18	....	12	2	8	2	....	10	1	10
451	75	....	75	....	75	....	75	....	75	....	75	....	75	....	71	4	75	....
452	12	....	12	....	12	1	12	1	8	....	....	12	....	12	7	4	6	3
453	27	....	28	1	....	29	25	4	24	3	2	25	....	27	....	29	....	28
454	10	1	11	....	9	2	11	....	5	6	6	5	11	....	1	10	2	9
455	....	13	13	1	....	12	14	....	11	1	1	11	10	3	....	15	....	14
456	11	....	11	....	....	11	11	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9
457	127	....	134	1	1	171	104	2	98	....	89	....	93	1	61	115	....	157
458	30	1	31	....	30	....	29	1	26	4	30	....	30	....	1	29	10	16
459	61	....	61	....	24	37	61	....	61	....	61	....	61	....	....	61	61	....
460	17	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	....	16	....	16

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
461	37	....	34	....	....	40	....	38	33	7	40	....	28	12	4	36	15	19
462	7	....	....	7	....	8	....	10	10	....	6	....	....	9	....	7	3	2
464	175	....	184	....	175	6	....	179	185	....	183	2	172	....	....	128	176	4
465	10	....	1	9	10	....	1	8	10	....	10	....	10	....	4	4	....	8
468	67	....	....	67	36	31	....	75	31	44	....	75	75	....	3	72	67	8
469	24	1	....	25	25	....	11	14	25	....	25	....	25	....	25	....	25	....
470	61	....	....	61	....	61	2	59	63	....	63	....	2	61	49	11	....	57
471	56	....	....	60	....	57	1	58	1	47	....	45	1	43	1	52	7	28
472	17	....	17	....	....	19	....	19	5	14	19	....	2	17	....	20	....	20
473	78	....	78	....	33	9	17	29	45	1	39	2	64	2	....	64	67	2
474	24	....	24	....	....	24	....	24	24	....	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	24
476	152	....	2	128	....	161	49	87	89	....	69	....	142	....	126	1	182	....
478	126	....	145	17	2	173	2	180	180	4	174	15	143	50	1	189	187	....
481	18	....	12	5	17	....	5	10	7	8	15	1	5	12	....	17	13	3
482	50	....	50	....	....	50	....	....	53	1	1	53	52	2	54	....	54	....
483	101	....	4	106	4	105	....	112	84	24	46	58	1	93	73	15	85	2
484	10	....	....	10	3	7	....	10	10	....	10	....	8	2	....	10	....	10
486	70	....	86	....	86	....	....	88	84	....	82	....	68	....	68	....	3	65
487	13	1	14	....	....	14	....	14	14	....	14	....	....	14	....	14	....	14
490	89	....	84	....	93	....	16	31	3	96	81	....	87	2	13	102	28	73
491	23	....	21	2	23	....	....	26	26	....	26	....	27	....	....	27	2	27
492	33	....	25	8	33	....	1	32	31	....	23	8	....	31	2	29	....	31
493	96	....	....	102	....	102	105	1	....	....	1	104	....	106	30	76	94	12
494	42	....	53	3	1	53	....	55	51	1	43	....	46	....	46	....	18	28
497	46	....	....	40	....	54	....	67	56	....	....	51	....	66	....	69	....	63
498	10	....	....	10	10	....	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	....	10
500	8	....	9	....	1	8	....	9	9	....	8	1	....	9	9	....	2	7
502	12	....	12	....	....	10	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	2	7
503	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....
505	8	....	9	....	....	7	....	9	9	....	9	....	1	8	....	8	3	5
507	48	....	16	27	7	41	....	48	48	....	48	....	....	48	....	48	48	....
508	30	....	4	26	30	....	1	29	20	4	....	30	....	29	....	29	1	29
509	95	....	95	1	1	94	....	97	62	....	55	2	58	....	....	58	55	....

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
461	44	....	26	11	38	2	40	....	....	....	40	....	37	....	....	40	....	40
462	....	5	9	1	8	....	8	....	10	....	3	6	....	5	....	7	....	9
464	155	....	....	188	....	165	....	165	178	....	160	....	160	....	169	....	4	20
465	10	....	10	....	....	11	10	....	10	....	....	11	10	....	3	6	....	7
468	56	19	68	7	18	57	68	7	68	7	69	6	68	7	1	74	....	75
469	25	....	25	....	25	....	8	17	25	....	25	....	25	....	....	25	....	25
470	57	....	57	....	....	57	57	....	57	....	....	57	57	....	10	47	1	56
471	40	....	11	16	3	25	6	6	24	....	....	20	....	19	2	12	....	9
472	20	....	....	20	20	....	20	....	20	....	1	19	17	3	9	6	10	6
473	33	....	....	50	9	33	43	....	10	....	22	....	16	....	6	30	....	30
474	24	....	24	....	....	24	22	2	24	....	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	24
476	114	....	136	....	133	....	107	....	134	....	95	....	....	97	162	....	145	1
478	186	....	....	186	....	141	116	....	114	....	....	114	....	109	106	....	86	....
481	15	1	14	....	....	17	16	....	17	....	14	2	7	6	7	6	....	13
482	54	....	....	55	....	54	49	....	50	....	....	50	48	....	20	11	14	6
483	72	20	6	69	5	58	76	3	51	2	....	66	2	63	9	59	62	6
484	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	6	4	8	2	10	....	10	....	1	9
486	67	....	1	67	68	....	....	68	66	....	67	....	58	....	62	....	61	....
487	14	....	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	14	....	....	14	....	14
490	48	3	56	....	....	93	44	7	54	....	31	....	28	....	1	62	....	33
491	29	....	28	1	18	7	27	1	28	....	28	....	22	4	....	28	....	27
492	31	....	30	1	....	31	31	....	31	....	....	31	28	3	....	31	....	31
493	106	....	....	106	....	106	....	106	106	....	....	106	106	....	106	....	6	100
494	43	....	36	....	35	4	47	....	45	....	38	....	43	....	37	2	32	....
497	60	....	....	49	....	53	....	53	46	....	38	....	39	....	....	59	45	....
498	....	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	2	8	10	2	....	10	....	10	....	10
500	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	8	1	7	2	9	....	....	9	2	7
502	8	....	....	10	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10
503	....	9	9	....	....	9	9	....	7	2	....	9	9	....	....	9	....	9
505	9	....	3	6	....	9	8	....	7	....	8	1	7	....	....	9	....	8
507	48	....	48	....	48	....	48	....	48	....	48	....	48	....	....	48	....	48
508	18	10	....	21	5	21	30	....	28	....	....	30	....	18	....	30	....	29
509	55	....	55	....	55	....	55	....	55	....	....	55	55	....	55	....	....	55

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
510	22	3	26	....	24	2	....	26	22	4	....	26	....	24	....	22	4	18
511	20	....	....	17	....	20	2	18	17	1	19	....	20	....	19	1	20	....
513	103	4	....	110	4	92	....	101	....	114	....	109	60	43	25	81	110	4
514	21	....	10	11	15	3	1	18	17	....	3	12	16	1	3	15	1	15
515	46	....	12	23	21	25	17	18	34	....	40	1	47	....	36	....	....	....
517	14	....	6	7	10	3	....	14	8	6	5	9	....	14	....	14	2	13
518	18	....	15	2	16	....	....	19	14	2	14	1	16	3	7	6	10	4
519	11	....	6	6	10	2	....	13	3	2	10	1	....	....	2	7	4	4
521	72	....	11	69	47	21	....	82	46	....	....	74	....	64	11	67	6	69
522	62	1	....	85	....	85	....	84	40	....	85	....	1	84	83	1	1	84
523	20	....	16	4	17	....	....	20	20	....	20	....	....	21	20	....	1	18
524	22	....	1	21	21	1	....	22	22	....	22	....	....	21	21	....	20	1
526	32	....	32	2	25	3	11	15	28	1	22	1	25	2	....	34	....	....
528	40	....	....	40	14	1	9	20	28	....	12	2	26	1	24	3	19	....
530	12	2	....	19	....	18	....	18	18	....	17	....	11	6	10	8	16	2
532	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	10	10	....	10	....	9	1	....	10	6	3
534	14	2	14	2	15	1	1	15	14	1	16	....	2	14	2	14	10	6
535	20	1	9	12	18	1	....	19	21	....	21	....	....	21	5	16	3	17
536	13	1	2	12	1	13	....	14	14	....	....	14	....	14	....	14	2	12
537	25	....	25	....	25	....	....	25	25	....	25	....	....	25	....	25	....	25
539	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	....	8
540	12	....	12	....	2	11	....	17	17	....	17	....	....	17	12	5	2	15
541	18	....	19	....	17	1	....	20	20	....	15	1	....	18	....	20	....	17
542	....	....	11	....	9	....	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	9
543	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	9	....
544	13	3	....	16	7	7	2	12	5	7	9	3	9	3	....	12	12	....
545	13	....	12	1	1	12	....	13	13	....	11	2	....	....	....	13	....	13
548	24	....	....	24	17	7	24	....	24	....	24	....	....	24	23	1	23	1
550	19	....	5	17	7	....	5	7	11	1	10	....	8	1	9	2	19	....
551	22	....	....	28	17	....	....	26	19	....	22	1	....	24	19	....	....	23
552	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8
554	22	....	4	17	7	8	2	14	17	....	13	2	7	9	1	13	12	3
556	14	....	11	2	1	13	1	13	14	....	8	3	....	13	....	11	....	13

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
510	22	....	21	....	....	20	19	....	19	....	....	19	19	....	....	19	....	19
511	20	....	20	....	19	....	20	....	20	....	....	20	20	....	20	....	....	20
513	51	....	49	....	51	....	46	2	49	....	48	2	44	....	2	53	1	58
514	17	....	19	....	5	13	14	....	18	....	13	1	13	....	12	2	4	7
515	47	....	52	....	34	8	49	....	37	1	20	2	18	1	26	10	14	18
517	7	6	7	6	....	13	7	6	10	3	....	13	9	4	....	13	....	13
518	17	....	16	....	16	1	16	1	17	....	2	15	14	1	2	13	1	16
519	9	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	3	5	1	5	4	2	10
521	5	63	5	65	3	63	58	....	49	....	5	33	1	33	11	54	5	55
522	85	....	85	....	85	....	1	84	85	....	....	85	....	85	....	85	....	85
523	21	....	22	....	22	....	17	....	18	....	14	6	20	....	1	21	8	12
524	21	....	18	3	21	....	21	....	....	21	21	....	1	20	....	21	18	3
526	33	....	10	18	21	4	22	3	20	....	23	3	19	4	25	1	16	4
528	22	....	6	6	2	17	24	1	28	....	13	5	24	....	22	....	8	7
530	18	....	18	....	11	....	17	....	17	....	16	1	8	....	....	16	....	16
532	10	....	9	....	8	1	10	....	10	....	10	....	8	....	1	9	1	9
534	16	....	15	....	15	....	16	....	15	1	16	....	16	....	2	13	....	16
535	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	17	4	13	2	....	21	1	20
536	2	11	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	14	....	....	14	....	14
537	....	25	25	....	....	25	25	....	....	25	21	4	25	....	....	25	....	25
539	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8
540	5	3	6	1	....	9	7	2	5	1	....	8	4	1	....	7	....	7
544	21	....	2	....	....	20	17	1	20	....	16	....	17	1	....	21	....	21
542	6	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	9	....	....
543	9	....	9	....	....	9	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	....	9	....	....	9
544	3	9	12	....	12	....	4	8	6	6	6	6	2	10	....	12	....	12
545	2	10	12	....	12	....	10	2	12	....	11	1	12	....	....	12	....	....
548	24	....	24	....	....	24	14	7	24	....	12	12	19	5	6	18	....	24
550	20	....	22	....	....	30	24	....	20	....	1	16	6	5	14	....	24	....
551	21	....	14	....	15	....	17	....	11	1	17	1	19	....	....	19	....	14
552	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	....	8	....	8
554	17	....	9	6	15	2	....	14	17	....	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18
556	6	1	11	1	7	3	10	....	11	1	....	8	12	1	....	13	....	13

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
557	11	....	11	....	9	2	....	11	11	....	9	2	3	8	10	1	4	5
559	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	....	18
561	21	....	23	....	....	23	....	27	27	....	27	....	1	26	2	22	1	22
562	32	....	....	33	31	3	....	34	34	....	33	2	25	10	....	36	4	32
563	68	....	69	....	69	....	69	....	68	....	68	....	64	5	69	....	69	....
564	59	....	10	20	1	31	10	29	8	3	11	6	5	15	....	31	19	....
567	43	....	....	55	7	25	....	48	28	....	2	29	....	78	....	34	3	48
568	13	....	13	....	9	4	5	8	13	....	2	11	5	8	....	13	11	2
570	11	....	3	5	2	1	....	12	14	....	13	....	3	10	....	13	9	4
571	15	....	15	....	14	1	10	3	12	....	6	3	7	7	....	14	6	7
574	21	....	....	21	19	....	....	19	18	1	18	1	....	19	2	17	6	13
575	45	2	1	50	3	48	1	55	20	12	9	59	30	2	1	72	5	67
576	37	2	17	24	33	7	....	46	44	1	42	4	....	47	4	41	....	44
577	....	....	11	1	9	3	....	14	14	....	13	1	11	3	14	1	1	15
578	26	....	....	31	25	....	1	26	27	....	20	2	18	1	17	3	21	2
581	22	1	21	2	7	16	....	23	23	....	23	....	1	22	1	22	....	23
584	24	....	1	24	18	6	4	20	23	1	22	1	6	16	3	22	3	20
586	40	....	....	53	38	15	26	26	52	....	52	....	52	....	....	54	55	....
587	16	....	....	16	16	....	....	16	14	2	4	3	....	16	16	....	....	16
592	32	....	....	33	20	6	1	35	31	....	21	3	18	11	31	1	30	2
594	16	1	1	16	1	13	....	28	20	....	8	....	....	31	12	6	....	27
595	37	....	26	6	31	4	30	2	32	....	34	....	25	....	25	5	14	5
599	24	8	32	....	1	31	....	32	10	22	30	....	....	30	....	29	26	3
600	....	34	....	47	44	....	....	52	43	....	47	1	....	48	43	1	47	....
601	45	....	11	24	6	42	12	17	5	24	8	....	....	49	....	49	28	2
603	18	....	18	....	16	....	....	18	18	....	18	....	....	18	....	17	2	14
604	11	....	9	3	14	....	....	15	15	....	15	....	....	15	....	15	1	14
605	14	....	14	....	14	....	....	14	14	....	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14
606	21	....	3	7	3	16	....	25	25	....	....	23	....	23	....	23	2	24
610	13	....	12	1	13	....	....	13	....	13	2	11	....	13	1	12	2	11
611	15	....	13	....	....	13	5	7	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	9	3
612	48	....	48	....	2	17	....	47	24	4	22	3	....	48	....	32	4	33
613	78	....	65	13	78	....	....	78	72	....	72	....	....	72	....	72	1	69

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
557	9	....	4	5	1	7	8	....	7	1	7	1	8	....	2	6	5	2
559	18	....	....	18	14	7	....	20	21	....	18	....	14	1	17	1	....	19
561	20	....	21	....	19	1	15	3	15	1	....	19	1	18	1	19	1	16
562	36	....	32	4	26	10	36	....	35	1	35	1	35	1	1	36	....	37
563	63	....	63	....	63	....	62	....	62	....	61	....	61	....	....	60	....	60
564	7	....	9	1	....	45	20	....	19	....	20	....	30	....	1	17	....	35
567	1	45	28	....	....	65	....	....	26	....	2	26	21	....	....	49	....	46
568	13	....	13	....	13	....	12	1	13	....	....	13	13	....	8	5	11	2
570	15	....	15	....	3	1	2	....	5	....	....	....	4	....	3	....	....	....
571	13	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	12	9	....	12	....	2	11
574	18	1	17	1	5	3	8	2	3	2	8	1	8	....	2	8	....	16
575	6	56	....	....	33	22	50	15	20	40	30	30	26	30	55	9	25	30
576	34	6	42	3	5	16	18	2	21	....	20	2	19	3	....	23	3	19
577	14	1	16	....	4	10	16	....	15	....	14	1	14	1	....	15	3	13
578	22	....	20	....	19	....	20	....	14	1	1	20	21	....	11	6	1	15
581	7	16	23	....	23	....	....	23	23	....	19	4	22	1	....	23	....	23
584	5	18	3	20	2	22	22	2	20	1	2	22	6	14	1	23	1	22
586	55	....	....	55	10	45	50	....	50	....	50	....	50	....	27	23	1	49
587	16	....	....	16	....	16	15	....	16	....	....	16	15	....	....	15	....	15
592	32	....	18	4	22	2	28	2	9	2	12	3	14	....	12	1	8	5
594	29	....	....	....	....	28	22	....	16	....	5	....	11	....	....	23	....	....
595	22	....	18	....	19	....	13	6	19	....	14	....	15	....	6	9	2	12
599	29	....	....	....	....	29	6	13	19	....	....	19	20	12	....	37	20	15
600	48	....	....	46	....	46	....	39	....	34	....	27	19	....	....	39	8	16
601	19	1	....	48	....	48	....	48	40	....	....	46	....	46	47	....	....	46
603	14	....	18	....	....	19	17	....	....	19	17	1	2	13	1	16	....	....
604	15	....	....	15	15	....	15	....	15	....	....	15	15	....	....	15	1	10
605	14	....	14	....	14	....	....	14	13	1	....	14	14	....	....	14	....	14
606	1	23	....	23	....	23	....	25	24	1	....	25	20	1	....	25	....	25
610	13	....	9	4	....	13	....	13	13	....	12	1	13	....	2	11	....	13
611	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	....	12	12	....	4	8	10	2
612	16	30	....	....	....	48	8	40	48	....	14	32	14	32	....	48	3	45
613	60	10	....	70	....	70	65	....	50	15	....	62	60	2	65	....	....	65

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
614	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	15	15	....	....	15	....	15	1	14	....	15
616	43	....	29	....	12	1	6	29	27	1	5	7	3	16	27	....	23	9
617	65	....	63	2	2	63	6	57	64	1	63	....	49	12	....	....	8	56
620	17	....	....	27	27	....	....	27	27	....	27	....	....	27	....	27	1	26
622	18	....	3	14	15	....	3	13	19	2	19	1	14	11	....	16	17	2
624	43	3	34	4	....	49	....	55	....	54	44	1	47	....	....	53	17	26
625	18	....	16	2	16	2	5	8	15	1	17	....	6	10	9	....	16	....
626	9	....	9	1	....	8	....	13	10	....	11	....	....	12	5	6	....	8
627	40	....	2	35	39	1	34	3	38	....	40	....	35	....	26	6	41	....
628	25	....	31	....	22	7	1	41	34	....	43	....	9	36	....	49	39	....
629	21	1	22	....	22	....	2	19	6	11	20	2	21	....	9	8	20	....
631	9	....	9	....	....	4	....	9	9	....	....	9	....	9	....	9	1	8
632	36	....	15	12	36	....	10	3	20	....	10	3	10	11	....	27	....	7
633	16	....	23	....	....	24	5	16	25	....	22	....	23	....	....	20	20	1
635	27	....	....	29	....	29	....	29	26	....	6	4	25	....	14	....	4	1
636	23	....	23	....	....	23	....	22	23	....	....	23	....	23	....	23	1	22
637	24	....	28	....	25	....	1	29	27	....	27	....	....	31	23	....	....	31
638	32	....	32	....	32	....	11	21	32	....	32	....	14	18	....	32	5	8
639	25	....	....	125	4	125	....	131	134	....	....	136	....	135	....	136	2	138
642	10	1	....	11	....	11	....	11	11	....	2	6	....	11	....	11	....	11
644	16	....	17	....	2	15	....	17	17	....	17	....	....	17	....	....	....	17
647	12	....	1	11	12	....	....	12	12	....	12	....	....	12	3	5	9	2
648	30	1	26	6	....	31	....	32	....	32	12	15	....	32	....	30	3	21
649	5	14	....	19	19	....	....	19	19	....	2	17	1	18	....	19	12	7
651	25	3	....	....	21	....	1	28	24	....	16	....	....	32	27	....	12	10
652	11	....	....	11	....	11	....	11	11	....	11	....	....	11	11	....	11	....
653	....	....	9	15	22	3	3	23	24	....	21	....	24	....	21	5	24	....
654	19	....	....	19	....	19	....	20	20	....	18	3	....	21	....	21	....	21
655	20	....	20	....	19	....	....	19	19	....	....	19	19	....	....	21	....	21
656	12	....	14	....	14	....	5	7	10	....	13	....	3	9	9	3	9	2
657	50	....	10	41	14	24	....	62	52	....	53	....	19	16	56	....	30	20
660	31	....	33	....	13	16	....	35	35	....	34	1	2	22	30	....	35	....
664	37	....	....	37	....	37	....	37	37	....	37	....	....	37	37	....	....	37

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
614	14	1	15	....	1	15	1	13	....	15	4	11	....	15	....	15	1	14
616	22	....	21	....	11	....	20	....	5	6	7	....	9	1	....	44	12	30
617	64	....	64	....	60	3	43	14	....	....	45	....	31	2	51	4	28	6
620	27	....	27	....	....	27	27	....	27	....	....	27	27	....	....	27	....	27
622	21	1	7	10	1	22	27	....	23	....	....	19	7	6	8	12	13	4
624	34	....	12	....	39	1	45	....	36	....	....	38	21	....	20	....	16	....
625	16	....	13	....	7	10	12	1	13	1	10	1	12	....	6	10	....	13
626	9	....	9	....	9	1	9	....	10	....	....	6	10	....	....	9	....	9
627	38	....	41	....	36	....	38	....	31	1	28	2	28	....	16	23	....	31
628	46	....	47	....	44	....	50	....	48	....	47	....	47	....	21	23	....	46
629	20	....	2	14	2	14	9	5	19	....	17	....	14	....	6	12	....	....
631	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	5	2
632	14	....	22	....	23	7	12	2	17	....	13	....	12	....	12	14	15	10
633	21	....	19	2	2	16	20	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	8	10	....	18
635	22	....	26	....	25	....	25	....	20	1	18	5	16	....	24	....	....	23
636	....	....	....	23	....	23	9	6	22	1	....	23	12	11	10	13	....	23
637	30	....	14	10	1	27	21	....	27	1	13	8	19	4	11	13	4	9
638	2	16	19	13	14	18	32	....	32	....	32	....	32	....	18	14	15	17
639	140	....	....	130	....	137	....	137	137	....	138	....	....	137	....	138	....	130
642	11	....	....	....	....	11	....	11	4	7	8	3	....	11	....	11	....	11
644	17	....	....	17	....	17	17	....	16	....	16	....	15	1	....	16	....	14
647	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	11	....	....	10	....	10
648	25	1	....	32	3	27	16	12	31	....	1	29	11	15	....	28	29	....
649	19	....	13	6	....	19	19	....	19	....	1	18	10	9	5	14	....	19
651	22	....	23	....	....	14	17	....	16	....	....	21	....	20	8	12	18	1
652	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	....	11	....	11	7	4	....	....
653	24	....	25	....	23	1	25	....	24	....	22	2	22	....	1	25	8	16
654	2	19	....	21	....	21	20	....	20	....	....	20	20	....	6	13	....	19
655	21	....	21	....	....	21	20	....	20	....	....	19	18	....	....	18	....	18
656	13	....	14	....	10	4	13	....	12	2	11	....	11	....	10	....	12	....
657	38	....	47	1	46	....	48	1	42	....	37	....	....	49	18	15	....	48
660	33	....	35	....	30	3	34	....	27	....	19	13	9	2	25	....	8	4
664	16	....	37	....	3	11	....	37	9	37	9	....	37	....	....	37	....	37

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
665	15	....	....	15	14	1	....	15	15	....	15	....	14	2	16	....	2	13
667	22	....	6	22	13	9	6	22	23	....	20	5	....	30	9	14	12	7
668	30	....	....	30	32	....	5	20	32	....	27	....	20	12	4	26	27	....
669	15	....	14	1	14	1	4	11	15	....	13	2	11	4	13	2	12	3
674	20	1	25	....	7	12	1	18	19	1	....	9	....	22	20	1	....	19
675	11	....	1	10	11	....	....	11	8	3	11	....	....	11	....	11	....	11
676	27	....	25	....	....	27	....	31	29	2	....	30	....	31	1	28	....	30
678	24	....	....	....	30	....	7	23	28	2	3	19	25	2	1	24	1	24
679	14	2	15	1	17	1	1	18	17	....	1	10	....	17	1	14	1	18
680	23	....	8	13	....	20	....	22	1	12	1	18	1	21	16	....	4	17
682	15	....	10	2	....	12	....	14	....	14	15	....	....	15	12	....	....	15
683	15	....	27	....	17	1	....	27	18	1	23	....	....	32	....	25	2	29
687	27	....	28	....	27	1	2	20	28	....	29	....	....	30	....	30	....	30
690	24	....	11	14	15	6	2	22	18	3	24	....	23	1	16	9	13	10
691	14	....	14	....	14	....	....	14	14	....	10	4	....	13	1	13	4	9
692	16	....	16	....	3	11	....	16	16	....	16	....	9	4	....	16	10	2
693	2	7	1	8	11	....	....	10	7	1	4	....	11	....	11	....	10	3
694	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	4	5
696	26	2	30	2	15	5	....	29	....	30	....	28	21	9	6	19	27	2
697	19	....	1	16	4	9	....	24	19	1	15	3	12	16	6	20	1	27
698	25	....	15	9	3	18	....	45	46	....	....	46	9	20	38	8	18	....
700	20	....	21	....	....	22	....	22	15	....	20	....	1	18	....	23	....	22
701	22	....	20	10	23	1	8	22	28	2	25	4	9	25	28	3	29	....
702	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	....	8
703	28	....	21	7	....	29	....	29	29	....	23	5	....	29	....	....	....	29
704	15	....	....	15	13	2	7	9	17	....	17	....	....	17	....	17	8	10
705	....	10	....	7	....	10	....	10	10	....	8	....	....	10	10	....	9	1
706	7	....	7	....	....	7	....	7	5	2	7	....	....	7	5	2	1	6
707	49	....	....	49	49	....	....	49	49	....	49	....	....	49	49	....	3	46
708	23	....	....	24	....	21	....	24	22	....	17	6	14	7	....	17	15	4
709	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12
711	15	....	2	13	15	....	....	15	15	....	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	15
712	32	....	45	....	....	44	1	42	29	....	23	3	28	2	....	42	1	38

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
665	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	....	16	16	....	....	16	....	16
667	27	....	29	....	24	1	13	9	24	....	4	18	10	2	....	20	....	24
668	23	....	6	26	11	22	31	1	19	....	23	2	14	....	14	16	7	19
669	15	1	15	....	15	....	14	1	15	....	....	15	15	....	7	7	14	....
674	23	....	1	19	....	10	9	....	14	....	....	8	....	3	....	11	....	10
675	11	....	11	....	....	11	9	2	11	....	11	....	10	....	6	2	8	1
676	29	....	....	29	4	17	....	29	26	....	2	20	....	19	24	....	18	....
678	25	....	25	....	25	1	25	....	25	....	2	14	1	22	2	21	....	....
679	1	14	19	....	....	18	5	7	13	....	....	14	....	2	....	17	....	14
680	16	....	18	....	....	20	11	3	7	....	3	13	....	2	....	20	1	21
682	15	....	8	3	5	7	12	1	12	1	11	....	15	....	....	15	....	15
683	19	1	20	2	....	26	27	....	26	1	22	....	17	....	....	25	....	27
687	30	....	30	....	30	....	28	....	28	....	28	....	28	....	....	28	29	....
690	24	....	16	3	27	....	17	4	23	....	20	....	25	....	2	25	....	25
691	13	....	10	1	....	12	9	3	12	....	19	12	12	....	1	11	11	....
692	14	....	16	....	7	5	12	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	....	16	....	16
693	12	....	4	....	11	....	5	....	8	1	....	10	3	....	1	10	1	7
694	8	1	8	....	6	2	9	....	9	....	8	....	9	....	....	9	....	....
696	23	....	31	....	24	....	20	....	28	....	6	17	10	....	8	14	13	....
697	23	....	19	3	....	26	10	11	21	....	....	15	10	....	....	21	....	18
698	42	....	11	1	....	46	37	....	46	....	....	46	....	46	....	45	....	43
700	21	1	17	....	....	22	21	....	22	....	....	20	21	....	....	22	14	5
701	32	1	32	....	32	....	32	....	30	....	32	....	30	....	20	12	1	29
702	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8
703	28	1	11	4	17	5	20	4	27	2	28	....	25	....	....	....	....	29
704	18	....	17	1	17	1	17	....	17	....	1	16	16	....	1	16	4	12
705	10	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	....	10	....	10
706	7	....	4	3	2	5	5	2	6	1	7	....	....	7	....	7	....	7
707	46	3	49	....	41	8	49	....	49	....	49	....	49	....	....	49	....	49
708	18	....	15	....	....	18	14	1	16	....	13	2	....	2	....	20	2	17
709	....	12	....	12	....	12	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12
711	2	13	2	....	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	....	....	15	....	15	....	15
712	37	....	....	35	....	40	18	....	28	....	....	23	22	....	1	34	....	22

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
713	17	5	14	8	15	7	....	22	21	1	17	5	9	13	17	5	....	22
715	56	....	....	37	2	8	10	52	49	2	19	9	67	13	17	33	72	5
716	27	4	10	21	13	18	....	31	26	5	....	32	3	28	....	32	20	12
717	....	....	4	32	1	32	....	33	33	....	....	33	23	5	33	....	30	3
718	6	....	2	7	....	7	2	7	5	....	2	3	6	....	....	11	7	....
720	16	....	16	....	13	3	....	16	16	....	16	....	2	14	16	....	2	14
724	35	....	35	....	35	....	1	34	34	1	2	33	....	35	....	35	....	35
726	43	....	14	64	42	2	....	95	56	....	1	73	2	79	1	79	31	32
727	200	12	300	3	290	....	....	280	200	....	40	4	200	20	....	400	300	....
728	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	12	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12
730	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	....	17	17	....	....	17
731	21	....	15	6	....	21	3	18	18	3	2	19	....	21	18	3	7	14
734	13	....	10	....	10	3	....	13	2	11	11	2	....	13	....	....	13	....
736	33	....	13	18	33	....	31	2	33	....	29	....	28	....	33	....	28	....
737	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	....	1	7	....	8	8	....
741	....	15	11	6	8	8	....	....	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	13	11	4
742	14	....	13	1	6	7	....	13	12	1	12	2	13	....	7	3	13	3
743	26	....	....	25	25	....	....	25	25	....	25	....	9	13	....	25	1	24
744	34	....	4	34	35	....	31	5	36	....	11	25	18	18	1	35	24	12
746	42	....	20	....	28	9	2	42	42	....	21	13	....	46	8	27	3	27
748	11	1	9	3	....	12	....	12	2	10	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12
749	19	....	....	19	....	18	....	18	18	5	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18
750	40	....	40	....	40	....	....	39	39	....	39	....	35	15	....	49	50	....
751	20	....	15	5	10	10	....	20	15	5	18	2	18	2	....	20	....	20
754	4	4	....	8	....	7	....	8	3	5	6	1	....	8	6	1	....	8
755	34	....	9	27	3	22	....	30	28	2	30	....	20	6	12	13	20	8
756	34	....	12	9	....	34	....	34	34	....	34	....	9	25	10	24	2	32
757	15	....	15	....	15	....	3	13	6	2	10	1	3	12	9	2	....	14
759	36	....	....	25	45	....	22	11	45	....	29	8	44	....	23	9	35	2
761	34	....	30	4	34	....	....	34	34	....	33	1	34	....	34	....	1	33
762	32	....	....	....	25	....	1	31	19	....	22	....	....	34	19	2	....	28
763	25	....	1	39	....	40	....	40	36	....	36	....	1	33	21	3	....	39
765	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	12	12	....

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
713	20	2	22	....	....	22	22	....	17	4	19	....	15	....	....	12	....	22
715	72	....	32	19	....	82	46	17	52	....	44	2	29	5	59	2	....	79
716	24	8	7	14	1	28	15	10	24	1	11	14	13	12	9	16	....	25
717	30	3	33	....	24	5	25	1	34	....	7	28	....	35	....	30	4	24
718	10	....	9	....	....	11	9	....	11	....	7	....	10	....	....	12	....	12
720	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	....	16	1	15
724	34	1	35	....	35	....	30	....	30	....	30	....	30	....	....	31	....	31
726	24	2	39	....	....	84	62	....	39	....	7	....	17	....	....	....	2	101
727	300	....	280	....	302	20	278	....	280	40	298	....	300	....	200	40	300	....
728	....	13	13	....	....	13	9	4	5	8	2	11	3	10	....	13	2	11
730	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	5	12	....	17
731	19	2	21	....	14	7	19	2	19	2	15	6	13	8	....	21	....	21
734	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	10	....	10
736	31	....	22	....	....	32	17	1	25	....	17	....	26	....	30	1	....	33
737	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8
741	....	14	14	....	1	12	14	....	13	1	8	3	11	2	....	14	....	13
742	14	4	17	2	18	1	17	....	19	....	16	....	16	....	....	20	....	19
743	20	....	13	2	20	....	20	....	18	1	10	17	18	....	....	18	15	1
744	36	....	36	....	22	13	34	1	33	2	....	35	31	....	....	31	....	31
746	26	....	....	32	....	32	7	22	30	....	....	32	29	2	....	29	....	23
748	....	12	....	12	12	....	....	12	12	....	11	1	....	12	....	12	....	12
749	18	....	18	....	....	18	18	....	....	18	18	....	18	....	18	....	....	....
750	49	....	49	....	....	49	49	....	45	....	45	....	40	....	....	40	....	35
751	20	....	20	....	20	....	19	1	19	1	20	....	20	....	20	....	....	20
754	....	7	5	2	6	1	1	6	1	6	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	6
755	23	1	18	8	30	....	25	....	21	....	20	....	22	....	2	19	22	....
756	34	....	9	2	6	7	3	3	18	....	21	....	23	....	....	15	....	34
757	11	....	5	2	....	17	10	....	12	1	....	5	7	....	....	16	1	14
759	44	....	28	2	36	....	41	1	38	....	32	....	28	....	17	....	....	33
761	34	....	34	....	34	....	33	1	34	....	34	....	34	....	4	30	....	34
762	2	15	....	19	2	8	15	....	15	....	19	....	19	....	14	12	19	4
763	40	....	38	....	....	40	22	....	37	....	....	40	7	10	....	42	....	41
765	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	12

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
767	8	1	....	10	....	10	....	10	10	....	7	1	....	9	4	6	....	10
769	44	....	2	60	49	11	3	50	51	7	47	3	3	20	....	....	20	28
772	15	2	....	16	....	12	....	19	19	....	19	....	....	21	....	21	2	15
775	22	....	....	25	25	....	26	....	26	....	26	....	....	26	....	26	....	25
777	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2
779	6	....	6	3	2	7	....	9	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	....	9
780	20	....	15	2	18	....	....	20	19	....	20	....	4	16	19	....	....	18
781	15	....	11	4	5	9	13	1	14	....	12	2	1	13	8	6	14	....
783	11	....	1	10	12	....	....	12	12	....	12	....	....	12	1	11	7	5
784	8	....	9	....	12	....	3	5	12	....	9	....	11	....	3	5	11	....
785	14	....	2	15	....	16	....	19	19	....	19	....	....	21	....	21	1	20
790	10	....	9	1	10	....	....	10	10	....	9	1	....	10	....	10	....	10
791	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	5	3	1	7	8	....	8	....
792	16	....	12	2	2	12	....	17	13	....	....	....	....	17	17	....	....	17
793	18	....	6	12	16	2	....	18	18	....	18	....	16	2	....	18	14	4
794	16	....	6	5	6	....	....	13	13	....	13	....	....	19	13	1	....	15
795	11	....	....	10	11	....	....	10	10	....	11	....	6	5	1	10	10	1
796	....	....	7	2	....	9	1	8	9	....	9	....	8	1	9	....	9	....
798	....	15	3	12	9	6	....	15	14	....	12	3	....	15	....	14	....	14
799	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	....	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	....	13
803	13	....	11	2	13	....	....	13	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	5	8
806	15	4	....	19	17	....	....	17	20	....	9	2	1	11	10	1	....	16
808	35	....	35	....	35	....	....	35	35	....	27	8	35	....	34	1	7	28
809	6	2	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	....	7	....	8	3	5
810	83	....	15	52	3	71	....	73	75	....	63	2	2	67	62	....	15	41
813	....	....	25	....	1	24	6	20	24	....	22	....	2	21	....	21	5	15
821	14	....	....	14	14	....	1	13	13	1	10	....	14	....	1	8	....	14
824	74	....	74	....	74	....	....	74	74	....	72	2	....	74	6	68	2	72
826	17	1	15	2	17	1	16	2	17	....	18	....	2	16	....	18	....	18
829	12	....	....	12	11	1	....	12	11	1	12	....	11	1	....	12	12	....
830	12	8	1	19	2	14	1	17	16	3	17	....	2	15	1	16	....	16
831	16	....	15	1	16	....	....	16	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....
833	....	14	....	10	....	7	....	14	11	....	7	3	....	20	....	15	....	20

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
767	7	3	3	5	....	8	7	....	8	....	8	....	7	1	....	8	....	8
769	45	....	43	....	35	1	38	....	....	....	3	40	10	13	....	....	....	....
772	19	1	12	4	18	....	7	11	12	2	6	10	1	15	....	17	14	3
775	25	....	25	....	25	....	26	....	26	....	25	....	25	....	26	....	25	....
777	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2
779	9	....	9	....	9	....	8	1	8	1	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	....
780	17	....	19	....	....	19	17	....	18	....	17	....	19	....	....	12	....	16
781	31	....	14	....	11	3	12	2	12	2	11	3	13	1	1	13	....	14
783	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	12	12	....	12	....	....	12	11	....
784	11	....	11	....	....	11	10	1	3	....	7	....	5	1	3	7	2	3
785	21	....	....	17	....	21	1	20	3	18	18	3	9	12	....	21	....	21
790	10	....	....	10	....	9	3	1	6	2	9	....	8	....	....	9	5	2
791	8	....	8	....	....	8	6	2	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8
792	15	2	17	....	17	....	17	....	14	1	....	17	13	3	....	17	....	17
793	18	....	18	....	....	18	16	2	18	....	18	....	18	....	10	8	....	18
794	11	....	....	5	....	13	8	....	8	....	....	1	6	....	....	14	10	2
795	11	....	10	....	....	11	11	....	9	1	8	1	11	....	9	2	1	10
796	9	....	9	....	9	....	4	5	8	1	....	9	8	1	3	6	....	9
798	....	14	....	14	10	4	14	....	13	1	....	14	13	1	....	14	....	14
799	....	....	13	....	....	13	13	....	....	13	....	13	13	....	....	13	....	13
803	12	....	10	1	13	....	13	....	14	....	9	....	7	3	....	13	....	13
806	7	....	19	1	20	2	24	2	15	2	....	13	2	5	1	15	....	20
808	35	....	....	....	35	....	35	....	35	....	35	....	35	....	....	35	....	35
809	8	....	6	2	7	....	7	1	7	1	2	6	4	2	....	8	....	....
810	58	....	64	....	58	1	59	....	59	2	....	57	52	2	1	63	....	58
813	25	....	24	....	22	....	14	6	25	....	1	16	....	....	8	13	....	25
821	14	....	14	....	....	14	13	1	1	8	....	14	14	....	....	14	....	14
824	74	....	74	....	74	....	74	....	74	....	....	74	74	....	....	74	....	74
826	17	1	19	....	2	17	19	....	19	....	19	....	15	4	....	19	....	19
829	12	....	12	....	11	1	12	....	12	....	1	13	13	....	....	12	7	1
830	17	....	13	1	13	1	15	1	13	1	13	1	3	12	....	16	16	1
831	15	....	15	....	....	15	15	....	15	....	15	....	14	....	7	7	10	9
833	....	20	6	....	....	20	....	20	3	2	....	3	....	6	....	....	....	20

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
836	17	....	17	....	17	....	....	17	17	....	17	....	....	17	....	17	....	1
841	15	....	15	....	5	10	....	15	15	....	14	1	....	15	....	15	....	15
842	13	....	6	6	....	12	....	14	13	....	11	....	....	11	....	12	5	7
843	5	....	1	3	....	4	....	8	6	....	8	....	8	....	3	3	5	....
844	17	....	6	13	23	....	5	17	21	1	23	....	22	1	....	22	18	5
845	9	....	5	3	7	1	....	8	8	....	8	....	....	....	....	7	....	6
847	16	....	8	8	9	9	....	19	14	....	15	....	8	8	4	4	14	4
849	20	....	....	21	22	1	....	24	24	....	4	11	20	....	17	5	....	19
851	....	9	3	6	....	9	....	10	....	10	10	....	....	10	1	9	1	9
853	14	....	1	12	15	....	1	14	11	1	4	6	13	....	....	12	3	12
859	19	....	12	3	18	....	2	26	17	....	24	....	....	34	34	....	14	....
860	7	....	....	10	1	4	....	11	7	....	2	5	....	12	3	4	4	2
862	11	....	....	9	1	3	....	14	12	....	....	1	1	5	7	....	3	11
863	17	....	19	....	17	....	....	17	7	10	17	....	....	17	2	15	3	14
864	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	8	19	7	20	....	27
866	14	....	8	2	4	....	....	15	8	....	6	....	....	14	....	16	4	9
871	16	1	2	12	....	9	5	13	13	1	16	1	....	17	16	....	1	9
877	21	....	19	....	19	1	....	21	21	....	19	1	9	11	9	12	2	17
878	30	....	2	25	....	21	2	26	28	....	....	20	22	....	23	1	1	21
879	76	....	45	20	76	....	....	75	70	....	63	....	10	63	61	12	30	41
882	16	....	5	11	15	1	....	16	16	....	16	....	....	16	....	....	....	16
883	32	2	2	32	4	28	3	31	33	....	33	1	....	34	1	30	8	25
884	15	....	....	15	14	1	12	3	15	....	15	....	....	15	15	....	15	....
885	19	....	....	23	11	....	16	13	6	2	15	....	22	....	4	20	2	26
886	18	....	....	22	22	....	....	22	23	....	24	....	1	21	4	20	9	15
887	66	....	63	3	66	....	60	6	63	3	66	....	67	....	....	67	....	67
888	22	....	....	21	9	10	1	24	22	....	10	1	25	....	19	2	....	24
889	20	....	5	15	15	5	1	19	20	....	19	1	19	1	19	1	5	15
891	25	....	24	1	18	2	....	23	23	....	21	1	2	18	1	20	2	19
892	9	....	5	3	7	1	....	10	10	....	....	9	1	7	9	....	4	6
893	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	8	....	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8
894	9	5	12	2	11	3	4	9	15	....	15	....	....	14	....	14	4	10
897	7	....	3	3	....	7	....	10	9	....	4	....	3	3	2	1	....	10

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
836	....	17	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17
841	....	15	8	7	....	15	6	9	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	....
842	10	....	1	7	....	10	9	....	12	....	12	....	9	....	....	14	....	14
843	4	....	5	....	....	8	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	8	4	3
844	23	....	21	2	24	....	21	2	24	....	24	....	24	....	....	24	....	23
845	6	....	....	6	....	7	5	1	7	....	....	6	7	....	....	7	....	6
847	10	....	....	18	2	12	9	2	13	....	3	12	12	....	6	6	9	3
849	21	....	23	....	14	7	21	....	26	....	3	16	8	3	1	20	....	25
851	10	....	10	....	....	10	6	3	10	....	9	1	....	9	....	9	....	9
853	14	....	....	15	....	14	14	....	12	....	....	14	12	....	....	15	....	11
859	15	....	7	....	7	....	16	....	14	....	12	....	14	....	13	....	17	....
860	7	....	....	8	5	5	9	....	6	....	....	7	1	....	....	7	3	4
862	17	....	....	2	....	19	9	1	5	2	2	3	5	4	....	17	....	....
863	17	....	2	15	1	16	....	17	12	....	....	17	2	15	....	17	....	17
864	27	....	27	....	27	....	25	2	24	3	3	24	27	....	2	25	2	25
866	12	....	5	....	8	....	5	1	12	....	8	....	7	....	2	9	....	15
871	12	....	11	1	....	12	12	....	12	....	....	....	....	8	....	10	10	5
877	18	....	18	....	20	....	18	....	7	11	18	....	19	....	9	9	....	17
878	22	1	....	16	....	20	15	1	18	....	1	15	13	....	....	17	2	12
879	61	....	61	3	....	76	32	20	71	....	30	20	63	2	4	67	10	44
882	16	....	....	16	....	16	16	....	13	2	....	15	15	....	....	15	....	15
883	32	....	34	....	....	32	30	1	29	1	....	31	29	1	10	23	1	28
884	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	4	11	1	14	15	....	15	....
885	26	....	27	....	....	25	4	17	8	11	8	8	8	7	....	24	5	14
886	22	1	24	....	20	3	23	....	23	....	21	2	21	2	3	19	11	10
887	67	....	....	....	65	....	69	....	69	....	69	....	....	....	....	69	4	65
888	6	2	22	....	....	21	19	2	21	2	10	1	4	1	....	28	....	20
889	20	....	12	8	1	13	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	4	10	13	1
891	22	....	14	1	21	....	18	....	8	11	....	19	....	18	7	10	9	6
892	10	....	....	10	....	10	9	....	10	....	....	10	2	5	....	10	....	9
893	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	....	8	....	8
894	12	1	....	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	10	4	7	7	2	12	4	10
897	8	....	....	....	....	8	6	....	8	....	1	4	5	....	1	6	....	7

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
900	....	11	1	10	6	4	....	10	10	....	11	....	9	2	2	9	6	3
901	66	....	....	66	65	1	1	65	....	66	66	....	....	66	....	66	66	....
903	15	....	16	2	....	21	....	32	31	....	....	26	23	....	....	27	12	14
904	9	....	6	2	....	10	....	10	....	10	9	10	....	10	....	10	....	10
906	9	....	4	5	9	....	8	1	9	....	9	....	....	9	9	....	9	....
907	13	....	....	17	....	17	....	17	17	....	17	....	....	17	....	17	....	17
908	10	....	11	....	10	....	....	11	8	....	9	....	....	11	....	11	7	....
911	39	1	....	40	2	38	2	38	40	....	40	....	40	....	....	40	....	40
912	25	....	8	16	4	20	....	26	26	....	26	....	1	25	26	....	....	26
914	17	....	17	....	17	....	....	17	17	....	17	....	....	17	17	....	....	17
915	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....
916	2	....	24	1	23	....	21	9	29	....	21	....	24	....	18	9	17	7
917	8	6	9	2	2	7	....	16	4	2	5	1	3	4	....	14	1	6
918	13	....	13	....	10	3	....	13	13	....	13	....	....	13	14	....	....	14
920	30	....	....	30	30	....	....	30	11	14	30	....	....	30	....	30	....	....
921	10	....	11	....	10	....	....	11	10	....	5	....	6	1	1	2	6	2
925	4	15	17	3	15	....	2	20	24	....	18	....	....	22	....	....	15	6
926	....	....	....	....	8	....	1	8	7	2	9	....	....	9	8	1	7	2
927	34	....	34	....	36	....	....	38	36	2	....	37	1	37	....	38	7	29
928	12	....	11	1	12	....	4	8	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12
931	20	....	20	....	....	....	....	20	20	....	20	....	....	20	10	4	20	...
932	10	....	4	6	....	10	....	10	8	2	5	5	....	10	1	9	....	10
934	10	....	....	10	10	....	....	10	10	....	10	....	8	2	....	10	10	....
935	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	3	6	....	10	....	10	....	10
938	12	....	18	....	18	....	....	18	18	....	11	....	8	9	17	....	15	3
940	26	....	3	23	25	1	23	3	26	....	26	....	....	26	....	26	8	18
941	15	....	8	4	10	6	4	12	14	....	10	1	3	9	13	....	4	8
943	15	1	3	12	2	13	....	16	15	1	11	4	14	2	14	2	8	7
944	21	....	1	20	....	19	7	12	20	....	19	2	10	9	21	....	21	....
945	38	1	2	39	41	3	11	33	42	2	44	....	....	44	....	44	....	44
946	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	9	....	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9
947	46	....	46	....	2	44	12	34	46	....	46	....	1	45	1	45	26	20
948	39	....	48	....	45	....	....	48	48	....	47	....	....	48	37	5	....	47

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
900	11	....	11	....	4	6	6	3	8	1	1	10	9	2	....	11	7	4
901	60	6	....	....	....	66	66	....	66	....	3	63	43	23	1	65	6	60
903	28	....	26	1	....	26	26	....	33	....	8	14	2	25	....	34	....	34
904	....	10	9	1	1	9	2	8	10	....	10	....	11	1	10	....	4	5
906	9	....	9	....	1	8	9	....	1	8	9	....	1	8	7	2	....	9
907	17	....	....	17	....	17	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	....	17	....	17
908	10	....	11	....	....	10	10	....	11	....	9	....	6	....	....	11	....	8
911	40	....	40	....	39	1	39	1	40	....	6	34	40	....	39	1	....	40
912	26	....	26	....	26	....	24	1	25	1	....	25	1	24	....	25	2	23
914	17	....	17	....	....	17	....	17	17	....	17	....	17	....	....	17	....	17
915	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....
916	24	....	27	....	25	1	22	....	24	....	19	....	21	....	22	....	17	....
917	6	2	1	....	....	8	5	....	2	8	9	....	2	....	....	16	....	14
918	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	....	14	13	1	7	7	11	1
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926	9	....	11	....	6	4	9	....	4	3	7	....	7	....	7	1	2	7
927	36	....	35	3	1	35	33	1	34	2	36	....	1	35	3	32	2	31
928	12	....	....	....	11	1	....	12	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	12	1	11
931	20	....	20	....	....	20	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	....	20	7	13
932	8	2	10	....	7	3	8	2	10	....	....	....	2	8	....	10	....	10
934	10	....	9	1	10	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	5	4
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938	17	....	4	12	....	17	18	....	7	....	1	12	1	10	7	10	3	6
940	26	....	10	16	19	7	26	....	9	17	....	26	26	....	....	26	....	26
941	7	1	13	....	9	2	7	....	6	....	8	....	6	....	....	10	....	11
943	16	....	16	....	15	1	16	....	15	....	....	13	10	2	....	13	6	7
944	17	4	....	21	9	12	20	1	13	8	21	....	20	1	13	7	7	8
945	....	44	43	1	12	31	9	31	1	43	7	36	37	7	2	42	....	44
946	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	9	....	....	9	9	....
947	3	43	46	....	10	33	46	....	42	2	....	46	....	46	6	39	15	29
948	....	47	42	....	1	41	42	....	47	....	....	46	46	....	....	46	....	44

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
949	....	....	7	5	11	1	1	13	12	1	12	....	8	4	5	5	8	3
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951	11	....	....	11	11	....	....	11	10	....	....	8	....	11	....	11	....	11
952	6	....	2	8	6	....	1	6	7	....	6	....	1	5	....	8	1	6
953	24	....	....	24	24	....	12	12	24	....	....	....	21	9	....	....	21	3
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958	41	....	41	....	40	....	2	39	41	....	41	....	41	....	....	41	41	....
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961	24	10	34	....	34	....	....	34	34	....	....	34	....	34	....	34	....	34
965	30	....	20	6	25	....	21	20	30	....	23	....	9	6	7	9	19	....
968	8	....	5	4	8	1	1	8	9	....	9	....	3	6	9	....	5	4
971	15	....	....	15	14	....	14	....	14	....	12	....	15	....	4	7	1	8
976	9	....	8	1	9	....	....	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	2	7
977	30	....	....	32	31	....	23	5	31	....	31	....	....	31	25	3	25	4
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979	17	....	17	....	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	....	....	17	11	....	9	1
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987	11	....	4	7	8	3	....	11	11	....	11	....	....	11	....	11	....	11
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999	9	....	....	10	10	....	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	10	2	8	7	1
1003	21	....	4	16	19	1	1	19	20	....	20	....	7	5	13	3	5	14
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1008	25	4	....	50	....	54	....	61	24	....	31	....	....	95	4	72	....	91
1009	36	3	....	39	....	29	26	13	39	....	20	19	....	....	....	....	18	21
1010	7	....	....	6	7	....	....	7	7	....	7	....	....	7	7	....	7	....
1011	17	....	....	17	17	....	....	17	17	....	....	17	10	7	....	17	12	2

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
949	11	....	12	....	12	....	12	1	11	1	3	7	8	1	7	4	....	11
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952	8	....	6	....	....	10	4	1	4	....	1	6	4	....	....	9	1	9
953	24	....	24	....	23	1	24	....	24	....	24	....	7	17	....	24	....	24
957	14	....	....	14	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	....	14	3	11
958	41	....	40	....	16	11	40	....	38	....	38	....	1	37	21	1	....	34
960	11	....	11	....	6	5	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	....	11	....	11
961	34	....	....	34	....	34	34	....	34	....	34	....	....	34	....	34	....	34
963	26	....	25	1	22	1	28	....	27	....	9	2	18	....	20	4	9	14
968	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	8	1	7	2	9	....	5	4	....	....
971	16	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	11	3	....	....
976	9	....	....	9	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9
977	29	....	29	....	29	....	29	....	29	....	29	....	29	....	....	29	....	29
978	16	....	16	....	4	14	17	3	18	3	16	4	7	13	2	14	....	16
979	10	....	12	....	13	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	13
984	5	2	9	....	....	9	9	....	9	....	2	7	....	9	....	9	....	9
985	32	....	24	3	33	1	23	....	25	2	....	35	1	33	1	38	2	32
987	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	3	8	....	11	....	11
988	7	....	....	8	1	7	9	....	7	1	....	8	4	....	....	8	....	8
990	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9
991	20	....	7	2	....	20	14	4	19	....	2	....	15	....	....	16	....	9
993	17	....	12	1	16	1	15	1	15	1	....	16	14	....	13	4	1	16
996	17	....	17	....	....	15	15	....	15	....	2	13	4	10	....	15	15	....
997	10	....	3	5	....	10	....	10	10	....	....	9	8	....	....	10	....	10
999	10	....	....	10	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	2	8	....	10
1003	16	1	14	....	16	1	17	....	17	....	15	2	15	....	1	14	....	17
1005	8	....	....	8	....	9	....	6	....	9	....	6	7	....	....	8	....	7
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1008	108	....	99	....	2	119	104	....	101	....	15	27	78	....	4	56	20	16
1009	39	....	30	9	39	....	39	....	39	....	39	....	30	9	20	19	11	28
1010	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	....	7	5	1	7	....	7	....	5	1
1011	17	....	16	1	....	12	7	8	17	....	....	16	12	1	....	15	....	13

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1013	15	....	2	13	15	....	....	16	16	....	16	....	16	....	1	15	14	2
1014	28	....	29	....	28	....	....	27	28	....	....	18	2	15	14	6	....	26
1015	35	....	....	56	....	57	....	57	....	57	....	57	....	57	....	57	....	56
1016	19	3	20	1	....	20	....	25	23	....	19	1	1	18	....	20	....	25
1018	13	....	10	2	10	2	1	7	9	....	10	....	4	4	4	1	....	11
1019	10	1	5	4	....	11	....	12	9	....	9	....	4	5	....	9	1	9
1022	16	....	18	2	19	1	....	20	19	1	20	....	....	20	3	17	....	20
1023	15	....	5	10	14	1	1	14	13	2	14	1	1	14	15	....	6	9
1024	21	....	....	22	....	22	....	22	23	....	23	....	....	23	1	22	24	....
1025	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....
1026	17	....	17	....	17	....	....	17	17	....	17	....	....	17	17	....	....	17
1027	13	....	....	13	....	13	....	13	13	....	....	13	....	13	13	....	....	13
1029	5	6	....	8	....	12	....	13	....	12	4	5	....	12	....	12	....	8
1030	35	....	34	1	35	....	....	35	35	....	35	....	....	35	....	35	33	2
1032	8	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	7
1034	14	....	1	13	1	13	1	13	14	....	7	7	4	10	15	....	....	14
1035	19	....	19	....	19	....	....	19	19	....	10	2	6	7	2	12	3	10
1036	49	....	5	19	3	21	....	47	20	....	11	10	47	....	4	12	....	2
1037	12	....	12	....	....	11	....	11	10	1	10	....	3	9	9	2	1	11
1039	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	10
1040	27	....	27	....	26	1	17	10	27	....	27	....	27	....	23	4	27	....
1042	21	....	19	2	....	21	....	21	21	....	21	....	....	21	....	21	....	21
1043	13	....	5	7	12	....	....	12	13	....	13	....	1	12	....	12	....	12
1044	13	....	12	1	13	....	....	13	13	....	13	....	1	12	....	....	....	13
1045	26	....	26	....	26	....	....	26	26	....	26	....	....	25	26	....	....	26
1048	14	....	2	12	10	4	....	14	14	....	14	....	4	10	8	6	14	....
1051	53	....	52	1	53	....	53	....	52	2	52	1	55	....	55	....	55	1
1053	30	....	18	12	....	30	....	31	....	31	31	....	3	28	31	....	4	27
1054	....	....	9	....	9	....	....	10	10	....	....	....	....	10	....	9	....	10
1057	16	....	16	....	16	....	....	16	7	9	14	2	....	15	....	15	1	14
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1059	6	....	11	....	11	....	....	11	9	....	10	....	1	10	....	11	....	11
1061	13	....	....	13	....	13	3	10	13	....	13	....	....	13	13	....	11	2

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1013	16	....	16	....	....	16	16	....	16	....	....	16	16	....	1	15	....	....
1014	23	....	5	9	2	11	12	1	13	....	2	12	5	....	2	11	....	17
1015	56	....	57	....	....	57	....	57	57	....	....	57	57	....	....	57	....	57
1016	25	....	18	2	2	17	17	....	19	....	....	23	22	....	....	22	....	25
1018	6	....	9	....	....	10	9	2	8	1	9	....	4	....	....	9	....	8
1019	....	10	....	....	9	1	8	1	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	14
1022	20	....	13	4	7	11	20	....	20	....	....	20	16	1	1	19	8	12
1023	15	....	4	11	11	4	9	6	11	4	9	6	15	....	....	15	....	15
1024	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	....	....	15	4
1025	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....
1026	17	....	17	....	....	17	13	4	17	....	17	....	17	....	....	17	....	17
1027	....	13	....	13	....	13	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	....	13	13	....
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1030	34	1	35	....	35	....	34	1	35	....	30	5	35	....	....	35	5	30
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1034	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	2	13	14	....
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1036	8	....	5	6	....	34	....	32	27	....	....	27	....	22	....	24	....	24
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1051	56	....	56	....	55	1	55	1	56	....	56	....	56	....	....	56	56	....
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Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1063	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	12	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	2	10
1064	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8
1065	13	....	....	16	....	15	....	18	16	3	15	3	....	18	7	9	1	17
1068	41	....	18	23	3	38	....	41	41	....	....	41	4	37	41	....	14	27
1069	23	....	8	11	12	5	....	23	21	1	1	22	1	21	21	....	5	17
1072	27	....	11	12	23	....	15	7	23	....	23	....	23	....	22	1	23	....
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1074	17	....	15	2	14	1	....	17	15	....	16	....	....	17	....	17	....	....
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1078	12	....	....	12	12	....	7	6	13	....	13	....	3	10	....	13	5	8
1080	19	....	19	....	....	19	....	20	20	....	6	14	1	19	16	4	....	21
1082	47	....	9	47	....	58	39	19	57	1	54	3	49	7	55	1	56	....
1083	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	10	....
1085	12	3	2	13	1	14	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15
1087	9	....	8	1	9	....	....	9	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	....	....	9
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1095	11	....	....	11	11	....	11	....	11	....	10	1	....	11	....	11	....	11
1096	35	....	35	....	35	....	35	....	35	....	35	....	....	35	35	....	35	....
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1111	12	2	12	2	15	....	1	15	16	....	16	....	1	15	....	16	1	15
1113	9	....	14	....	....	7	....	19	19	....	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19
1117	18	....	....	18	18	....	....	18	18	....	18	....	16	2	....	18	....	18
1118	10	....	....	10	10	....	....	10	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10
1125	19	....	2	32	....	34	....	38	31	....	2	23	3	29	....	22	1	23
1126	8	....	....	8	....	....	....	8	7	....	5	....	....	7	4	....	....	7
1127	18	....	....	18	....	18	10	7	18	1	....	18	....	18	18	....	....	18

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1062	12	....	14	....	1	13	14	....	10	3	....	14	11	1	....	15	1	12
1063	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	1	11	12	....	....	12	....	12
1064	8	....	....	8	....	8	8	....	....	8	....	8	8	....	....	8	....	8
1065	14	2	....	13	....	16	14	....	12	....	....	10	....	14	....	14	2	9
1068	41	....	40	1	19	22	20	21	35	5	....	41	40	....	1	39	35	5
1069	22	....	19	1	18	....	19	....	22	....	13	8	12	4	....	22	2	20
1072	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	14	9	23	....	2	21	2	21
1073	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....
1074	17	....	16	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	6	11	....	17
1075	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	....	15	....	15
1076	15	....	15	....	....	15	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	....	15	....	15
1077	16	1	....	17	....	14	12	2	11	1	....	18	....	18	....	18	8	6
1078	13	....	13	....	12	1	11	2	13	....	13	....	13	....	8	5	12	....
1080	21	....	....	21	....	21	21	....	2	19	....	21	21	....	....	21	....	21
1082	56	....	56	....	55	1	56	....	56	....	7	49	55	....	55	....	59	1
1083	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10
1085	....	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	14	....	....	15	15	....	10	5	15	....
1087	9	....	....	9	1	8	....	9	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	1	8
1094	3	5	9	1	9	....	7	1	8	1	6	3	3	....	1	9	....	9
1095	11	....	11	....	9	11	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	7	....	....	7
1096	35	....	35	....	....	35	35	....	35	....	35	....	35	....	....	....	....	....
1097	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....
1105	7	....	7	....	6	....	7	....	5	2	1	5	2	....	....	6	6	1
1107	12	4	12	6	13	8	24	....	21	1	10	7	20	....	....	22	1	21
1108	23	....	23	....	23	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	....	22	22	....
1110	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	9
1111	16	....	15	1	3	13	13	2	16	....	10	2	15	....	....	16	....	16
1113	19	....	....	19	....	19	19	....	19	....	....	19	19	....	....	19	....	19
1117	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	19	....	....	19	18	1	....	19	....	19
1118	10	....	....	10	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	2	8	2	8
1125	2	30	13	1	....	26	31	1	27	....	....	27	17	....	....	24	....	32
1126	6	....	....	6	....	7	....	5	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	8
1127	18	....	18	....	....	18	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	....	12	....	12

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1132	31	....	28	2	26	6	32	....	32	....	32	....	....	32	....	32	....	32
1134	9	1	10	....	1	9	1	10	10	....	10	....	1	11	....	11	3	7
1135	16	....	....	16	....	16	....	16	14	....	9	5	....	12	....	12	12	....
1136	11	....	....	11	9	2	....	11	11	....	7	2	....	10	....	10	....	10
1143	15	....	....	15	14	1	15	....	16	....	16	....	....	16	16	....	....	14
1144	10	....	....	10	10	....	....	10	10	....	....	10	10	....	5	5	4	6
1145	11	....	1	10	....	11	....	11	11	....	12	....	11	1	12	....	12	....
1149	4	3	7	1	6	2	....	8	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	....	8
1151	....	....	14	1	17	....	3	13	14	1	11	....	....	30	1	22	....	11
1154	14	....	....	14	....	13	....	14	4	1	7	....	1	6	....	9	2	7
1155	25	....	28	....	26	....	....	28	7	13	28	....	....	28	....	28	4	14
1158	31	....	34	....	....	34	....	35	28	2	....	34	33	1	21	13	24	6
1160	13	....	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	13	....	....	13	13	....	....	13
1162	11	....	11	....	11	....	....	11	11	....	11	....	....	11	....	11	....	11
1168	7	....	6	2	3	2	....	22	2	20	....	22	....	22	....	16	....	18
1172	11	....	....	11	....	12	....	12	....	12	12	....	8	3	9	2	....	12
1173	10	....	10	....	11	....	....	14	11	3	12	....	3	9	12	....	9	3
1174	....	8	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	1	7	....	8	....	8	....	8
1177	15	....	8	5	....	13	....	15	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	1	15
1178	....	....	6	1	7	....	....	8	8	....	6	2	2	6	....	8	8	....
1179	15	....	....	15	1	13	2	12	15	....	15	....	1	14	....	15	15	....
1180	8	....	....	8	7	1	....	8	5	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	....	8
1182	8	1	7	1	1	8	3	6	6	2	10	....	6	1	5	4	8	1
1183	11	....	6	5	6	5	....	11	11	....	11	....	....	11	....	....	7	4
1184	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	....	9
1186	8	....	1	9	....	13	....	11	1	12	11	1	....	12	2	9	12	....
1187	9	....	9	....	9	....	5	4	9	....	9	....	....	9	8	1	9	....
1188	19	....	19	....	2	14	....	18	18	....	18	....	....	18	....	18	14	4
1190	8	....	8	....	8	....	1	7	8	....	8	....	....	8	7	1	....	8
1193	....	....	11	....	11	....	....	11	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	10
1194	9	....	11	....	11	....	....	11	11	....	11	....	....	11	....	11	10	....
1196	9	....	3	6	6	2	....	9	9	....	9	....	....	9	9	....	3	5
1197	12	....	1	6	12	....	3	11	9	....	8	2	9	3	14	....	3	6

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1132	32	....	32	....	2	30	31	....	4	28	31	....	....	32	....	32	....	32
1134	11	....	9	1	9	1	9	....	9	....	4	8	....	12	2	12	....	14
1135	....	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	....	11	11	....	....	11	....	11
1136	....	10	....	10	....	10	8	2	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	6	5
1143	15	....	15	....	7	7	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	7	5	13	....
1144	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	10
1145	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	12	....	12	....	12	....	7	4	12	....
1149	7	1	8	....	7	1	5	3	7	1	4	4	8	....	1	6	7	1
1151	23	....	21	....	15	3	21	....	23	....	14	....	20	....	1	16	....	28
1154	....	1	....	4	....	5	....	4	....	5	....	5	....	4	....	5	....	5
1155	27	1	12	....	9	....	28	....	20	1	28	....	28	....	....	26	....	19
1158	29	3	23	....	1	22	21	....	11	2	5	1	23	....	16	3	1	33
1160	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	....	13
1162	11	....	....	11	....	11	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	....	11	....	11
1168	....	14	....	18	....	22	14	....	3	8	....	2	2	6	....	22	....	22
1172	10	1	12	....	8	1	12	....	12	....	....	12	7	....	....	12	....	12
1173	18	....	15	3	15	3	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	13	5
1174	....	8	....	8	....	8	8	....	7	1	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8
1177	....	16	....	16	....	16	10	1	15	1	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16
1178	8	....	8	....	7	1	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8
1179	15	....	15	....	....	15	15	....	15	....	1	14	15	....	....	15	....	15
1180	8	....	8	....	8	....	9	....	9	....	6	3	9	....	9	....	....	9
1182	8	....	....	9	....	8	6	1	9	....	3	3	8	....	1	9	....	....
1183	11	....	2	9	....	11	11	....	11	....	10	1	11	....	....	11	....	11
1184	9	....	9	....	....	9	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9
1186	11	....	2	7	4	5	5	1	8	....	6	....	2	9	2	9	....	....
1187	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	9
1188	18	....	....	18	4	14	....	18	14	4	....	18	3	15	....	....	....	18
1190	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	6	2
1193	....	10	....	....	2	8	....	10	....	10	7	2	....	10	....	10	....	10
1194	11	....	11	....	....	11	11	....	8	....	9	....	8	....	....	10	....	11
1196	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	1	7	8	....	5	2	8	....
1197	....	....	....	6	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	1	12	....	15

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1198	21	....	5	16	13	8	....	21	18	3	21	....	....	....	1	20	2	19
1200	14	....	7	7	7	7	....	15	15	....	....	....	4	11	11	4	11	4
1204	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8
1209	15	....	16	....	....	13	....	18	12	....	....	5	....	13	....	15	....	16
1212	14	....	10	6	16	....	....	15	15	....	15	....	4	11	....	15	....	14
1214	42	....	....	42	....	39	....	42	37	....	21	....	34	....	....	32	35	....
1217	8	....	7	1	5	3	....	8	8	....	....	5	....	8	....	8	3	5
1218	21	....	14	7	21	....	....	21	20	....	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20
1220	23	....	....	23	....	24	....	24	....	25	1	22	1	24	14	8	16	4
1222	10	....	2	8	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	10	....
1225	10	....	8	2	10	....	4	6	10	....	6	4	8	2	....	10	8	....
1226	38	....	38	....	38	....	....	....	38	....	37	1	....	28	3	35	9	29
1227	14	....	....	13	....	13	....	13	8	2	....	12	2	1	12	....	....	14
1228	19	....	....	19	19	....	....	19	19	....	19	....	10	9	....	....	19	....
1235	12	....	10	1	10	1	....	11	10	....	8	3	1	10	....	11	7	2
1237	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	11	10	1	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11
1238	11	....	4	8	2	10	....	12	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12
1239	23	....	....	23	11	12	7	9	21	....	20	....	....	23	17	8	1	19
1240	....	....	5	4	9	....	....	9	9	....	9	....	....	9	9	....	9	....
1242	16	....	16	....	1	11	....	16	14	....	13	....	12	....	4	9	9	3
1243	12	....	2	10	....	12	....	14	14	....	14	....	....	15	....	15	....	15
1244	29	....	....	29	28	1	....	29	29	....	29	....	....	29	29	....	....	29
1245	11	....	....	11	11	....	2	9	11	....	11	....	4	7	1	10	9	2
1246	11	....	11	....	11	....	2	9	9	1	11	....	1	10	11	....	9	2
1248	14	....	14	....	9	5	....	14	....	14	15	....	....	15	15	....	....	15
1251	14	....	13	1	14	....	9	5	14	....	13	....	2	11	11	2	....	13
1252	8	....	....	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	1	7	1	7	....	8
1253	....	8	....	8	8	....	....	8	....	8	7	1	....	8	....	....	....	8
1255	17	....	17	....	18	....	....	20	20	....	21	....	1	20	....	21	4	17
1256	15	....	....	15	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	....	15	15	....	15	....
1258	10	....	....	10	10	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	6	4	....	11	11	....
1260	7	....	....	7	....	7	....	7	7	....	7	....	....	7	....	7	....	7
1261	17	2	16	3	19	....	....	19	19	....	19	....	....	19	....	19	2	17

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1198	21	....	20	1	18	3	20	1	21	....	....	21	21	....	....	21	....	20
1200	15	1	14	1	15	....	14	1	15	....	13	2	1	14	1	14	14	1
1204	....	8	....	8	....	8	8	....	2	6	....	....	3	....	3	5	....	....
1209	19	....	4	....	....	19	16	....	10	....	....	18	....	13	....	16	....	20
1212	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	....	15	6	6
1214	26	....	26	....	1	8	37	....	29	....	....	24	....	....	....	13	9	8
1217	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	....	5	8	....	....	7	2	4
1218	20	....	19	1	....	20	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	....	20	....	20
1220	14	10	21	1	8	14	13	10	10	13	....	23	23	....	2	21	22	3
1222	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....
1225	10	....	....	9	1	9	10	....	10	....	9	....	10	....	1	9	10	....
1226	38	....	37	....	37	....	37	....	37	....	37	....	36	1	36	....	....	38
1227	14	....	....	....	....	14	....	14	14	....	....	14	....	....	....	14	....	14
1228	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	17	2
1235	10	....	6	2	8	....	7	1	1	6	....	8	7	....	....	8	....	8
1237	10	1	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	....	11	11	....	1	10	....	8
1238	12	....	11	....	2	9	11	....	11	....	....	11	10	1	....	10	....	9
1239	19	2	7	15	....	21	15	3	23	....	19	....	11	4	7	5	2	21
1240	9	....	9	....	....	9	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	....	....	9
1242	12	....	12	....	11	....	11	2	10	....	5	....	11	....	9	2	....	....
1243	15	....	15	....	15	....	5	9	14	1	15	....	15	....	....	15	....	15
1244	29	....	29	....	....	29	30	....	29	....	29	....	30	....	....	30	....	30
1245	11	....	11	....	11	....	5	6	5	6	11	....	11	....	....	11	....	11
1246	11	....	11	....	2	8	10	....	10	....	10	....	9	....	10	....	....	....
1248	....	15	9	5	....	14	14	....	14	....	....	14	14	....	5	9	1	11
1251	13	....	....	13	....	13	1	12	11	2	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13
1252	....	8	8	....	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	....	8	....	8
1253	8	....	....	8	....	8	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8
1255	21	....	21	....	19	2	18	3	21	....	19	2	21	....	11	10	9	10
1256	15	....	15	....	....	15	15	....	15	....	....	15	15	....	....	15	....	....
1258	11	....	....	11	....	11	11	....	....	11	....	11	11	....	11	....	11	....
1260	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	....	7	7	....	....	7	....	7
1261	19	....	....	19	....	19	19	....	19	....	18	1	19	....	2	15	12	2

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1264	7	....	....	7	5	....	....	7	7	....	2	4	....	7	4	3	....	7
1268	30	1	1	31	25	7	....	32	31	1	....	32	....	32	....	32	5	22
1269	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	....	24	....	24	....	21
1272	16	....	16	....	7	5	16	....	16	....	16	....	10	....	12	....	4	9
1273	10	....	7	3	10	....	....	10	9	....	8	1	5	3	7	1	8	....
1275	12	....	....	12	12	....	....	12	12	....	10	1	....	12	....	12	3	9
1285	10	....	4	6	4	3	3	9	9	1	10	....	10	....	5	6	8	2
1287	15	....	3	12	17	1	....	21	18	1	3	7	16	2	12	5	5	11
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1297	23	....	6	14	....	....	2	23	17	....	11	....	....	27	....	29	....	29
1305	22	....	1	16	14	....	12	3	14	....	14	....	18	....	....	19	....	21
1308	19	....	13	6	14	4	....	19	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	4	12
1310	7	1	5	3	7	1	1	6	....	6	7	1	....	8	....	7	....	7
1315	13	....	....	12	12	....	3	9	12	....	12	....	5	5	....	12	6	2
1316	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	....	....	17	....	....	17	....	17
1317	30	1	12	19	30	....	1	30	30	1	29	1	2	29	....	27	2	27
1319	29	....	3	29	20	11	1	32	33	1	24	10	1	34	1	35	6	28
1321	12	....	....	15	15	....	....	15	9	6	15	....	....	15	....	15	14	1
1324	7	....	7	....	6	....	5	1	5	2	3	4	....	10	....	10	....	7
1325	11	....	....	38	40	3	....	42	43	....	....	29	....	40	33	....	....	37
1328	7	....	....	7	4	3	....	7	6	1	5	2	....	7	....	7	7	....
1329	20	6	6	12	16	6	....	30	18	....	30	....	....	30	14	5	29	1
1334	11	....	....	11	6	5	1	10	11	....	10	1	....	11	11	....	....	11
1337	2	7	7	2	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	9	....	9
1339	1	10	11	....	....	11	....	11	11	....	7	4	1	10	....	11	2	9
1340	13	....	....	13	5	6	....	13	12	1	13	....	2	11	1	12	4	9
1345	20	....	20	....	20	....	....	20	20	....	20	....	20	....	....	20	20	....
1346	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	12	....	12	....	13	....	13	....	13
1350	8	....	8	....	2	3	....	8	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	....	8
1354	21	....	23	....	24	....	....	25	26	....	25	....	....	26	....	26	....	24
1355	10	....	3	7	9	1	7	3	9	1	9	1	9	1	....	10	....	10
1358	13	....	2	11	13	....	....	13	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	....	13
1362	9	....	....	9	....	9	....	9	9	....	4	5	....	9	....	9	....	9

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1261	7	....	5	3	....	8	6	....	....	8	....	8	2	1	....	8	....	8
1265	32	....	27	5	....	32	32	....	32	....	30	....	....	32	5	27	5	27
1267	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1272	12	....	....	....	4	8	5	5	12	....	12	....	12	....	1	11	....	12
1273	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....
1275	12	....	12	....	....	12	12	....	12	....	12	....	11	1	3	9	5	4
1285	11	....	....	....	6	2	9	2	8	1	7	3	7	....	7	4	....	....
1287	5	1	19	....	8	6	1	14	3	3	5	....	6	....	....	16	4	8
1295	11	....	11	....	....	11	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	3	8	10	1
1297	24	....	12	....	11	....	18	1	7	1	....	15	14	....	....	20	1	11
1305	....	21	....	....	....	18	1	18	20	1	24	....	25	....	2	19	....	25
1308	19	....	19	....	1	18	19	....	19	....	1	18	19	....	4	11	19	....
1310	7	....	6	2	5	2	7	1	....	6	6	1	7	....	....	6	5	1
1315	8	....	8	....	1	6	8	....	7	....	1	7	8	....	8	....	6	1
1316	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	....	17
1317	27	....	25	....	24	4	23	2	24	....	....	26	27	....	....	28	15	10
1319	34	1	34	1	26	10	35	1	34	2	19	14	34	1	6	27	3	34
1321	8	7	13	2	2	13	10	5	11	4	6	9	6	9	4	11	....	11
1324	7	....	7	....	1	9	3	5	5	....	5	1	6	....	....	10	....	9
1325	28	....	23	1	....	25	13	1	11	3	18	....	17	....	....	29	....	21
1328	7	....	6	1	6	1	7	....	7	....	....	7	6	1	....	7	....	7
1329	30	....	10	....	4	18	14	4	23	....	24	....	30	....	23	7	21	5
1334	11	....	11	....	....	11	11	....	....	11	....	11	11	....	....	11	11	....
1337	9	....	1	8	....	9	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	9
1339	9	2	11	....	6	5	9	5	10	....	....	11	2	9	....	11	....	11
1340	13	....	13	....	12	1	13	....	13	....	13	....	6	5	....	13	11	2
1345	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	13	3	19	1	20	....	....	20	....	20
1346	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13
1350	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	....	8	....	7
1354	26	....	24	....	1	22	24	....	26	....	26	....	23	....	....	26	....	26
1355	10	....	9	1	5	5	9	1	9	1	1	9	9	1	7	3	....	10
1358	13	....	4	7	....	13	13	....	7	3	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13
1362	9	....	9	....	2	7	....	9	1	8	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1363	12	....	12	....	12	....	2	10	4	7	12	....	....	....	....	12	....	12
1364	20	....	20	4	14	6	....	26	13	....	16	10	1	25	24	....	21	....
1365	19	....	19	....	19	....	9	8	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	16	2
1367	144	....	117	....	131	1	1	134	154	....	140	....	69	52	10	110	....	114
1369	18	1	16	2	2	14	9	7	17	....	16	....	15	2	3	16	....	18
1371	16	....	16	....	16	....	....	16	16	....	16	....	....	16	16	....	....	16
1372	16	....	11	5	16	....	1	15	17	....	17	....	....	17	15	2	....	17
1374	10	....	....	10	10	....	....	10	10	....	6	4	....	10	....	10	1	9
1376	20	....	15	5	18	2	....	20	....	20	20	....	....	20	....	20	20	....
1377	17	1	15	2	....	16	....	17	....	....	15	....	13	....	11	....	....	14
1378	9	....	8	1	....	10	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	10	4	4	....	10
1379	11	....	....	13	10	2	....	16	11	....	4	7	8	2	4	5	....	14
1380	8	....	8	....	2	6	....	8	7	1	8	....	3	5	....	8	8	....
1382	....	9	....	9	8	....	....	8	5	2	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8
1384	19	....	16	5	24	....	....	....	20	....	24	....	24	....	21	2	24	....
1386	13	....	13	....	13	....	....	13	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	5	6
1388	18	....	18	....	18	....	....	18	18	....	1	17	....	18	....	18	....	18
1389	26	....	24	....	20	2	14	16	12	4	16	....	....	18	16	....	18	4
1390	15	....	....	15	15	....	1	14	15	....	15	....	....	15	15	....	....	15
1391	18	....	....	20	18	....	11	1	16	....	13	....	18	....	14	....	18	....
1392	58	....	....	58	55	3	....	58	58	....	....	58	....	58	....	58	....	58
1393	26	....	22	....	30	....	1	30	29	1	25	....	....	24	24	....	6	11
1398	12	....	2	10	....	12	....	12	12	....	12	....	....	12	12	....	....	12
1403	22	....	1	21	22	....	4	19	22	....	22	....	....	22	....	22	....	22
1405	2	3	5	15	4	10	1	26	16	....	15	2	3	27	....	27	4	13
1406	12	2	12	2	12	....	....	12	12	....	12	....	7	5	1	9	9	1
1407	14	....	1	13	14	....	....	14	14	....	14	....	....	14	14	....	6	7
1408	1	10	1	13	....	7	1	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	10
1410	57	....	57	....	57	....	1	56	57	....	57	....	36	21	14	43	....	57
1412	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	11	10	....	11	....	11	2	12	....	10	2
1414	14	....	8	....	....	14	....	14	....	14	14	....	....	12	12	....	12	....
1417	10	....	10	....	5	....	....	....	12	....	14	....	14	....	1	6	9	3
1419	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	11	1	10	2	....	....	....	12

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1363	12	....	11	....	7	4	11	....	8	3	5	6	11	....	11	....	7	4
1364	25	....	25	....	17	5	10	1	25	....	15	....	23	....	18	6	18	4
1365	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	15	....	....	15
1367	82	....	145	....	67	13	95	....	94	1	64	19	58	....	2	108	10	23
1369	18	....	10	7	8	3	16	....	14	....	....	20	15	....	2	15	2	19
1371	16	....	16	....	16	....	12	4	16	....	16	....	16	....	....	....	....	16
1372	15	2	17	....	....	18	16	2	....	18	....	19	....	19	....	18	18	....
1374	10	....	....	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10
1376	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	18	2	....	20	....	20	19	1
1377	13	1	7	1	1	9	10	....	10	....	....	11	11	....	....	10	....	11
1378	....	10	9	....	8	....	4	....	9	....	4	6	....	10	1	7	....	9
1379	10	....	10	....	....	12	2	10	....	11	....	11	11	....	....	14	....	17
1380	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	9	1	8
1382	....	8	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	8	....	8	....	....	8
1384	24	....	20	....	23	1	24	....	24	....	19	1	24	....	....	21	....	21
1386	13	....	13	....	3	6	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13
1388	18	....	....	18	....	18	16	2	18	....	18	....	18	....	....	18	18	....
1389	16	....	18	2	20	....	16	....	10	....	....	26	18	....	22	....	24	....
1390	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	....	15	15	....
1391	12	....	16	....	16	....	14	....	15	....	14	....	14	....	16	....	2	10
1392	58	....	1	57	1	57	....	58	26	1	4	11	....	58	....	58	....	58
1393	13	....	15	....	20	....	17	....	14	....	19	....	13	....	11	3	2	14
1398	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	12	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	12
1403	....	22	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	....	....	22	....	....	22	....	22
1405	12	....	6	....	....	17	11	2	7	8	4	8	8	....	12	3	....	18
1406	12	....	12	....	10	....	12	....	....	12	....	12	12	....	2	9	....	12
1407	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	....	13	13	....
1408	....	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	....	9	1	7
1410	57	....	57	....	57	....	45	5	50	....	48	....	48	....	....	48	16	11
1412	13	....	13	....	....	13	13	....	13	....	....	13	8	4	8	2	4	5
1414	12	....	12	....	....	14	....	3	3	10	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	8
1417	14	....	10	....	14	....	13	....	14	....	12	....	12	1	10	4	....	15
1419	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	2	12	....	12	....	....	12	12	....

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1424	10	....	....	10	10	....	....	10	10	....	9	1	1	9	5	5	7	2
1425	25	....	....	25	....	25	....	25	25	....	25	....	....	25	....	25	....	25
1427	22	....	22	....	20	....	....	20	20	....	20	....	....	20	16	4	1	19
1433	25	....	10	14	13	7	....	28	26	1	23	....	2	19	20	....	3	17
1434	24	....	8	6	12	2	3	12	15	....	19	....	6	13	....	18	4	12
1438	32	....	....	32	25	7	....	29	27	1	27	....	20	4	24	....	1	23
1440	....	12	12	....	....	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	7	5	12	....	1	10
1441	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	....	8
1442	16	1	....	16	16	1	16	....	18	....	16	....	18	....	16	2	....	21
1443	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	17	2	17	2
1445	12	....	1	11	....	12	....	12	12	....	12	....	3	9	....	12	....	12
1447	37	....	37	....	6	24	....	33	31	....	....	33	1	29	....	30	22	7
1450	52	....	6	27	8	15	....	52	52	....	23	8	....	52	52	....	1	51
1451	18	....	17	1	18	....	....	18	17	1	15	3	15	3	17	1	1	17
1459	7	....	4	2	5	1	7	....	6	....	....	6	....	8	1	7	4	....
1460	10	....	....	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	....	....	10
1464	8	14	....	22	22	....	....	22	6	16	22	....	....	22	....	....	4	18
1465	....	9	....	9	6	2	....	9	9	....	....	6	....	9	7	2	4	5
1466	7	....	1	6	6	1	....	7	7	....	7	....	6	1	....	7	....	7
1473	....	....	....	43	1	42	....	43	43	....	....	43	....	43	....	43	3	40
1476	8	....	....	8	1	7	....	8	....	8	6	2	8	....	....	8	5	3
1477	15	....	9	2	7	5	....	14	14	....	14	....	....	14	5	2	....	9
1478	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1479	18	....	18	....	12	....	....	14	5	....	11	....	....	20	16	....	13	....
1485	28	....	28	....	28	....	2	20	28	....	28	....	....	28	25	3	20	8
1488	28	....	28	....	28	....	....	28	28	....	28	....	28	....	28	....	4	24
1492	26	....	....	27	....	27	11	11	27	....	27	....	....	27	....	27	....	27
1498	12	....	12	....	12	....	2	10	12	....	....	....	11	1	12	....	12	....
1499	10	....	2	8	9	1	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	11	....	11	1	7
1506	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	....	9
1510	36	1	22	16	26	4	3	29	34	2	27	....	27	2	34	2	17	15
1511	....	....	....	10	10	....	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	10	3	6	....	9
1512	16	....	16	....	16	....	....	16	16	....	16	....	....	10	13	2	....	15

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1424	9	....	....	9	....	10	10	....	8	....	....	15	8	1	1	....	9	1
1425	25	....	25	....	25	....	25	....	25	....	25	....	25	....	....	25	12	12
1427	20	....	....	20	19	1	20	....	20	....	....	20	19	1	....	20	....	20
1433	19	....	....	19	....	19	19	....	19	....	....	19	13	....	18	....	....	19
1434	17	....	19	....	14	1	16	....	14	....	8	1	16	....	7	11	2	10
1438	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	....	24	24	....
1440	1	10	11	....	11	....	8	3	11	....	11	....	11	....	1	10	....	11
1441	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8
1442	19	2	20	1	18	1	8	10	20	....	18	....	18	1	....	20	18	1
1443	19	....	19	....	....	19	19	....	19	....	19	....	17	1	....	18	....	18
1445	12	....	11	....	10	1	11	....	8	3	6	4	6	3	....	....	....	11
1447	29	....	29	....	14	10	29	1	29	....	25	....	25	....	....	25	....	24
1450	52	....	9	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	....	52	....	25	5	2	50
1451	15	3	1	17	4	14	17	1	18	....	16	2	2	16	13	5	....	18
1459	7	....	....	5	....	7	7	....	6	....	4	....	3	....	....	3	1	5
1460	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....
1464	....	....	1	21	1	20	14	7	21	....	....	21	15	1	....	16	....	16
1465	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	5	4
1466	6	1	7	....	7	....	7	....	4	3	6	1	6	1	3	3	7	....
1473	42	1	23	3	....	42	....	42	41	....	30	1	41	....	18	9	2	36
1476	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	3	5	8	....	....	8	....	8
1477	9	....	2	7	....	9	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9
1478	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	7
1479	12	....	12	....	2	9	8	....	12	....	10	....	5	....	....	17	....	11
1485	28	....	26	2	5	23	28	....	28	....	3	25	....	28	1	27	....	28
1488	28	....	27	1	28	....	28	....	28	....	28	....	28	....	28	....	....	28
1492	25	....	....	27	....	27	10	15	....	27	27	....	27	....	....	27	7	10
1498	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	11	....	12
1499	10	....	6	1	4	5	9	....	10	....	10	....	8	....	2	8	....	8
1506	9	....	....	9	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9
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1512	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	13	....	....	11	....	13

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1514	15	....	16	....	16	1	....	17	17	....	17	....	17	....	13	4	....	17
1515	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	9	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	10
1516	10	....	12	....	12	....	....	12	11	....	10	....	10	....	8	3	....	10
1519	24	....	....	25	....	25	....	25	25	....	22	3	....	23	3	20	....	18
1524	14	....	1	15	13	2	....	20	20	....	20	....	14	6	1	19	19	1
1525	18	....	17	1	13	....	20	....	19	....	18	....	....	21	21	....	21	....
1526	14	....	14	....	14	....	....	15	15	....	15	....	....	....	....	17	....	17
1530	13	....	1	13	12	3	....	14	15	....	1	13	2	8	1	13	8	4
1532	10	2	....	11	....	6	....	15	16	....	12	2	1	14	....	14	....	14
1539	7	....	7	....	7	....	....	7	7	....	7	....	....	7	....	7	....	7
1544	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	....	10	10	....	....	10
1547	26	....	....	26	26	....	....	25	26	....	26	....	....	26	24	3	....	26
1548	85	....	54	31	85	....	40	45	85	....	85	....	25	60	....	85	85	....
1549	10	....	....	10	7	3	....	10	8	2	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	10
1551	10	....	9	1	7	....	1	9	8	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	10
1552	21	....	....	21	15	4	1	23	19	1	17	2	....	26	7	8	5	17
1554	9	....	....	9	8	1	....	9	9	....	6	3	3	6	....	....	....	9
1555	16	....	16	....	16	....	....	16	16	....	16	....	....	16	16	....	....	16
1556	9	....	9	....	7	2	....	9	3	6	8	1	9	....	....	9	....	9
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1560	11	1	11	....	....	14	....	13	13	1	5	9	....	....	....	14	1	13
1561	17	....	16	3	14	1	3	14	14	....	13	1	1	14	15	....	....	14
1562	10	....	7	2	8	2	....	13	10	....	9	....	....	10	....	9	....	11
1563	20	....	4	16	13	7	....	....	15	5	20	....	....	20	2	18	6	14
1565	93	1	74	....	88	10	67	11	92	5	97	....	91	6	6	91	91	6
1566	10	....	11	....	....	11	....	....	11	....	....	11	....	11	....	11	10	1
1567	16	....	15	1	14	2	....	16	....	16	2	14	3	13	6	10	....	16
1568	29	....	28	3	18	13	....	33	33	....	23	10	3	30	33	....	....	32
1576	12	....	....	12	....	11	12	....	12	....	4	8	....	12	....	11	....	11
1577	11	....	....	11	4	1	....	11	8	3	4	7	8	2	....	10	6	5
1585	17	....	8	10	17	1	....	18	18	....	18	....	6	12	18	....	1	17
1586	....	....	....	....	19	....	....	20	20	....	15	....	....	20	20	....	....	20
1588	11	1	....	13	13	....	....	13	12	....	12	....	2	7	10	2	2	10

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1514	17	....	....	17	....	17	17	....	17	....	2	15	14	3	....	17	....	17
1515	....	10	10	....	....	10	....	10	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	11	....	11
1516	....	12	....	12	10	....	11	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	4	7	12	....
1519	18	....	18	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	13	3	....	16	....	16
1524	20	....	20	....	19	1	19	1	18	2	....	20	19	1	1	18	....	20
1525	21	....	21	....	20	1	17	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	....	21	21	....
1526	17	....	17	....	....	17	16	1	17	....	17	....	17	....	13	4	18	....
1530	13	....	....	14	....	15	15	....	13	....	....	14	10	....	5	9	....	13
1532	2	....	13	1	....	15	3	....	11	....	....	13	2	4	....	....	....	14
1539	7	....	....	7	....	7	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	1	6	7	....
1544	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....
1547	25	....	26	....	26	....	24	2	24	....	22	4	20	3	2	20	....	26
1548	85	....	70	15	48	37	50	35	80	5	70	15	85	....	65	20	85	....
1549	10	....	....	10	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	10
1551	9	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	9	....	....	5	....	1	....	10	....	....
1552	18	....	15	1	18	....	19	....	12	....	6	5	10	....	2	16	....	16
1554	....	....	9	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	2	7	9	....	....	9	....	9
1555	16	....	....	16	....	16	....	16	16	....	....	16	16	....	....	16	....	16
1556	9	....	9	....	6	3	....	9	1	8	....	9	....	9	....	9	1	8
1557	6	....	6	....	....	6	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	....	6	....	6
1560	15	1	15	....	1	13	....	14	3	7	1	10	8	3	....	14	1	13
1561	7	1	15	....	11	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	5	2	....	10	....	10
1562	....	10	5	....	1	7	11	1	4	....	6	....	6	....	....	9	....	9
1563	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	16	4	20	....	....	20	....	20
1565	93	4	97	....	97	....	97	....	97	....	97	....	97	....	103	....	102	1
1566	9	2	11	....	9	2	11	....	11	....	10	1	10	1	....	11	....	11
1567	12	3	16	....	13	3	14	1	6	5	....	16	8	3	....	16	....	16
1568	32	....	31	....	13	18	28	3	29	2	24	....	24	....	....	24	10	14
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1577	11	....	....	....	10	1	10	1	11	....	11	....	11	....	2	8	11	....
1585	....	18	18	....	17	1	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	....	18	....	18
1586	....	20	....	....	....	20	6	11	20	....	....	20	12	....	....	20	....	20
1588	12	....	11	....	3	8	10	....	3	6	10	....	10	....	2	6	5	3

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1591	11	....	11	....	5	....	....	12	6	....	10	....	....	15	10	....	....	8
1596	....	....	98	....	....	....	2	103	....	....	....	....	5	98	....	....	107	....
1598	39	....	5	25	....	26	....	25	18	1	22	....	....	22	....	25	....	24
1600	12	....	8	4	10	....	....	12	11	1	12	....	11	1	12	....	10	1
1602	25	....	....	25	....	23	....	....	19	....	1	23	....	23	7	10	3	23
1605	7	....	7	....	7	....	1	6	5	2	6	....	....	7	....	7	1	5
1610	25	....	19	....	12	8	....	26	13	3	15	....	....	24	13	6	5	21
1612	22	....	21	1	21	....	4	17	21	....	1	19	9	12	13	7	11	9
1616	9	....	....	9	3	6	....	8	9	....	8	....	9	....	....	8	2	5
1618	21	....	....	24	11	11	4	23	14	3	24	2	24	2	....	27	18	5
1619	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	10	....	1	9	10	....	9	....
1626	20	....	....	....	....	19	....	21	19	....	4	14	....	23	19	1	1	21
1628	11	....	....	12	10	2	7	5	10	2	12	....	1	11	....	12	4	8
1629	41	....	39	3	....	44	....	44	42	....	....	40	....	40	....	38	1	35
1632	12	....	9	....	12	....	....	12	12	....	12	....	....	11	9	3	1	11
1634	....	....	....	14	....	14	12	2	14	....	14	....	2	12	....	14	7	7
1640	64	....	64	....	....	64	64	....	64	....	64	....	64	....	61	3	....	....
1641	12	....	2	10	....	12	....	15	15	....	....	15	....	15	1	15	16	1
1645	8	....	6	1	....	7	....	6	....	7	....	8	....	8	4	4	....	....
1649	10	....	....	10	....	10	9	1	10	....	....	10	....	10	10	....	....	10
1653	22	....	24	....	....	20	....	21	22	....	....	22	22	....	21	....	8	11
1656	10	....	8	2	10	....	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	9	1
1660	17	....	13	4	17	....	....	17	17	....	17	....	1	16	....	17	....	17
1663	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10
1665	35	....	35	....	35	....	18	6	22	....	20	....	18	....	17	1	....	17
1667	39	....	2	38	33	....	11	35	40	....	37	....	18	4	8	34	10	22
1669	....	....	....	....	16	3	....	20	19	....	17	3	....	....	5	12	7	9
1670	17	....	14	3	11	5	....	18	18	....	2	13	....	18	....	18	....	18
1672	18	....	16	2	18	....	....	18	18	....	18	....	18	....	....	18	11	6
1674	22	....	22	....	19	1	....	22	22	....	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22
1675	14	....	13	1	....	14	....	14	14	....	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14
1677	11	....	3	8	9	3	....	11	11	....	11	....	....	11	....	11	....	11
1678	13	....	....	13	13	....	....	13	13	....	....	13	....	13	4	9	....	13

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1591	4	....	14	....	11	....	8	....	6	....	3	....	8	....	....	4	....	10
1596	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	134	....
1598	....	20	27	....	....	12	19	....	24	....	2	22	25	....	....	21	25	....
1600	11	....	7	3	....	11	11	....	11	....	10	....	10	....	....	9	....	9
1602	1	13	....	15	....	15	....	11	....	11	....	13	....	4	....	19	....	19
1605	7	....	7	....	....	7	7	....	7	....	....	2	6	....	....	6	....	7
1610	27	2	24	3	11	13	14	2	18	3	16	3	11	1	2	29	....	21
1612	20	....	18	2	20	....	17	2	19	....	17	....	17	....	....	17	15	....
1616	8	....	5	....	....	7	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	5	....	8
1618	26	1	....	....	10	14	19	3	23	....	22	1	1	14	12	10	21	....
1619	10	....	6	3	10	....	9	1	10	....	3	7	9	....	10	....	10	....
1626	21	....	16	....	....	23	5	13	10	8	13	....	....	23	....	22	....	19
1628	12	....	8	4	10	2	10	2	12	....	12	....	4	8	....	12	....	12
1629	34	....	31	....	31	....	31	....	31	....	31	....	31	....	....	31	....	28
1632	11	....	6	6	11	....	12	....	11	1	1	11	3	3	6	5	....	11
1634	....	14	14	....	14	....	14	....	13	....	....	14	14	....	2	12	....	14
1640	64	....	....	....	67	....	67	....	67	....	67	....	67	....	67	....	39	4
1641	17	....	17	....	17	....	16	1	17	....	....	17	17	....	7	9	3	14
1645	7	1	....	8	....	....	....	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8
1649	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	10
1653	21	....	15	....	....	18	19	....	18	1	18	....	18	....	....	19	....	19
1656	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	10	7	3	10	....	....	....	10	....
1660	14	3	....	17	17	....	17	....	17	....	16	1	15	2	....	17	1	16
1663	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10
1665	21	....	17	....	14	1	17	....	19	....	21	....	21	....	....	21	....	21
1667	42	....	....	50	....	52	48	....	37	....	42	....	32	....	39	....	22	19
1669	2	7	6	9	14	2	10	7	13	4	16	1	7	6	1	16	7	9
1670	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	18	....	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18
1672	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	....	18	18	....	18	....	18	....
1674	....	22	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	....	22	22	....	....	22	....	22
1675	14	....	14	....	1	13	....	14	13	1	14	....	14	....	....	14	....	14
1677	11	....	....	11	....	11	....	11	11	....	....	11	....	11	....	11	11	....
1678	13	....	1	12	....	13	11	2	1	12	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For.	Against
1681	17	....	1	18	14	2	....	20	16	2	20	....	....	22	5	13	1	16
1686	20	....	13	7	20	....	19	1	20	....	20	....	20	....	....	20	19	1
1691	30	....	1	29	....	30	....	41	1	40	2	40	42	....	11	30	2	38
1699	26	2	3	34	15	16	....	48	48	....	16	17	2	45	5	27	4	40
1704	....	....	....	64	43	21	2	60	....	61	....	63	13	51	3	61	10	53
1705	6	11	15	2	17	....	1	16	17	....	1	16	7	8	2	15	14	3
1706	14	....	....	14	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	....	....	14	....
1710	27	....	....	27	27	....	....	27	27	....	24	....	1	18	19	....	18	1
1714	12	....	11	1	14	....	1	15	12	....	22	....	1	23	....	23	....	24
1716	19	....	3	16	3	17	....	20	20	....	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20
1717	55	....	....	139	....	139	2	138	....	141	1	40	....	138	....	131	3	109
1719	12	....	12	....	11	....	9	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	1	10	12	....
1720	13	....	14	....	12	....	1	15	12	1	8	....	....	16	....	14	2	8
1721	10	....	....	10	5	2	....	12	5	....	6	....	1	11	1	....	....	5
1723	5	....	3	4	3	....	....	7	6	....	2	....	....	8	2	4	2	3
1725	13	....	13	....	1	12	2	12	14	....	14	....	8	7	8	7	3	12
1730	14	....	2	12	14	....	....	13	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	....	14
1731	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....
1738	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	9	....	1	9	....	10	....	....	....	10
1739	14	....	9	9	17	1	....	19	19	....	19	....	....	19	....	19	19	....
1743	16	....	7	9	16	....	....	16	16	....	16	....	....	16	14	1	....	15
1747	104	....	148	2	111	23	....	193	85	2	....	201	....	209	....	210	....	211
1748	37	5	....	47	8	28	5	35	37	....	41	....	3	41	39	....	4	30
1749	18	....	....	18	18	....	....	18	18	....	18	....	....	18	18	....	12	6
1750	45	1	30	10	5	38	....	47	48	....	2	47	49	2	....	51	13	38
1751	13	....	12	1	14	....	6	6	13	....	7	3	13	....	13	....	11	....
1752	10	....	10	....	9	1	....	10	8	1	8	....	3	7	9	1	10	..
1753	14	....	14	....	14	....	....	14	14	....	14	....	....	14	14	....	1	13
1754	9	....	....	9	8	....	3	8	10	....	3	....	....	8	10	....	13	....
1757	44	....	....	44	....	44	....	44	44	....	....	44	1	43	....	44	....	42
1761	22	....	13	11	16	4	14	5	23	....	....	23	16	1	21	1	8	12
1762	13	1	11	3	14	....	....	14	14	....	14	....	....	14	14	....	....	14
1763	8	....	....	8	....	8	....	8	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	8	....

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1681	17	....	16	....	11	4	16	....	10	....	7	....	2	7	13	1	1	12
1686	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	....	20	20	....	20	....	20	....
1691	40	....	41	....	2	39	40	1	42	....	40	....	38	2	....	....	3	34
1699	31	1	37	3	20	....	18	5	25	....	....	31	....	36	....	36	19	12
1704	....	59	....	63	....	64	63	1	63	1	59	....	59	2	3	59	3	59
1705	17	....	15	2	14	3	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	....	17	....	17
1706	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	6	8
1710	17	....	17	....	11	4	7	8	15	....	15	....	15	....	1	14	14	....
1714	14	....	....	10	10	2	....	8	4	5	....	20	7	....	....	23	....	24
1716	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	20	....	....	20	20	....	....	20	....	20
1717	2	112	4	122	....	129	23	44	70	2	....	131	1	127	....	118	....	94
1719	12	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	5	2
1720	13	....	....	....	1	2	11	....	16	....	8	....	8	....	2	11	....	17
1721	10	....	4	....	....	10	5	....	8	....	1	....	8	....	2	4	....	6
1723	....	....	3	....	....	1	5	....	5	....	2	3	3	....	3	2	3	2
1725	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	13	2	5	11	2	15	....	17
1730	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	15	....	14	....	....	14	....	14
1731	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....
1738	8	1	....	9	....	10	10	....	....	10	9	....	9	....	....	10	....	9
1739	19	....	19	....	1	18	19	....	18	1	....	19	19	....	....	19	....	19
1743	11	4	9	6	12	3	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	....	15	....	15
1747	212	....	103	4	48	25	99	3	217	....	220	....	25	2	2	218	....	220
1748	37	....	39	....	38	....	37	....	37	....	8	25	36	....	....	36	....	32
1749	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	17	1	18	....	16	2	18	....	18	....
1750	57	....	52	....	53	....	55	....	55	....	....	52	....	52	2	52	....	54
1751	9	2	4	3	14	....	13	1	14	....	13	....	7	7	1	14	1	8
1752	10	....	10	....	10	....	8	2	10	....	8	1	9	....	8	....	10	....
1753	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	....	14	14	....	....	14	....	14
1754	9	....	....	....	....	9	3	1	5	....	....	4	1	2	....	9	12	1
1757	38	2	27	1	1	28	....	29	....	30	....	28	19	10	....	29	....	30
1761	21	....	15	4	....	20	5	14	20	....	18	....	16	....	12	8	1	13
1762	14	....	14	....	....	14	14	....	14	....	....	14	14	....	2	12	14	....
1763	8	....	4	4	....	6	....	7	....	7	....	7	7	....	....	7	7	....

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1764	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	....	16	....	....	....	16
1766	....	16	14	2	....	16	....	16	1	15	....	16	....	16	....	16	1	15
1774	11	....	12	1	10	....	4	8	13	....	1	13	9	1	....	6	9	1
1776	16	....	....	16	....	16	....	16	16	....	16	....	....	16	....	16	3	13
1777	12	....	4	8	11	....	....	12	12	....	11	....	....	12	....	12	....	12
1779	7	....	....	7	7	....	....	7	7	....	7	....	....	7	4	3	7	....
1783	15	2	....	....	17	....	13	4	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	12	5
1784	....	55	54	....	29	18	....	....	56	....	56	....	54	....	3	54	57	4
1785	14	....	10	2	2	14	1	19	18	....	6	5	1	15	....	16	8	7
1786	245	....	245	....	245	....	....	245	245	....	245	....	245	....	245	....	245	....
1787	45	....	24	7	7	22	....	45	10	15	18	8	....	48	11	16	3	33
1790	21	20	....	135	....	80	....	100	56	....	2	64	67	9	....	94	....	118
1791	16	....	....	16	15	1	....	16	14	2	12	4	14	2	16	....	....	16
1792	10	....	9	1	8	2	....	10	10	....	9	1	....	10	10	....	....	10
1794	10	....	7	3	10	....	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	10	9	1	....	10
1795	17	....	17	....	17	....	....	17	17	....	17	....	....	17	....	17	....	17
1796	9	1	....	9	1	9	....	9	10	....	10	....	8	2	10	....	8	2
1799	12	....	12	....	2	9	....	12	....	....	9	3	....	13	12	....	2	11
1800	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	10
1812	11	....	11	....	11	....	....	11	....	11	11	....	....	11	....	11	5	6
1814	9	....	9	1	9	....	....	10	9	....	11	....	....	11	....	11	....	11
1824	63	2	....	....	35	5	....	65	60	....	50	1	80	....	4	40	....	....
1826	8	....	....	9	1	6	....	8	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	6	....	7
1829	13	....	13	1	13	....	....	....	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	13	....
1832	27	....	26	2	2	24	....	36	34	....	1	34	....	36	27	2	....	36
1835	36	....	34	2	31	....	1	39	38	....	37	3	19	15	....	34	29	4
1836	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	3	5
1840	12	....	....	29	....	29	....	29	29	....	16	3	3	7	18	7	13	2
1846	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	13	....	13	....
1851	9	....	9	....	....	9	1	8	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	....	9
1858	8	....	....	8	8	....	1	7	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	8	....
1860	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	9	1	10	....	....	10	....	10
1872	9	....	....	9	9	....	....	9	9	....	9	....	....	9	9	....	9	....

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1764	17	....	16	....	4	12	16	....	17	....	16	....	12	4	9	7	16	....
1766	2	14	1	15	2	14	16	....	16	....	13	3	....	16	....	16	....	16
1774	12	....	10	....	....	12	....	12	9	....	10	....	....	8	12	....	11	....
1776	16	....	16	....	....	16	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	....	16	....	16
1777	11	....	11	....	....	12	9	....	11	....	....	12	9	....	....	12	2	1
1779	7	....	7	....	2	5	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	....	7	7	....
1783	17	....	17	....	15	2	17	....	14	3	10	7	17	....	17	....	5	12
1784	55	....	....	60	....	60	3	57	60	....	....	60	60	....	....	70	....	70
1785	4	1	14	7	....	20	1	10	5	4	1	3	3	....	4	9	....	7
1786	245	....	245	....	245	....	245	....	245	....	245	....	245	....	245	....	....	245
1787	....	33	10	26	....	38	48	....	30	15	18	26	20	26	17	28	....	48
1790	61	....	83	2	83	1	47	....	53	1	39	1	22	....	65	8	1	23
1791	16	....	16	....	16	....	12	4	16	....	1	15	13	3	....	16	....	16
1792	....	10	....	9	1	8	9	....	8	1	....	9	2	7	....	10	....	9
1794	10	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	....	10	3	7	1	9	....	10	....	10
1795	17	....	....	17	....	17	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	....	17	....	17
1796	3	4	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	9	....	10	....	2	7	10	....
1799	12	....	12	....	12	....	13	....	12	....	13	....	11	2	13	....	....	13
1800	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	9	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	10
1812	11	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	12	....
1814	11	....	7	....	....	11	11	....	11	....	....	10	2	3	....	....	....	9
1824	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	16
1826	7	....	8	....	....	8	7	1	8	....	1	6	7	1	1	5	5	3
1829	13	....	13	....	....	13	13	....	13	....	....	13	13	....	....	13	10	3
1832	35	....	28	....	....	36	26	2	29	1	25	1	34	....	....	36	1	34
1835	27	....	31	3	39	....	36	....	38	....	23	5	22	5	....	24	26	....
1836	8	....	8	....	7	1	8	....	8	....	1	7	....	8	....	8	1	7
1840	12	5	10	7	18	3	4	10	16	....	2	18	1	8	2	16	....	29
1846	13	....	13	....	12	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	14	....
1851	9	....	9	....	....	9	9	....	9	....	....	9	9	....	9	....	7	2
1858	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	1	7	8	....	1	7	1	7
1860	10	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	10
1872	9	....	....	9	....	9	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	8	....	9	....

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1874	54	....	....	54	37	11	1	55	54	....	15	38	51	6	57	....	35	22
1883	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....
1887	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12
1895	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	8	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	....	9
1898	30	....	25	5	....	29	2	28	30	....	22	5	....	31	....	29	5	22
1907	8	....	....	8	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	....	8
1908	11	....	....	11	10	1	....	11	11	....	....	....	11	....	11	....	6	5
1909	36	3	....	39	10	29	26	13	39	....	20	19	....	....	....	....	18	21
1910	26	....	26	....	26	....	....	26	26	....	26	....	....	26	26	....	....	27
1913	15	....	....	15	1	14	....	15	15	....	1	14	....	15	15	....	15	....
1922	10	....	....	14	14	1	1	12	14	....	2	4	....	13	1	10	11	2
1923	5	4	1	6	3	6	1	8	8	1	8	1	2	7	....	....	5	4
1924	....	....	....	9	....	10	....	10	10	....	10	....	1	9	9	....	9	....
1931	14	1	....	15	15	....	....	16	14	2	10	6	11	6	....	17	1	16
1932	18	....	18	....	18	....	5	12	18	....	18	....	14	4	....	18	15	2
1934	12	....	13	....	13	....	....	13	13	....	13	....	9	3	....	13	13	....
1936	14	....	3	11	....	14	....	14	14	....	....	14	....	14	14	....	....	14
1937	13	....	....	13	13	....	....	13	13	....	13	....	10	3	....	13	13	....
1938	17	....	19	....	19	....	....	19	19	....	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19
1940	11	....	11	....	11	....	1	10	11	....	10	1	....	11	....	11	....	11
1946	11	....	....	11	11	....	2	6	11	....	11	....	....	11	11	....	....	11
1950	20	....	....	15	....	17	....	19	15	....	15	....	....	18	....	16	17	1

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1874	63	....	57	....	57	....	57	....	57	....	7	39	23	....	1	41	....	45
1883	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....
1887	9	3	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12
1895	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	....	9	2	7	....	....	....	9	....	9
1898	....	29	27	3	3	27	28	1	16	....	1	15	16	....	5	11	7	7
1907	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	....	8
1908	11	....	9	2	....	11	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	....	11
1909	39	....	30	9	39	....	39	....	39	....	39	....	30	9	20	19	11	28
1910	27	....	27	....	....	25	25	....	....	25	....	25	25	....	....	25	....	25
1913	....	14	....	14	....	15	13	2	13	1	13	....	....	14	....	13	1	7
1922	14	....	13	1	3	....	6	1	11	....	3	5	9	....	4	5	....	8
1923	8	1	8	1	7	2	9	....	8	1	8	1	9	....	6	3	4	5
1924	10	....	10	....	9	....	8	2	9	....	2	8	....	10	10	....	10	....
1931	....	17	17	....	16	1	17	....	17	....	5	12	10	7	13	4	....	17
1932	18	....	18	....	1	17	18	....	18	....	....	18	18	....	15	....	11	3
1934	12	1	11	1	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	....	13
1936	1	13	12	2	....	14	13	1	8	6	....	14	11	3	....	14	....	14
1937	13	....	10	3	12	1	14	....	10	4	11	3	14	....	....	14	11	2
1938	19	....	19	....	2	17	11	8	10	9	19	....	19	....	....	19	....	19
1940	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	9	2	11	....	....	11	....	11
1946	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	....	11
1950	16	....	15	....	16	....	19	....	18	....	12	4	8	2	6	9	....	19

Report of Committee on Tabulation of Vote on Constitutional Amendments.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 16, 1908.

To Wm. D. Huber, General President, U. B. of C. & J. of A.:

Dear Sir and Brother: We, your committee appointed to tabulate the vote on the amendments adopted at the Fifteenth General Convention, held at Salt Lake City, Utah, September 21 to October 2, inclusive, beg leave to submit the following report.

We find that 1,126 Local Unions submitted votes on the amendments; 46 of which were thrown out on account of the votes not being returned according to the instructions submitted by the General Secretary.

Votes Mailed Too Late for Tabulation.

Local Union 62, Chicago, Ill.
Local Union 138, Kansas City, Kans.
Local Union 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Local Union 201, Wichita, Kans.
Local Union 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Local Union 363, Elgin, Ill.
Local Union 446, Tupper Lake, N. Y.
Local Union 591, Little Falls, N. Y.
Local Union 650, Pomeroy, Ohio.
Local Union 685, Chicopee, Mass.
Local Union 725, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Local Union 766, San Francisco, Cal.
Local Union 815, Haywards, Cal.
Local Union 972, Philadelphia, Pa.
Local Union 980, Rochester, Minn.
Local Union 983, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.
Local Union 1002, Kearney, N. J.
Local Union 1098, Palatka, Fla.
Local Union 1112, Marshalltown, Iowa.
Local Union 1116, Twin Falls, Idaho.
Local Union 1270, Montreal, Can.
Local Union 1286, Beatrice, Neb.
Local Union 1399, Okmulgee, Okla.
Local Union 1470, Stratford, Conn.
Local Union 1488, Columbia, S. C.
Local Union 1573, Boston, Mass.
Local Union 1620, Rock Springs, Wyo.
Local Union 1635, Kansas City, Mo.
Local Union 1775, Shawinigan Falls, Can.
Local Union 1856, Hosmer, B. C., Can.

Votes Without Local Seal or Official Signature.

Local Union 1418, Maynard, Mass.
Two votes unsealed, unsigned and location unknown.

Votes not Specified in Figures.

Local Union 414, Nanticoke, Pa.
Local Union 496, Kankakee, Ill.
Local Union 933, L'Ange Gardieau, P. I.
Local Union 955, Appleton, Wis.
Local Union 989, Newburyport, Mass.
Local Union 1079, Lilly, Pa.
Local Union 1322, Waynesboro, Pa.
Local Union 1413, Dallas, Tex.
Local Union 1428, Titusville, Fla.
Local Union 1504, Jeanette, Pa.
Local Union 1701, Centralia, Wash.
Local Union 1823, Colfax, Wash.
Local Union 1903, Gladstone, Mich.

Total Vote for and Against Amendments.

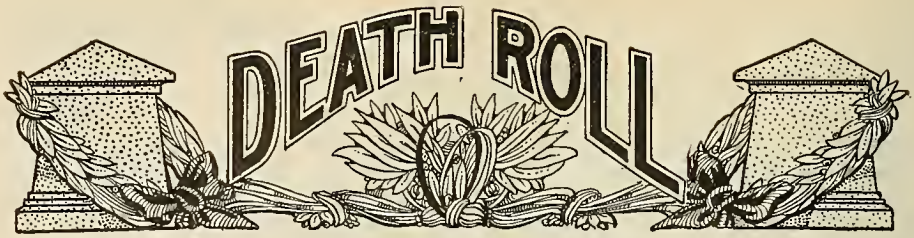
	For.	Against.		For.	Against.
Question No. 1.....	27,593	975	Question No. 10.....	25,265	2,595
Question No. 2.....	15,436	13,435	Question No. 11.....	20,208	7,199
Question No. 3.....	14,975	13,759	Question No. 12.....	15,646	12,941
Question No. 4.....	4,317	26,841	Question No. 13.....	22,710	4,663
Question No. 5.....	26,343	2,742	Question No. 14.....	24,813	1,961
Question No. 6.....	19,917	8,120	Question No. 15.....	20,206	9,237
Question No. 7.....	12,187	17,710	Question No. 16.....	19,830	4,718
Question No. 8.....	11,533	17,096	Question No. 17.....	8,955	18,735
Question No. 9.....	14,223	15,078	Question No. 18.....	6,379	20,135

Committee on Tabulation:

(Signed) JAMES HOPKINS, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y., Chairman.
GEO. B. SPENCER, L. U. 941, E. Orange, N. J., Secretary.
GEO. J. JOHNSTON, L. U. 651, Jackson, Mich.
J. J. McHUGH, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
E. B. MEINDERS, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.

Propositions Carried:
1, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16.

Propositions Lost:
2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 17, 18.



BAILEY, GEO. W., of L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill.

BLACK, ROBERT D., of L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn.

WATTS, MRS., wife of Brother T. C. Watts of L. U. 432, Atlantic City, N. J.

CLAIMS PAID

DURING DECEMBER, 1908

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
9935	Mrs. Grace L. Christie...	28	$ 50.00
9936	Wm. M. Van Valkenburgh	50	50.00
9937	Mrs. Bessie Christopher..	55	50.00
9938	Charles J. Carlson.....	62	200.00
9939	Alfred C. Lindsay.....	142	200.00
9940	Oren F. Smith	517	200.00
9941	H. L. Vosburgh.....	614	50.00
9942	J. E. McCloskey.....	696	200.00
9943	T. V. Shuman	696	200.00
9944	Frank M. Donnelly.....	716	200.00
9945	David J. Kipp	1015	50.00
9946	Mrs. Dora Hoffman.....	1158	50.00
9947	Mrs. Ulrikka Johnson...	1367	50.00
9948	Mrs. A. M. E. Adolphson.	1832	50.00
9949	Mrs. Sarah Thompson...	34	50.00
9950	L. Colonel	52	200.00
9951	Wm. Carroll	416	200.00
9952	Mrs. Frida Olson.....	521	50.00
9953	Samuel Stephens	773	200.00
9954	Mrs. Mollie Simonds.....	839	50.00
9955	Mrs. Mary Fortner.....	1155	50.00
9956	Wm. Parker	1297	50.00
9957	Anthony Blagushevski ..	1410	200.00
9958	Joseph Wurst	1548	200.00
9959	Mrs. Victoria Kreamer...	1640	50.00
9960	Chas. McGregor	1	200.00
9961	Henry Thiessen	1	200.00
9962	Henry Gerngrohs	45	200.00
9963	Mrs. Mary C. Schafer...	51	25.00
9964	Mrs. Macie D. Cochran..	73	50.00
9965	Farrell Logan	117	50.00
9966	J. W. Humphries.....	132	50.00
9967	Hector Fagnaut	134	200.00
9968	Mrs. M. L. Schreiber....	148	50.00
9969	Mrs. Emily Wagner.....	239	50.00
9970	George A. Usher	301	200.00
9971	Mrs. Margaret Jones....	404	50.00
9972	A. D. Hall	483	50.00
9973	J. A. Smith	578	200.00
9974	Thomas H. Beardsley...	810	200.00
9975	Edmund H. Havens.....	1027	50.00
9976	Mrs. Anna Becker.....	1784	50.00
9977	Mrs. Barbara Sanger ...	2	50.00
9978	Thomas McCarthy	59	200.00
9979	Alfred Hartley	94	48.70
9980	Alfred Lorenzen	36	100.00
9981	Mrs. Marie Kubicka.....	39	50.00
9982	John L. Bellangee	55	200.00
9983	Herman A. Wiggers	90	50.00
9984	Charles Alarie	99	50.00
9985	Daniel Darragh	134	50.00
9986	George U. Parker	142	50.00
9987	Mrs. Fannie Ward	224	50.00
9988	W. S. Thomas	318	200.00
9989	Henry B. Snyder	325	50.00
9990	Wm. T. Davis	328	200.00
9991	A. W. Taylor	427	200.00
9992	Joel Baker	599	200.00
9993	Mrs. Maggie M. Kramer.	691	50.00
9994	Mrs. Nettie V. Little....	999	50.00
9995	John E. Mantle	1228	200.00
9996	Mrs. Mary Lofberg.....	1328	50.00
9997	Mrs. Anne M. Sears.....	1287	50.00
9998	Peter Gunderson	12	200.00
9999	Christopher F. Kugeler..	22	50.00
10000	Joseph Geeb	34	200.00
10001	Mrs. Hattie Strevell.....	53	50.00
10002	Geo. W. Bailey	62	200.00
10003	L. Newald	76	200.00
10004	Mrs. Fannie M. Henry...	316	50.00
10005	Mrs. Bertha Koessner...	338	50.00
10006	John Rungar	422	200.00
10007	Henry Petzold (bal.)....	423	100.00
10008	George Miller	513	200.00
10009	John B. Bowden	716	50.00
10010	Mrs. Mary Lowe	901	50.00
10011	Hiram Graybill	742	50.00
10012	Robert Harrison	1104	129.25
10013	J. C. Bandendistel	1	100.00
10014	T. S. Durkey	1	50.00
10015	Robert Carmichael	83	200.00
10016	John Kraus	265	200.00
10017	John B. Green	407	50.00
10018	W. G. Mills	416	175.00
10019	Jos. Edward Royer	730	50.00
10020	George Cleak	27	200.00
10021	U. O. Hickel	50	200.00
10022	Mrs. Elise Beauchamp..,	70	50.00
10023	Mrs. Nancy Greenslade..	223	50.00
10024	Mrs. Emma H. Walker...	11	50.00
10025	Mrs. Wilhelmina Kitt...	12	50.00
10026	Fred Mette	16	200.00
10027	Mrs. Maria Drayton.....	52	50.00
10028	Peter Biersen (dis.).....	174	100.00
10029	A. J. Fawbush (dis.)....	198	400.00
10030	Frank L. Barnick (dis.).	240	400.00
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10069	Peter Martens	554	200.00
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10084	C. C. Dearment	1000	200.00
10085	O. H. Barton	1355	50.00
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Total $27,189.30

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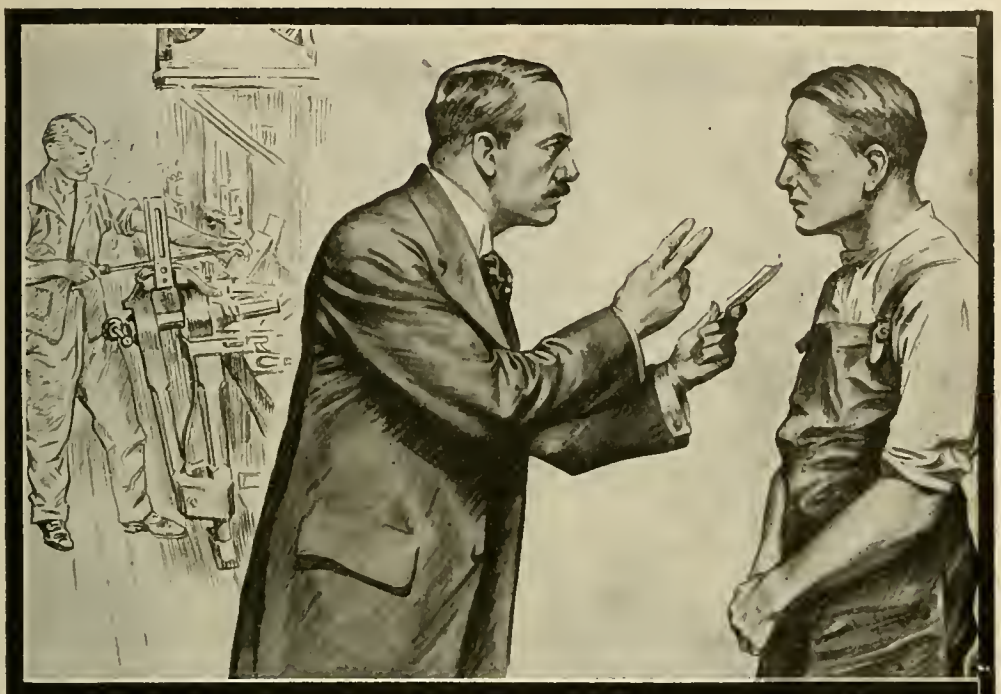

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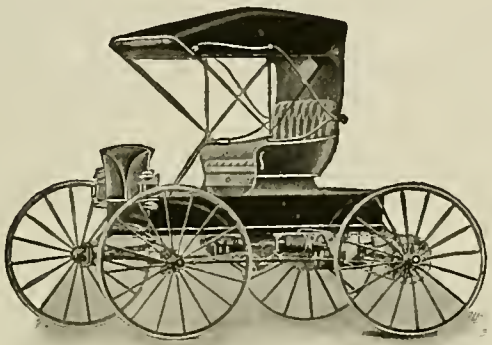

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St. Louis, Mo.—No. 5, Alvin Hohenstein, 4044 Nebraska st.; No. 45, Emile Ruhle, 2842 Manchester ave.; No. 47, Jas. Trainer, 1629 Grattan st.; No. 73, J. W. Adams, 2917 Rutger st.; No. 257, John Lyons, 1831 Lafiin st.; No. 578, L. H. Proske, 3001 Olive st.; No. 1100, Ben Westenburger, 4463 Bessie ave.; No. 1596, Jos. A. Burhorst, 1437 N. 19th st.; No. 602, Millwrights, Geo. Probst, 6602 McCure ave.
St. Joseph, Mo.—B. M. Schooley, 411 N. 16th street.
St. Paul, Minn.—Jas. Welsh, 738 Van Buren Pl.
Summit, N. J.—John H. Pheasant, 15 Orchard street.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
Tacoma, Wash.—J. W. Shrader.
Tampa, Fla.—
Teague, Tex.—H. C. Lawrence.
Terre Haute, Ind.—Philip I. Davis, 526 S. 19th st.
Terrell, Tex.—Lawrence Stovall, Box 372.
Toledo, O.—D. G. Hoffman, 1312 Hoag st.
Tolnca, Ill.—Frank McCoy, Box 8.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—Sidney Jones, 57 Melville ave.
Tuxedo, N. Y.—Collin Haywood, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
Trenton, N. J.—Geo. W. Adams, 116 Bayard st.
Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Twin Falls, Idaho—John Abt.
Utica, N. Y.—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
Vancouver, B. C.—Sam. Kernighan, 820 12th ave., East.
Waco, Tex.—W. B. Fason, 1515 Cumberland.
Walla Walla, Wash.—Glenn Harris, 628 Locust street.
Wallingford, Conn.—John I. Piper, 335 N. Calny st.
Washington, D. C.—Geo. Crosby, Room 35, Le Droit Bldg.
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, 132 S. Main street.
Waterloo, Ia.—H. J. Amos, 115 Randolph st.
West Chester, Pa.—Oscar Speakman.
Westfield, Mass.—R. C. Dean, 16 S. Maple st.
West Palm Beach, Fla.—G. W. Taylor.
Wichita, Kas.—O. Monteth, 1323 E. Douglas av.
Winnipeg, Man., Can.—C. J. Harding, Trades Hall, James st.
White Plains, N. Y.—J. G. Knapp, 11 Summette ave.
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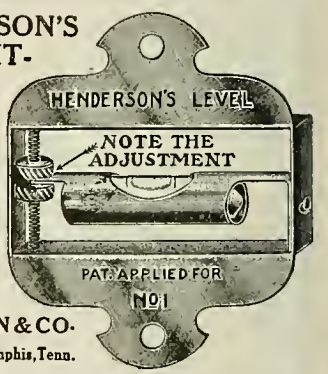

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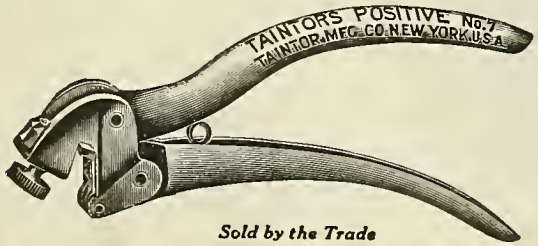

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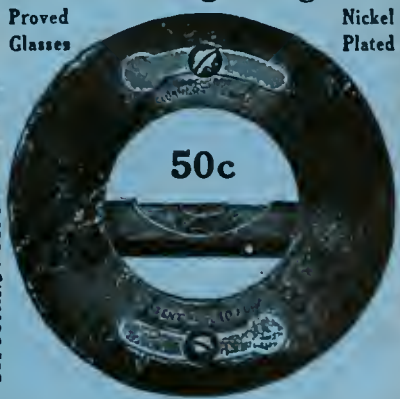

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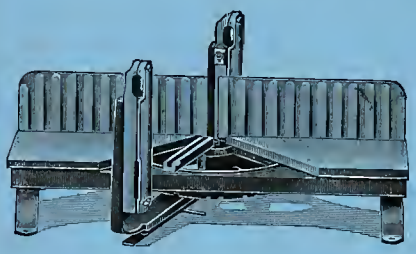

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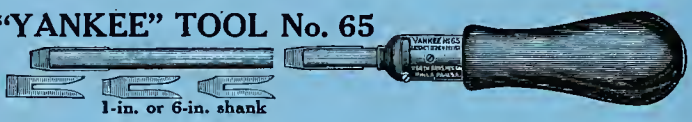

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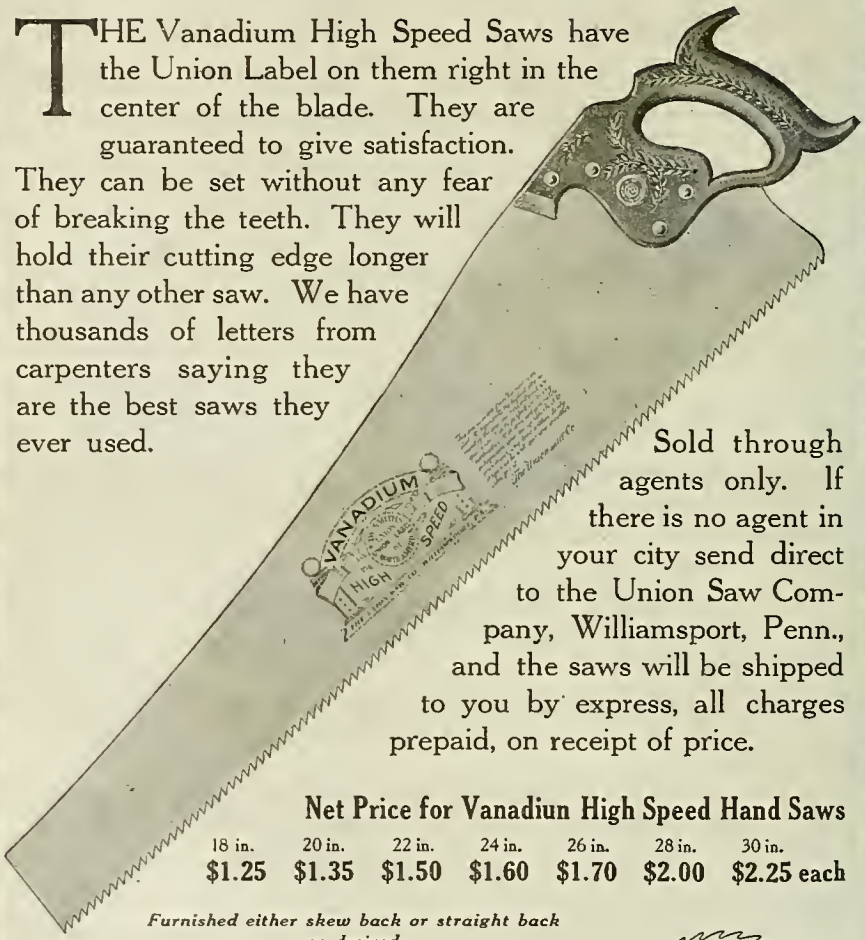

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXIX—No. 2
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1909

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

The Faithful Few

When the meeting's called to order
And you look about the room,
You're sure to see some faces
That from out the shadows loom,
That are always at the meeting,
And stay till it is through;
The ones that I would mention
Are the always faithful few.

They fill the vacant offices,
As they're always on the spot,
No matter what's the weather,
Though it may be awful hot,
It may be damp and rainy,
But they are tried and true;
The ones that you rely on
Are the always faithful few.

There's lots of worthy neighbors
Who will come when in the mood,
When everything's convenient,
They can do a little good,
They're a factor in the order,
And are necessary, too;
But the ones who never fail us
Are the always faithful few.

If it were not for these faithful,
Whose shoulders at the wheel
Keep the order moving onward
Without a halt or reel,
What would be the fate of others
Who claim so much to do?
They surely would go under
But for the faithful few.

—*Exchange.*

The Carpenter

INDUSTRIAL LAW AND LIBERTY.

INALIENABLE RIGHTS—PERSUASION—INTIMIDATION—RESTRAINT—ILLEGAL COMBINATION

(By Professor Ezra G. Grey.)

FORMER United States Senator, long recognized as one of, if not the ablest of constitutional lawyers now living, has favored us with a most interesting letter which, though personal, contains views of great concern to wage earners at large. Old associations built upon and resting on firm friendships yield to request to reserve authorities and references for possible service in legal requirements. Upon such a structure the important favor must be accepted.

"Until recently," says our friend, "the American people have held the impression that the constitution of the United States of America was ordained and established upon, and to uphold, justice, domestic tranquility, the common defense, general welfare and the blessings of liberty."

That "neither the Congress, nor any state, territorial legislature or district, nor any national, state or inferior court had right to make or establish any law, or rule of law, prohibiting the free exercise of religion, abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or any privilege or immunity of citizens in the several states, or the right of the people to peaceably assemble, or petition, for redress."

That "all criminals, accused, had right to speedy and public trial by jury, to be informed of the cause, and nature of an accusation against them, to be confronted by witnesses, be free from excessive bail, fine, cruel and unusual punishment, have compulsory service, and be not deprived, without due process of law, of life, liberty and property or the law's equal protection."

All these, he declares, are severally and collectively to be considered and construed as, properly and legitimately, inalienable rights within the purview and meaning of the terms "justice," "domestic tranquility," "common defense," "general welfare," "privileges," "immunities" and the "blessings of liberty."

And he goes on and says "any opinion from the bench destroying them, or any of them, must, if having the effect of a decision, rest upon enacted law;" and he defies the judiciary of the nation to cite constitutional authority or power or statutory law permitting or authorizing such destruction.

Such an opinion as our friend refers to, may, I see, spring from a low order or ignorance of legal conception of legal discretion, and the silence of the law affords its assumption. It has no option, however, and often indicates bias, prejudice, partiality, volition, lack of intelligence, judgment and ability to construe the meaning and uses to which language should, in its true sense, apply. It is invariably classed as judicial-"judge-made"-law, and holds until made void by higher authority.

A judicial disregard of law that benefits some or all to the injury of others is not an error, but a blight upon the bench, deserving, in every instance, impeachment. Social unfitness, low training and baseness of character, joined to corrupt influences and service, deserves personal and public contempt. One may be placed upon the bench because of generous gifts of nature to the physical self, or from personal advantages and shrewdness in social, civic and political affairs. He may have a poor education, be a poor lawyer, attorney, counsellor and advocate, but only corrupt influences, questionable acts and judicial errors warrant legal contempt.

The law assumes the falsity of a charge until the truth is shown as to each and every part of the charge or accusation. When falsity is proved, there is no power on earth, none in heaven, may be in hell, to prevent open contempt, criticism or defiance, or to fine, punish or restrain for expressing or acting under their impulse.

If they, or any of them, constitute a crime, accusation must be made; but every accusation falls under the spirit of protecting clauses of the constitution, for

every accusation in indictment has a culpatory effect and must be mandated to show crime.

The proper course is to yield but to demand trial by jury as citizen right and right vested in the spirit of the preamble, in Clause 2, Section 9 of Article I; Clause 3, Section 2, Article III; Articles I, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX and X, as amended, and Article XI of the constitution.

Any decision that destroys domestic tranquility or forces the common defense to maintain against it as being against the general welfare and blessings of liberty, is tyrannic, despotic, incentive to and ground for revolutionary relief.

The Congress, the government and the judiciary cannot hold the people, or proceed against them, in contempt proceedings, if they contest such a decision as not in accord with statutory and recited constitutional provisions.

"Let me persuade you," is not a threat or interchangeable with, but must be distinguished from, an expression that is coercive and intimidating in power and effect. Persuasion rests upon argument and reasoning, intimidation upon threat, passion and violence. It is anomalous to suppose that either coercion or intimidation can leave anything but misery, discontent and rancor. Human intelligence will never permit honor to be persuaded to commit crime. Man may be induced to do the very deeds of the devil, but no intelligent mind can be persuaded that there is good in what is bad. Convictions may obtain as to what is right and what is wrong, but none can be convinced that wrong is preferable to right. Thus the wisdom of persuasion lies in its pacific aim and purpose, and so long as it confines itself to the strength of strenuous argument, reason and logic, it is the steel of right against wrong.

Justice is due until law is offended. Offense may lie in contempt, violation, disobedience or insult, but Equity will be required by Justice to defend an accused and punish an accuser. The accused and the accuser must, however, realize that every decision is absolute in authority only when it is made so by a Supremacy which, however, must first be convinced that honor, probity, legal rights and privileges have been attacked or foundation is lacking—in other words, courts must follow the Latin principle, centuries old, "*Judicandum est legibus non exemplis*"—judgment must be upon law—not precedent.

No person or persons may damage or defame. If conditions or a state of facts show truth or untruth, fairness or unfairness, justice due or denied, equity overlooked, or there is violation of infringement of individual or collective rights and liberties, and the voice of the people, or of the press, is restrained or enjoined from expressing or exercising thought, speech and action, contemplated and covered by the preamble and recited provisions, there is destruction of inalienable rights.

To persuade with all the force of argument and reason to do what others have done, may do or are doing to obtain what is to their well-doing, well-being, freedom from agitation and disturbance, and bring happiness, prosperity, comfort and relief, is a noble effort with a noble purpose. To induce others to do the reverse of this is just what the law forbids, and incidentally I undertake to say that this is the very work of the National Association of Manufacturers and such organizations and bodies of men and men supporting that society.

An agreement to deal only with parties giving "preferential" rates, rebates or discounts, or to divert patronage from those refusing to agree or give, is restraintive of trade. Associating to obtain, or to maintain, such preferentials, is an illegal combination. Making the diversion a requisite for membership in such association, or participating in or supporting such agreement, constitute acts of an illegal trust.

A horse is property and subject to sale; man is not. His wages are not furniture, chattels, movable goods, real estate or merchandise, all of which are purchasable "property." If labor is "property" it may be sold or surrendered under the hammer in liquidation of voluntary or involuntary indebtedness. Such is now judicial (judge-made) law, strange and incomprehensible to professional, mercantile and com-

mercial life, the brain and brawn of which is busy at labor-earning benefits.

What wages buys—no matter what it is—the law may exempt or execute upon or take no notice of, but "that which brings wages," insists the Senator, "is labor, and labor results from an enforcement of the mind and muscle to produce it. Whoever has it may hire it only as long as he has it to hire, how long he himself cannot know, since it is dependent upon thousands of uncertainties and contingencies."

Those who or that which would make labor the dumb quality of an animal value and sale, certainly do not regard, if they know, any of the grand laws of humanity, for none of them do or ever will recognize any force, government, judiciary, legislature or any institution whatever as having right to dominate over human rights and liberties.

SHIPS THAT PASS IN THE DAY.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

PICTURE a great ship minus its rudder, tossing about like a helpless child in the trough of a high, running sea. A more hopeless situation could not well be imagined.

And yet, hardly less hopeless is the spectacle of a man adrift upon the high seas of life minus a defined trade or profession at his command.

Buffeted about by the winds of adversity, tossed hither and thither by the waves of hardship and misfortune, sooner or later the man without trade, profession or definite object in life is tossed a wreck upon the shoals of failure.

The finest charts ever drafted by artist's pen, the most perfect compass designed—these are useless to a ship without a rudder.

Look out over the sea of everyday life and see the thousands of human derelicts. Some have been equipped with splendid educations, others have rare, undeveloped natural talents. And yet, in middle age, and past, we find them drifting along with the tide, as it were—men without trades, professions or objects—ships without rudders.

What picture could be more desolate and genuinely pitiful than that of a man whose youth has long since been left behind hovering about the employment office of some large concern, seeking a menial position as a laborer or anything else he can find to do? What has life in store for this man?—the poorhouse or an unhonored grave in potter's field?

How many young men drift from place to place, accepting a position at this work and that work—becoming master of none—until the age is reached where apprenticeship in some given and well-befitting employment is impossible? These are not the men who in after years command large salaries, comfortable positions and protection against inevitable old age. These are the men who, unless they are turned aside, pass by the buoy of opportunity and drift into the channel which leads to failure.

It is but human to be shortsighted, but shortsightedness can be outwitted by cold, hard reasoning. Too many young men of today cannot see a day ahead of them. How often does it occur that a young man refuses the opportunity of an apprenticeship in a trade to which he is well fitted and accepts a position of the nondescript, or temporary type, simply because it "pays better?"

The opportunity of learning a trade, which, after apprenticeship, pays perhaps $4 a day, is rejected for a position—and possibly only a temporary one—that is worth at the most $12 a week. I have in mind a man of forty-five who is now drawing $9 a week cleaning streets.

When a very young man this man's father placed him in a telegraph office to learn the business. For almost a year the boy stuck to his task. But one day a surveying party passing through the town

caught his fancy, and because the pay as helper to a surveyor was more than that of apprentice in a telegraph office, he quit his position and joined the survey. This work was of but a few months' duration, and the young man next tried his hand as a carpenter's apprentice. Posting bills for a circus proved more attractive than carpenter work, but that, too, became monotonous after a while. From painting structural steel to helping a blacksmith was not a long jump. Then came in succession, a curtain fixture agency, a clerkship in a hardware store, a sign painting apprenticeship and a half hundred other occupations.

To cut a long story short, this human derelict eventually became a "jack-of-all-trades" and "master of none." Too late he discovered that age—the enemy of ambition and too often the barrier to success—had crept up unseen and had closed to him the doors of apprenticeship to a defined trade or profession. Too late he discovered that conditions, unlike hard facts, are changeable and that the industry which yesterday clamored for apprentices today demanded skilled labor. But one doesn't have to invade the army of human white-wings on the streets to find human derelicts. Look over almost any gang of railroad laborers, sewer diggers, mill laborers, etc., and you'll find scores of men whose very countenances spell failure.

Laborers there must and will be, but let this class be made up of men whose mentality fits them for nothing better. The man who doesn't make all out of himself that is possible is just as much of a criminal as the man who steals a million dollars. To rob yourself is no less a crime than to rob others.

In almost every man is the material for some successful and useful occupation or calling. It is not always possible to determine offhand just which calling one is best fitted for, but that need not deter one from determining to make a success of something.

Over three years have passed since the writer left the ranks of the building trades to enter the newspaper field, but one of his proudest possessions is an honorary withdrawal card from an old-established trade union. It is far easier to talk and write of success when one is successful than when one is a failure. One must be conversant with one's subject to dilate intelligently upon it. However, it is perhaps unnecessary to state that success, except in rare instances, does not come without the usual ups and downs and hard knocks that go with an uphill battle.

If a young man finds himself unfitted for any given line of work it is suicidal to continue along that line indefinitely. Oft-times it requires years for a person to determine just which occupation or calling he is best fitted for. In the meantime, though, it is folly to stand still. Better, far, that some trade or profession be learned in the meantime than that precious time be wasted in useless deliberation and inaction.

Opportunity is but one notch in the chain of circumstances which encircle one's life, and the man who stands idly by awaiting it seldom if ever finds it.

Often one gains invaluable experience in a profession even for which he is unfitted that is useful to him in the calling that he finally makes his life's work.

Concentration of effort is the secret of all success. He who masters a trade or profession has created for himself a time-lasting fortification against ending his days with a pick and shovel or a broom and sweeper's cart.

To climb when one is young—to begin at the bottom and work up, and keep working up—that is the only way to accomplish anything really worth while. The man who awaits an opportunity to begin up at the top of the ladder generally finds himself at the bottom when age blows the whistle which denotes that the workday of life is done.

Every dollar spent for non-union goods is a bullet aimed against the labor movement. Every dollar whose spender insists on the label is a cartridge to be used in the fight for industrial freedom.—New York Call.

SMILE—THE SUN IS UP.

(By Thomas F. Kearney.)

ONLY a short time has elapsed since the last national election and the signs of unbounded confidence and returning prosperity which daily manifest themselves are apparently beyond the fondest dreams of a month ago. It appears that nothing now stands in the way of one of the most eventful periods of industrial progress, unless it be the apathetic mind force of the workers to act reluctantly in making the most of the opportunity which now presents itself.

The stock market, first always to anticipate the true barometer of the industrial tide, has sprung upwards, seeing ahead of it renewed activity throughout the whole broad country.

If the organized forces of labor aspire to an enlargement of their wants, gigantic steps toward the bettering of the conditions of all mankind will result within the next few years, and better conditions mean wider markets. Wider markets meaning more profits, and to labor more material advancement in proportion as there is manifested on the part of the workers a readiness to participate in any movement having for its purpose a wider distribution of the results accruing to society from the products of labor.

The mission of organized labor is to move forward in the direction that tends to supply man's wants, to increase man's happiness and to elevate man's nature. An honest and honorable mission.

In this direction let us start, laughing at the difficulties of the past, setting new ideals of social attainment before us until humanity rejoices at the voice of industry and gladness that will be heard everywhere.

Don't be discouraged by recent events that might make it appear that we are drifting toward the principle of "government by jobs." The educational force of our movement—and even the late contest itself—will eventually overcome any individual factor of selfishness now predominating, and in its stead bring forth a new manhood which in the exercise of any duty will be actuated more for the consideration of the principles of human rights than for the possession or retention of any transitory job.

There is but little room for sentiment in the business conduct of our organization. Continued success will come not in submitting to the adversity of our social position, but in the united willingness of the membership to agree together as one in the seizing of every favorable opportunity that will usher in a social readjustment satisfactory to the larger portion of society.

It is not so much the need of any new laws for our organization that we suffer from, as it is the need of a cultivation of an adherence to the fundamentals of existing ones.

The work of organization must extend its scope if enlarged co-operative results are expected. The fellow on the inside must be taught the lesson of fidelity to his colors, while the fellow on the outside must be educated to understand the necessity of becoming a color bearer in the cause, and with the united mind force of both these characters centered in the cause of social justice no obstacle is insurmountable.

Now is the time to act, when with the advent of prosperity an appeal can be made to the anticipated selfishness of the individual desirous of being a sharer in the harvesting of increased industry.

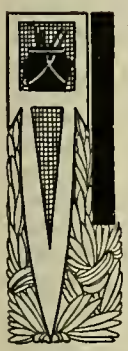
To organized labor the return of prosperity ought to mean the morning's bargain sale in Opportunity's great department store.

Don't you think you had better act? Don't you think that your future calls upon you to make the most of your opportunities so as to be the better able to cope with any industrial reaction?

Will you heed the call, that clarion call that can be heard wherever there are ears to hear, or will you rest on the plowshare of apathy and watch the sun go down on this golden period?

THE BACKBONE OF THE LAND.

(By E. T. Myrick.)



N discourses on this country's history, or on industrial topics, you often hear the expression used, "the backbone of the land."

Now, what is this much talked of object? A large number of the daily papers, and also a good number of people, say the backbone of the land is the great money power, those in command of millions of capital.

Let us look the question straight in the face and discuss it on a common-sense basis and see which one of the two great factors in social and industrial life makes most for the country's prosperity and greatness, the great kings of finance or the toilers.

Who was it who bore the brunt of the war of the revolution, the rich or the poor? Some of the leading spirits of revolutionary times were of the commonest class of that time, some of the middle class and but few of the aristocratic class, these latter because they were in fear that by taking an active part in that war they would lose their wealth and endanger their social standing.

The poor had nothing to lose and all to gain in the struggle for freedom. They had but their lives to lose, and what is the life of a slave that he should be afraid to lose it?

They were poor, being but scantily provided with worldly goods, but they were rich in principle, in nobility of thought, in patriotism and loyalty to their country. They were imbued with a spirit of freedom that no hardship could subdue. They relied not on land or money but on the bold heads and strong arms of themselves, and by this means they finally defeated England's hordes.

Trace down our history, decade by decade, and you will see that the truly great were not the men of wealth, but the sons of toil. Neither old Andrew Jackson nor Abe Lincoln had blue blood in their veins; they came from the common people.

Look at each man who has enjoyed the first honors of our land in his particular time and you will find that the majority of them started, not from the rich man's mansion, but from the toiler's hut. Therefore I justly claim that the truly great, the real backbone of the land, are and always will be the common men, the toiling people, and not the money power, the men who exploit the common people, and from their ill-gained profits are accumulating uncounted millions.

The introduction of labor-saving machinery and the development of industry in general, has compelled the toilers to organize themselves into labor unions for the protection of their interests, while, with the same object in view, the manufacturers, the employers, the capitalists, have formed combinations, associations and so-called pools or trusts.

Now let us see which one of these two great factors of modern society has made for the greatest good of mankind and let us be impartial and give credit where credit is due.

The capitalistic combinations have developed the mineral wealth of the land; they have put immense railroad systems in operation; they have built great factories, mills and other great buildings and given employment to thousands of toilers. But at the same time they have used their influence and power to obtain complete control of the government; they work it for all it is worth in their own interest only and run it to suit themselves. They have employed and overworked our children in the factories and mills and thereby caused the degeneration of the toiling people and prevented them from holding the standard maintained by our forefathers.

Some of the trust magnates have built fine colleges, the attendance of which costs so much that only the rich can profit by them. They have built fine churches where you have to pay your way. They have organized exclusive clubs where the members can eat of the forbidden fruit in defiance to law. The libraries that owe their existence to their donations are stocked with the choicest books, and if you have

the price and wear good clothes, you can go there to read. They have established beautiful parks and put dainty seats in them and a big cop to chase you off of them, and they have put up signs warning you to keep off the grass.

This is some of the work of the men of capital, of those who claim to be the backbone of the land.

We will now see what the common men have done for mankind. In about a third of a century they have brought thousands of men together on a broad plan of brotherhood. They have caused hundreds of children to attend school who would never have been able to do so under the old order of things. They have caused their fellowmen and women to realize that there was something else in life for the toiler besides work, eat and sleep. They have raised the slogan, "Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for recreation," and have in a great many places reduced the hours of toil from twelve to eight per day and raised the rate of pay from one and two dollars per day of twelve hours to from three to five dollars per day of eight hours. This means that they have given thousands of men and women opportunity to improve their minds by reading good books and at the same time given them the wherewith to procure these books.

By reducing the hours of labor they have caused the employment of hosts of people who otherwise would have remained idle and deprived of the necessary means of subsistence. At a very small cost to each member their organizations have created a fund to assist brothers in cases of sickness. From the same small monthly or weekly dues they have established a disability fund, from which a man totally disabled to follow his trade receives an amount of money often sufficient to give him a start in another vocation or business.

The labor unions have done still more than that. From the same dues they have established a death benefit fund, and when death visits a family the benefit paid from this fund suffices to defray the expenses of burial of man or wife and leaves a balance in the hands of the widow for immediate needs. Furthermore, there is now a movement on foot among the labor unions to establish an old age pension; in fact, a few unions have already inaugurated this benefit feature. This pension, where or when established, will keep a superannuated member from want and will secure for him a life of comfort in his old age.

In the above, I believe, I have impartially enumerated the good done for our land and its people by both claimants to the honor of being designated as the "backbone of the land." May the reader determine which of the two is the most entitled and deserving of that honor.

Undoubtedly his choice will fall upon the toilers and the labor unions, and if that be so, it is your duty, and in the interest of every toiler, that he or she help to further the union's cause, which is the cause of downtrodden mankind.

A RECKLESS DECISION.

(Columbian Record.)

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS, president of the American Federation of Labor, has been sentenced to imprisonment for one year for an alleged violation of a court injunction. Mr. John Mitchell, the vice-president, has been sentenced to imprisonment for nine months, and Mr. Frank Morrison, the secretary, for six months for the same alleged offense.

The judge who imposed this sentence is Justice Daniel Thew Wright of Washington, D. C.

The case arose out of the suit of the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis against the officials of the American Federation of Labor, in which the company asked for an injunction to stop the boycott of its products and to require the Federationist, the organ of united labor at the capital, to quit publishing the company's name in its "unfair" or "we don't patronize" list. This case came up in 1907 before Judge Ashley Gould, also of Washington, D. C., and was decided in favor of the company. The judge ordered the Federation officials to take the company's name off their boycott list and not to com-

ment in their publication of his decision.

Advised by their counsel, who included ex-Chief Justice Alton B. Parker of New York, that Judge Gould's injunction was a violation of the constitutional right of free speech and a free press, and was therefore null and void, Gompers declined to obey it to its full extent. The company's name was taken off of the "unfair" list, but the paper denounced it as an abuse of the injunction power. Messrs. Mitchell and Morrison agreed with Gompers in his view of the Gould injunction.

The three men were cited to court for contempt. They were tried by Justice Wright. He has found them guilty and has imposed the sentences above mentioned.

His opinion is one of the most violent, intemperate and denunciatory that has ever been handed down in the history of American jurisprudence on men of good will, anxious to be law-abiding, and guided by the advice of lawyers of the highest standing at the bar. After denouncing the three defendants up and down as conspirators, criminals and slanderers, he denies that any right of free speech or a free press is guaranteed by the constitution. "It guarantees," he says, "only that in so far as the federal government is concerned its Congress shall not abridge it, and leaves the subject to the regulation of the several States, where it belongs." He then claims that even if Judge Gould's injunction was confessedly erroneous, the defendants were bound to obey it. "It is," he says, "between the supremacy of law over the rabble of its prostration under the feet of the disordered throng."

Judge Wright's opinion reads like a speech from a lawyer for the Buck Stove and Range Company, and its animus seems to spring from the fact which he mentions that the Federation's boycott "has grown more destructive since the injunction than it was before."

The three defendants have appealed to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and the case will probably come up about March, 1909. Meanwhile they are out on bail. If the decision is against them once more, they will appeal to the United States Supreme Court, and the final case may not be reached until the end of the year.

But Judge Gould's injunction and Judge Wright's decision concerning free speech and a free press and the duty of obeying unlawful court rulings demand the attention of Congress and the carrying out of the Chicago and Denver platforms to put a curb on the issuance of writs and to define the limits of judicial power.

As to Judge Wright's opinion that a confessedly erroneous judicial ruling must be obeyed, Judge Alton B. Parker makes this comment:

"If the order can be so construed as to prevent respectful editorial comment on the scope of the decree or to prevent a free discussion of it and an expression of opinion that if it does seek to prevent such discussion, in such event it offends against the constitution, then so much of it as attempts to do so is void. It has been urged that even if the court in violation of the constitution does make an order prohibiting a man from making a speech on a certain subject, or prohibiting a newspaper from publishing an editorial on the same subject, the party enjoined must, nevertheless, obey the decree; if he does not, the court may punish, although it has no power to make the order. But certainly that which the constitution prohibits, the court may not do, any more than the legislature. The unconstitutional statute need not be obeyed, and so the courts have held time and again. He who elects to disobey the statute takes the risk, but if the statute be unconstitutional, no harm can come to him for ignoring it. And this is so, say the courts, because the statute is absolutely void. It would seem to follow that a decree of a court offending against the constitution need not be obeyed, because it is wholly and completely void. It seems to me that the judicial department of the government will not be guilty of the absurdity of holding that an unconstitutional enactment by the law-making department of the government may be defied by the humblest citizen with impunity, because absolutely void, but that, on the other hand, a decree of the judicial department equally offending against the constitution has such force

and vitality as to support imprisonment of him who, standing on his constitutional rights, dares to violate it.''

Judge Wright's frenzied decision and the severity of the sentence he has imposed on the labor leaders will serve a good purpose if they force the national legislature to let the people know, by express statute, what rights they have that are free from invasion and nullification by injunction.

PREVENTING LOSS BY FIRE.

(By Howard Briggs in the Business World.)

THERE has been an awakening in America concerning the tremendous loss by fire that we suffer—somewhat unnecessarily.

The Baltimore and San Francisco fires, and recently the Boston one, have particularly roused insurance companies and business men alike. The threat of a rise in already heavy rates, and the heavy losses suffered by companies have led to some frank discussions of our negligent action to prevent fires.

Much is made, especially by foreign countries, of the comparisons in figures of our fire loss as compared with other countries. For instance, the fire loss per capita, taken from statistics of various countries for several years back, run as follows in foreign countries: Austria, 20; Denmark, 26; France, 30; Germany, 49; Italy, 12; Switzerland, 30.

Now the American fire loss for last year was a total of $199,383,300. During the last five years it was $1,257,716,955. In other words, we have lost an average of $251,000,000 a year for the last five years, or a per capita loss of $3.02, or more than six times that of the foreign country having the largest fire loss.

Statistics which have been kept concerning fire loss in thirty foreign cities for five years show a per capita loss of $.61, while the five-year average of 252 American cities was $3.10.

Undoubtedly this showing is remarkably significant, and casts reflection on our consideration of property. The figures of loss are so stupendously over foreign loss that they demand explanation.

In the first place, perfect fairness to ourselves requires that we make allowance for the three great catastrophes which come in the five-year calculations.

Tides and earthquakes can be controlled by no man, and San Francisco furnished a very large share of our fire loss. In the case of the other two large fires in the East, we cannot escape responsibility, of course, but the exceptional character of such fires must be granted and allowance made.

There is a still further allowance to be made for American fire loss which will mitigate our seemingly gross negligence. This is our tall buildings. We can contend with the fire conditions which our tall buildings create in only a limited measure. Mechanical and scientific difficulties arise in cities with tall buildings which have not yet been perfectly solved, although wonderful progress has been made.

In Europe, however, where buildings are uniformly low, and the construction so often of very solid, old walls of stone, the fire danger is considerably less. In Berlin, for instance, it is against the building ordinances to erect any building over four or five stories in height. Most of them are but two or three stories high. The firemen in Berlin therefore have a much easier problem to face than do the plucky fire-fighters in our large American cities, with huge buildings, crowded quarters and narrow streets.

This was amply shown in New York City when the seventeen-story Parker building was gutted by fire last winter. In spite of the improved and wonderful water towers, there was no possibility of directing a stream to the top stories, where the fire originated and was most fierce. The water towers could reach the tenth story, but beyond that they were ineffective, the water

becoming spray and turning quickly into steam. As a consequence, the entire huge building, containing hundreds of offices, was wrecked down to the very basement, and seriously threatened surrounding property by tottering walls of brick.

This building was termed "fireproof," and served to show how merely relative are such claims for buildings unless completely equipped in metal, and protected by adequate precautions.

Now comes the real lesson to be observed from all this—the remedying of the most gross carelessness among commercial builders and tenants. It is proved by the fire statistics of New York City that by far the greatest number of fires have been started through carelessness—with matches, cigars and lighting apparatus. Four hundred fires in one year in New York City are credited simply to carelessness with matches.

This is so simple a matter that it would seem as if it ought to be easy to guard against. But to one who knows how smoking is done in great numbers of offices in the midst of papers, and much wooden furniture, it is highly surprising that there are not a great many more disastrous fires. Employes and employers seem unable to realize that a smoldering cigar or cigarette stump tossed into a waste basket, or carelessly and erringly toward a cuspidor, has in it large possibilities of a million-dollar fire.

Many firms prohibit smoking, but the practice is to disregard it—at least in the offices of the heads of departments, and officers. It seems rather a privation to many business men to quit smoking in their offices—and many men confess they can't work unless they do smoke. As a result when the employer sets the example employes follow the example, either openly or surreptitiously, as is to be expected.

Now the whole difficulty lies in the care with which smoking and handling of matches is done. Many men are naturally careful, but then many are just opposite, and business activity renders them thoughtless. It is a safe rule to insist that if smoking is to be allowed, it must be done under restrictions of using receptacles provided for stumps and matches. The very presence of prohibitory rules often leads to smoking being done in dark passageways, and isolated quarters, where the most danger really lies. One Western firm provides its executive staff with receptacles, insists on their careful use, and makes a stern and vigilant prohibition of smoking for all subordinates.

One reason why fires are infrequent and small, comparatively, in Europe, is that strict regulations are rigidly enforced. It is too often the trouble in America that good laws are on the statute books, but are unenforced. Again, trouble arises from both inadequate firemen and poor equipment. The exposure of shameful graft in hose, which burst at one-third the required pressure in New York City recently, could be duplicated in many places. It is an actual fact, also, that in many large cities there still exist volunteer fire departments, honeycombed with graft, political pull and inefficiency. A paid fire department is necessarily the only safe standard.

Many fires have been prevented by the efficient and well-drilled work of an inside fire-fighting force. A regular printed manual is issued by many large firms, and each employe is assigned to a certain post, and is taught exactly what to do in an emergency. An internal fire alarm system which will assemble the fire corps at the right spot is part of the scheme, and weekly drills are carefully maintained, at a certain set hour when it will frighten no one. This is very good work and is bound to tell in an emergency.

In order to meet the modern need of fire-fighting in large cities with tall buildings, New York City has undertaken very interesting high pressure water facilities. A very up-to-date high pressure electrical station has just been completed, and a flow of 18,000 gallons per minute has been achieved at a recent test. Water was thrown to the roof of a twelve-story building. Sixty-three miles of mains comprise the system, from twelve to twenty-four inches in diameter. The pressure can be regulated from 100 to 300 pounds. Salt water can be substituted without delay. A system of box signals has been designed so that a fire in any part of a district can

be watched from at least one telephone box and orders readily transmitted to the pumping station.

New searchlights of wonderful power now are used, also, for night work on large buildings. New models of extension ladders are also now in use, which can be raised to the height of eighty-five feet in a minute or more. A single man at the foot of the tower can control the angle of the stream.

All these devices and aids in fire-fighting will continue, however, to be merely secondary in saving fire loss, if care and intelligence is not used by tenants and builders themselves as preventive measures.

THE UNION LABEL AND THE GOOD IT CAN DO.

(By E. Warren Wilson.)

THE union label is only a little mark put on a manufactured article to designate to the purchaser that the article is manufactured by a firm employing a class of mechanics formed into a body politic for the purpose of bettering their own condition, and if they are true to the principles of trade unionism it should be for the purpose of bettering the condition of every other trade organization, and for this purpose a trade union grants to a manufacturer the privilege of using its trade mark, "the Union Label," for a consideration, namely, that he, the manufacturer, agrees to certain rules and regulations in the conduct of his factory as to working hours, the minimum wages to be paid, and as to the class of labor he employs.

Now, does the transaction end here? It should not if the label is to serve its full purpose in the upbuilding of mankind and the disseminating of true brotherly love. That particular manufacturer can treat his employes fairly without putting the union label on his product. The union has given him the use of its label for a consideration and he adopts it with the idea that it will enable him to increase his business, and it is right that he should expect it.

Now, up to the time when the union makes an agreement with the manufacturer to put the label on his product it has only so far benefited that one union, and if it stops there it can never benefit anyone else, but let us go a step farther—the manufacturer advertises his goods and makes known that his product bears the union label, is made by well-paid union mechanics, he gives an ironclad guarantee of satisfaction and offers to refund the price paid for the goods if not satisfactory after thirty days' trial, and it would be natural to expect that his factory would be snowed under with orders, and every other factory in his line would be clamoring for the union label inside of six months.

Why is it that his factory is not crowded with orders? Why does not every other manufacturer in that line ask for the union label? Why is it that other factories in that line continue to do business at the same old stand under the same old conditions? Why is it? Can anyone tell me why?

I call to mind one firm that was put on the unfair list about six years ago and its business has increased steadily every year since. I also have in mind another concern which I am told was put on the unfair list by the carpenters several years ago, yet the carpenters are still buying the product of that same firm, and its business is increasing year after year and they have to depend on the carpenters for support.

Verily, my brother, do you kiss the rod that whips you?

Unquestionably every union man has heard the representative of some big firm or corporation say, "Well, we do not put the union label on our goods, but we do employ union labor." Then I want to ask the question, "Why don't they put the union label on their goods?" There

must be something wrong somewhere. There must be some reason why. Either the union won't let them have the label or else they, the manufacturers, are ashamed of the label itself, and either reason is just cause for union men to be ashamed of their goods.

Now, brother, I wish to give you a little explanation as to the "why."

A great many men join the union and pay their dues—after they have done that they feel that they have performed all that is necessary, and in fact, have done their whole part. If every union man in the past had done the same thing the U. B. of C. and J. of A. would never have attained the prominence which it has and the A. F. of L. would never have come into existence. When you have joined the union and paid your dues your duties to the organization have just begun. Your first duty should be to be present at every meeting of your local; you will then hear what other union men are doing; you will learn what firms are fair to organized labor; you will learn where to spend your money in order to benefit yourself and all other union men. Then there is a broader duty which you owe to every organized body, and now comes the important part of the union label. That manufacturer has put the union label on his goods and he offers them to you at a price no higher than any other high-grade article. You buy it when you need it and so discharge one of the duties you owe to labor organizations in the broad sense of the word; then you help your brother and have a right to expect him to help you in return. This, my brother, is what the union label is for—a distinguishing mark between the fair and the unfair, and I am persuaded that the union label is the greatest weapon that the union mechanic has. It is a strike preventer and if every member of labor organizations would insist on having the union label on everything he buys we would soon find that strikes and lockouts would be a thing of the past.

I have been called a union label crank, but it does not hurt me, for I believe in the union label. I am union labeled from head to foot, and everybody else would feel better and look more cheerful if they would get a small dose of the union label fever and wear union labeled clothes and work with union labeled tools.

Just bear in mind that when you demand the union label on the goods which you buy some other loyal trade unionist is demanding the union label on the goods which you produce, and thus we find that the little union label, unnoticed and uncalled for at the present time by so very many, becomes at once a rectifier of many evils and a blessing to trade unionism in general.

Demand the union label, boys, and rest assured that in doing so you will bring good cheer to some struggling brother.

WHEN LABOR WILL GET ITS OWN.

(By J. H. Cribbs.)

THE labor question is to a great extent a question of education—the better educated men are, the greater their chances to work themselves up to a higher social standing. School education is often considered all that is needed by many, and yet, figuratively speaking, it is only the foundation of the building we aspire to have and which may be one of many stories in height. These stories which ris above the foundation, our common school education, are the products of practical education or learning gathered as we journey along life's rugged pathway, and more of it is gathered from this or that man's success and still more by our own success or failures.

Then we meet each other in our local unions and compare notes as to our economical condition and by considering our industrial standing and the ways and means to get our just dues from the proceeds of our labor, we acquire additional knowledge. We learn that labor never can hope to hold its own in the industrial struggle unless it is educated to and realizes the necessity of all workers joining the ranks of unionism and standing

shoulder to shoulder in making their demands upon capital and then enforce their demands as one man. Then, and then only, can labor get its own, or something near its own.

The laboring class as such must take a livelier interest in politics. We must see to it that honest, loyal union men are elected to fill municipal, state and national positions as lawmakers, and then follow up the work by electing more of our own representatives at every election, until we have secured the balance of power.

When labor does its whole duty to itself by becoming thoroughly organized and upholding unionism at all times and under all conditions and at the same time does its full duty at the polls, it can have such laws passed as will compel the courts to fulfill their functions equitably and properly.

These functions being the proper interpretation and enforcing the law, they should not be given any chance to take the unfair side of capital against labor. It lies within the power of labor to prevent our judiciaries from using their power in the interest of capital only, as they have so often done in the past.

When the laboring class becomes educated to a point where they will do as pointed out in this article, then, and then only, will labor stand on a proper level with capital.

STATE OF TRADE IN 1908.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Building for 1908 was about on a par with operations for the preceding year, notwithstanding the financial flurry which began in October and extended into the year just closed. Permits were taken out, according to official reports to Construction News, in forty-seven leading cities of the counties for the construction of 157,829 buildings in 1908, including a total expenditure of $493,936,169, against 153,303 buildings, aggregating in cost $524,238,001 for 1907, an increase of 4,524 in the number of buildings and a decrease in cost of $30,341,832, or 5 per cent. The totals for the year, with comparisons in detail, are as follows:

	1908.		1907.	
Town.	No. Bldgs.	Estimated Cost.	No. Bldgs.	Estimated Cost.
New York	2,469	$106,336,489	2,914	$ 96,725,549
Chicago	10,746	68,420,080	9,338	59,065,080
Brooklyn	6,747	39,833,766	8,475	60,150,107
Philadelphia	13,950	28,408,580	15,999	33,659,655
St. Louis	10,319	21,190,369	8,554	21,793,167
Portland	9,386	19,875,101	7,626	18,810,795
Seattle	13,551	13,777,329	10,438	13,572,790
Washington	5,167	11,425,274	4,927	10,280,916
Detroit	3,687	10,682,170	4,981	14,226,300
Kansas City	3,871	10,563,041	3,943	9,711,922
Allegheny	3,785	10,249,587	3,783	12,598,003
Denver	2,869	10,098,020	2,290	6,251,129
Milwaukee	4,137	10,028,758	3,621	10,629,433
Minneapolis	5,637	10,093,715	4,960	10,006,485
Cleveland	6,680	9,960,872	8,374	15,888,407
Los Angeles	7,371	9,931,377	7,599	13,304,696
St. Paul	3,244	7,625,638	2,974	7,457,881
Buffalo	2,788	6,747,000	3,039	8,411,000
Newark	2,101	6,520,634	2,358	9,184,264
Cincinnati	3,957	6,420,373	3,543	12,650,082
Spokane	2,927	5,929,148	1,870	5,783,676
New Orleans	.....	5,714,261	.....	4,710,063
Baltimore	2,761	5,764,628	2,837	6,382,397
Indianapolis	3,052	5,656,630	3,393	5,873,916
Rochester	1,814	5,003,514	1,726	6,752,615
Salt Lake	1,106	4,727,940	654	2,157,100
Omaha	1,525	4,588,350	1,500	4,533,083

Tacoma	2,378	4,028,723	2,106	3,781,805
Memphis	2,518	3,210,558	2,592	5,057,999
Worcester	1,114	2,303,625	1,031	3,088,116
Grand Rapids	1,064	2,181,757	1,188	2,100,168
Paterson	735	2,024,411	619	1,560,362
Toledo	977	1,957,908	1,115	3,295,524
Terre Haute	381	1,284,026	555	1,311,230
Chattanooga	1,921	1,159,320	1,918	1,422,955
San Antonio	2,755	2,382,315	2,275	1,951,473
Dallas	1,467	2,306,098	1,612	2,843,468
Duluth	1,235	2,658,036	1,102	2,472,753
Birmingham	1,123	2,560,754	1,002	1,977,079
Lincoln	648	1,276,507	805	1,565,958
Wilkes-Barre	535	1,657,986	651	2,486,861
Topeka	632	956,796	505	1,236,732
Mobile	374	831,569	425	1,285,112
Davenport	173	590,070	187	653,503
Pueblo	222	308,093	167	248,547
Cedar Rapids	327	1,323,700	261	1,175,550
Columbus	1,698	3,400,273	2,173	4,188,295
Totals	157,829	$493,936,169	153,305	$524,278,001

It is believed that this year will show a heavy increase over 1908, as it is believed that the building industry is now entering upon a new era, which will undoubtedly establish new high records, and as long as it is for the purpose of providing for actual pressing needs and is devoid of speculation there is no occasion for alarm.

From the heavy gains of the recent past and from an insight based upon confidential information, as well as such facts as have been made public, there need be no apprehension about the condition of building for the next few months, as it is only a matter of how great the increase will be, and in this respect it will not be well to place the figures too low, as all prophecy heretofore has been wide of the mark, the expectations of the most sanguine having been surpassed by the facts.

A Supersalubrious House in Japan.

A house has been erected at Yokohama, Japan, to fulfill the following requirements: 1. To embody all desirable conditions possible from a hygienic standpoint. 2. To protect the inhabitants against sharp changes of temperature. 3. To reduce to a minimum the consumption of fuel. 4. To provide the residence against the numerous earthquakes of the country. In general dimensions the house, according to the description in a French contemporary, is 44 feet long, 23 feet wide, 17 feet high. In exterior appearance it has the form of a rectangular box well lighted, though it has no doors nor windows, and presents no joints or crevices through which air, moisture in the atmosphere, dust, insects or microbes can enter. It appears to be a veritable dream of the sanitarian. It is constructed of glass in the form of slabs about 36 inches long, 24 inches wide and 5 inches thick. The wall contains an air space 4 inches thick filled with a saturated aqueous solution of alum or of a salt of sodium, like common salt.

The two glass surfaces forming the wall with its air space are fitted to a framework of cast iron. The roof is made with glass tiles, with the joints closed by means of rubber. On the tiles is laid a bed of cinders, and finally is laid a lattice work of wood covered with cement. The roof is thus translucent like the walls, but does not resist to so great an extent the penetration of heat from outside or the loss from the interior. The saline solution between the faces of the walls can be colored to suit the taste of the owner, and under the action of the intense rays of the sun the light, it is stated, enters diffused and softened. The main floor is formed of two layers of boards separated by a cushion of sawdust. The air to the building is admitted through grills.

It is through the cellar that one enters

the house, passing through a lobby leading to a stairway from the cellar. The doors of the lobby are arranged so that on going in or out a person moves a minimum quantity of air. The supply of air is obtained by means of pipes which rise vertically above the ground at a distance from the house, communicating with other pipes discharging into an air chamber. Before its admission into this space the air is filtered by passing through cotton and then on emerging from the cotton flows over a large glass plate coated with glycerine to retain the microbes which the cotton has allowed to pass. Thus purified, the air enters the main part of the house through the grills mentioned, of which the openings can be regulated at will. The outflow of the air is effected through openings at points where in our houses a molding would be located. At this level the building is encircled on the outside by a sort of boxing of ordinary vitrified glass, with which the openings mentioned communicate. The heat developed in this box by the sun's rays is generally sufficient to establish a draft and bring about a current of air toward an exhaust chimney, which is also constructed to take advantage of the sun's rays. An opening allows for discharging rain water at the base of this chimney in such a manner as to assist the draft. The result is that the greater the strength of the sun or the greater the quantity of the rainfall, the greater the degree of ventilation. If, on the other hand, heat from the sun is deficient and it is not raining at the same time the draft necessary can be obtained by a small stove installed in the air chamber.

To resist earthquakes the piers of the foundation of the building are on the lower part rounded so as to rest freely in hemispherical holes. Since the erection of the building it has resisted more than 300 earthquakes of more or less intensity.

One thus finds as a result of the particular arrangements that this house is free from the inconveniences to which for the greater part of the time Japanese buildings are exposed. The air which reaches the interior is pure and cleansed of contaminating germs. The temperature does not vary sharply, and in winter it remains always sufficiently high. It is only after four or five days without bright sunlight, which condition is rare, that it is necessary to heat the air at its entrance. The expense of fuel is thus reduced to a minimum. The office performed in this connection by the solution between the surfaces of the walls is the following: During the day when the sun is in evidence the heat that is admitted instead of crossing the glass heats the intermediate liquid and the large quantity of the salt in solution; on the other hand, during the night when the temperature lowers and the liquid gives up heat there is a tendency of crystallization in the saturated solution which phenomenon manifests itself particularly in a giving up of heat. As the dwelling is surrounded by a glazed veranda one can appreciate that the heat thus disengaged cannot escape altogether and serves correspondingly to maintain the temperature indoors.—Carpentry and Building.

The American Workmen's Menace of Oriental Labor in British Columbia Mills.

At the recent tariff hearing before the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., representatives of the Pacific coast lumber manufacturing industry dwelt particularly upon the employment of Oriental labor in the mills of British Columbia, a class of labor debarred from entrance into the United States. The statement was made that while there are about 1,000 Orientals in Washington, who had come into that State before the exclusion laws went into effect, in Canada there are about 60,000. Such labor is not employed in woods work, but is generally employed in the mills.

D. E. Skinner, of the Port Blakeley Mill Company, testified that his understanding was that in some sections of the province of British Columbia 80 per cent. of the men employed around the mills are Orientals. Some of them are Hindus earning only from 80 cents to $1.25 a day. These Orientals consist principally of Chinese, Japanese and Hindus. The relatively few Orientals in Washington are chiefly Japanese. The Chinese command higher wages

than the other Orientals and make fairly efficient shingle weavers. The Japanese are active workers, but perhaps not so efficient as the Chinese, while the Hindus are least efficient of all. But located through the mills, where they are kept to a set pace by the machinery, the low wages which they are paid enable manufacturers to show a material reduction in cost of production.

To fortify the statements made as to the employment of Oriental labor in British Columbia mills, Mr. Skinner presented a number of pictures taken at Vancouver and in its vicinity. These were snapshots, except in two or three views, where the crowd of aliens showed human curiosity by turning and posing for the camera. One of these views shows a group of Japanese on board a vessel in Vancouver; another shows a crowd of Hindus in front of a mill office, where they had come to answer to their numbers on the pay-roll and receive their pay. Two others out of the many views presented show in one a Hindu at the sorting machines and the other four of them at work at the dry kilns transferring lumber from the dry kiln cars to trucks. Other views not given herewith show the Hindus handling lumber in the mills from the carriage to edger and from edger to trimmer, caring for refuse, etc. In one view a Hindu is feeding a planing machine. In another a number of Hindus are loading a vessel. In another they are piling lumber in a dry lumber shed under the direction of a white foreman. In another a Hindu is making lath.

In sharp contrast to these views is one of a group of workmen at the mill of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, at Tacoma, Wash. Every man employed in this mill is white and an American. Such a contrast as to labor employed and conditions should be observed by those who have the duty of revising the tariff and should cause them to hesitate before subjecting American workmen to competition with the kind of labor that is found to so large an extent in British Columbia.—American Lumberman.

Buy hats with the union label in them only and no others.

Look for the Label.

Keep up the agitation for the union label. When you buy a suit, see that it has the label in the three garments. If one or the other garment does not bear the label and the proprietor offers to put one in for you, do not accept it, as the labels must be sewed in in the workroom in which the garments are made.—Clothing Trades Bulletin.

In reality, there is perhaps no one of our natural passions so hard to subdue as pride. Disguise it, struggle with it, stifle it, mortify it as much as one pleases, it is still alive, and will every now and then peep out and show itself.—Benjamin Franklin.

I would be glad that there was a less distance between the people and the great. The people then, not believing the great to be greater than they are, would fear them less; and the great, not imagining the people more insignificant and miserable than they are, would fear them more.—Stanislaus.

Strengthened.

Are we better, are we wiser
  Than we were a year ago?
Turn the scroll of days there written,—
  Does their record tell us so?
Looking back on Time's swift passage
  And life's discipline severe,
Do we find our courage stronger
  As we face another year?

With a fixed and steadfast purpose
  Striving toward some goal afar,
Where ambition's high ideals
  Beckon like a radiant star,
Are our inspirations purer
  For the ever upward flight?
Does the New Year find us stronger—
  Pressing forward for the right?

We review the journey traveled—
  Life has been no idle quest,
There is joy in work accomplished,
  Pleasure where we did our best:
And the forward march seems easy,—
  Spirits tried grow brave and strong,
Glad to give the future welcome
  In a happy New Year song.

Looking forward we are ready
  For the joy or heart-break sore,
Ready whatsoe'er tomorrow
  As our portion has in store;
Ready for whatever fortune
  May be our appointed lot,—
Strengthened, happy, in the present
  Well content, complaining not.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the STATE LIFE BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price, One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1909

Under the title, "Association of Masters and Craftsmen of the Building Trades," the building trades employers in Washington, D. C., running open shop, recently organized an independent union, designating it a "mixed" union. It is, of course, nothing more nor less than a bosses', or yellow, union, as this kind of union is called in Europe—a rather heterogeneous combine, composed, as the title indicates, of master builders, contractors and employes. It has been organized by the employers for the purpose of using the workmen affiliated with it against the bona fide trade organizations in the District of Columbia in case of strikes or lockouts. Its main objects are, according to their own declaration, to establish free, independent, open shop principles as a permanent condition; to recognize the right of every man to be free and independent and denying the right of any individual or organization to infringe on these rights. In other words, its object is to frustrate the efforts of the building trades unions in the district to maintain living conditions and the union shop.

The system of voting adopted by this association is a unique one. It is provided that each ballot shall contain the votes of an equal number of masters and employes, those present voting twice if it should be necessary to equalize the ballot.

We would not be surprised if, while the present industrial depression still continues, where employers working union hours and paying union wages, naturally will select the most competent mechanics among the numerous unemployed to work for them, some of the less competent and less fortunate will join this bosses' union in the expectation of securing employment. Yet experience justifies our prediction that this mixed union will prove of but ephemeral existence. The men who do become affiliated with it will soon find out that the employers are bound to have the upper hand in every instance; they will become convinced that only in a union composed of wage workers exclusively, of men having common interests, these interests will be looked after and protected.

It is not quite four years ago since the building trades employers of the city of New York locked out their men because of their refusal to sign an arbitration agreement introduced by the employers and objectionable to the men. The bosses then organized a so-called "independent union" of each of the different trades of men ready and willing to submit to their terms as per the agreement. The employers having a representation in these unions, they having control of the finances and issuing the working cards to any man who would sign the agreement, the part they played caused the utmost confusion and soon became a source of dissatisfaction and dissension

among the men. Scarcely had eight months elapsed when the independent carpenters reaffiliated with our U. B., while others, some time after, individually or as a body, rejoined the national organization of their trade, again seeking refuge and protection under the old flag.

It is but a matter of time when events and circumstances will compel the building trade mechanics, who may then have joined this mixed union in Washington, to follow the same course.

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We are in receipt of a letter from Brother J. G. Cogill of L. U. 740, Melrose, Mass., requesting us to urge our Local Unions to send a petition to every congressman asking them to work and vote for the repeal of the duty on lumber. Brother Cogill believes that the removal of the tariff on lumber would have the effect of opening up competition, of bringing the price of lumber down to possibly $20.00 per thousand, and that a movement to that end, if inaugurated by us, would greatly strengthen our position with the general public and the builders.

We leave it to our Local Unions to take up this matter if they see fit; we ourselves feel not inclined to take issue with a movement from which the benefit to be derived, by the working people or the general public, is so doubtful. Generally speaking, the working people are not affected by the tariff; high tariff or low tariff, we have to fight for the maintenance even, and more so for every advance in our wages. Nor are the builders and contractors liable to allow the general public to benefit by any reduction in the price of raw material, be it brought about by the removal of the duty on it or otherwise.

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The defeat by the referendum vote of the proposition to inaugurate a "Tool Insurance Fund" in our U. B. apparently was quite a disappointment for many of our members employed in shops and mills. Yet a careful study of the constitution and rules for this fund as submitted by our last convention must have convinced those who in their former connection with the late Furniture Workers' Union have gathered experience in the matter that, had the proposition been carried and an attempt at the consummation of the plan been made, a fiasco would have been the inevitable result.

The entire subject is a novelty for the outside carpenters, who constitute by far the major part of the membership of our U. B. It is not understood, and for this reason unpopular with them. Should the necessity of the introduction of a tool insurance benefit ever be felt by the bulk of our membership and every member become entitled to this benefit to a limited amount, say $50.00, the paying of this additional benefit from our general fund would be a matter just as simple as the paying of death or disability benefit. It would not require any separate bookkeeping, neither by the Local Unions nor the General Office; no separate membership roll of participants in the fund, nor would it require any deposits from these members and no guarantee fund. It would simply mean that in the course of the year the General Office would have to pass on and eventually pay a few more claims, such for loss of tools, while the total amount of benefit paid out for this purpose could be covered by possibly a very small extra per capita tax, or a small increase in the regular monthly per capita. But as long as our membership take so little interest in the feature as shown by the result of the referendum vote, the matter would better be dropped then and there, or taken up locally.

The Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

The following communication has been received by General President Wm. D. Huber:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1909.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Among other matters receiving the attention of the Executive Council at its recent meeting was the application made by your Brotherhood for the endorsement of its union label.

I beg to advise you that your application was favorably considered and that when

the new label bulletin is revised the label of your organization will appear thereon.

With best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

Installation of General Officers of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.

On Monday morning, February 1, 1909, the General Officers elected by the referendum vote of our entire membership to hold office from February 1, 1909, to January 31, 1911, were duly and officially installed at the General Office in Indianapolis, Ind., by former General President William J. Shields of Boston, Mass.

The ceremony was both interesting and impressive. Every officer installed felt that a great responsibility rested on his shoulders. To be at the head of an organization of more than two hundred thousand men and to help steer that organization clear of the shoals and pitfalls that come in its way from time to time, and at the same time to help make it a success, is an honor that any man may well feel proud of.

The officers installed were the following:

William D. Huber, General President, Indianapolis, Ind.

Arthur A. Quinn, First General Vice-President, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Leonard Funk, Second General Vice-President, Spokane, Wash.

Frank Duffy, General Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thomas Neale, General Treasurer, Chicago, Ill.

General Executive Board.

Charles H. Bausher, New York City, First District.

D. A. Post, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Second District.

Wm. G. Schardt, Chicago, Ill., Third District.

R. E. L. Connolly, Birmingham, Ala., Fourth District.

John Walquist, Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth District.

W. A. Cole, San Francisco, Cal., Sixth District.

P. C. Foley, Edmonton, Alta., Canada, Seventh District.

Why Is It?

Why is it that great malefactors may contest the constitutionality of law enacted to protect life, limb, health and society, and when the court of last resort has upheld the law, nothing but a fine is imposed, and ordinarily a fine so small that the whole transaction is profitable to the wrongdoer after all his expenses are paid?—Building Trades.

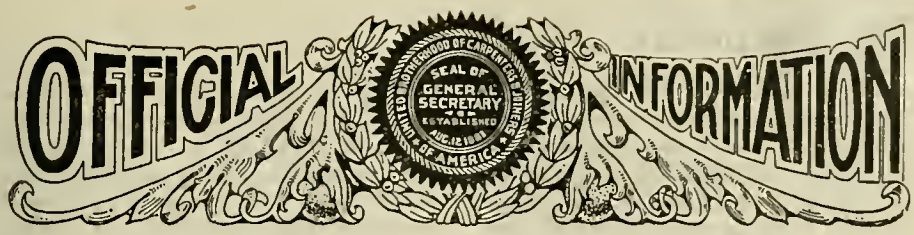
It is quite true that "Half a loaf is better than no bread." But the inference that it is imprudent to demand the whole loaf that belongs to us is altogether wrong. If we ask for the half, we may get a dry crust or a few crumbs. If we demand the whole loaf and go out to get it, we are likely to get the half soon and the whole in time.—New York Call.

The reforms which have been effected are the work of the people, and they are to be traced in that history only, which is rarely written, of the stubborn perseverance with which men have criticised their own conditions, have discovered that in themselves only, whoever may be the agent of the remedy, the remedy can be found, and have under infinite discouragements effected much.—Thorold Rogers.

A woman who has sold herself, even for a ring and a new name, need hold her skirts aside for no creature in the street. They both earn their bread in one way. Marriage for love is the most beautiful external symbol of the union of souls; marriage without it is the uncleanest traffic which defiles the world.—Olive Schreiner.

I was taught to believe that if a man would ground himself upon what is right he could wait until other people came to him. I was taught that no man could afford to be wrong, no matter how many he had in his company.—W. J. Bryan.

Education may lead to the most terrible consequences, as various bishops and statesmen unhesitatingly avow. Poverty and education never could thrive together, and if poverty had to go, how lonely the world would be.—Twentieth Century.



GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
State Life Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, Ball Block, Brighton Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
LEONARD FUNK, E 2307 5th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

General Executive Board,
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 1910 Kenmore Avenue, Sheridan Park, Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

W. A. COLE, 200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. D. Huber for the Quarter Ending December 31, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board—Brothers—Greeting:

In submitting this, my last, report for the year ending December 31, 1908, I desire to say that during the quarter just ended we have not made the progress some of us may have anticipated, and this owing to the fact that hundreds of members in many localities were out of work and have walked the streets for months. Consequently we have not advanced, either in membership or finances, as we should and would have done under more normal conditions.

While it is true in some localities work has been plentiful, yet this has been more than counterbalanced by scarcity of work in other places, and this explains our lack of progress. Many things have occurred, both politically and otherwise, to bring about these conditions. But we hope the year 1909 will be such as to advance our organization and enable us to report greater progress than ever before.

From reports received at this office from many localities it looks as if the new year would be a prosperous one so far as the building trades are concerned.

Plans are being drawn where the weather has not been too severe, and we hope this progress will continue and spread to every locality where the U. B. has Local Unions, and thus permit us to share in the prosperity of our country. If the General Officers and the membership of our organization will put forth their very best efforts there is no reason why the coming year should not be fruitful of large gains in membership. It takes persistent, consistent and insistent work as well as heroic efforts at all times and in all places to bring about the results we desire. But with the experience we have had as an organization we should see the necessity of combining our efforts and consolidating our forces. In doing this we simply place ourselves in a position to take better advantage of the common enemy.

Injunction after injunction have been served on our Local Unions, District Councils and members for one cause or another, and where these matters have been promptly referred to me I have done my best to defend them and assert our rights under the laws of our country, and I shall continue to do so in the future.

It is a regrettable fact that in many cases the members get themselves involved in these controversies and allow months to pass before they notify me of the matter. They should let me know at once in order that they might have the immediate backing up of our powerful organization in their fight against any "vested interests" who might attempt to infringe on their rights as American citizens.

Many matters of importance will be laid before you, some of which require immediate action by your body. I desire to request the General Executive Board to appropriate some money in the interest of our Local Unions in Porto Rico and their membership. Our organization on the island is making the same fight that we passed through years ago and should have all the assistance that it is possible for us to give them, both morally and financially. There will be other cases of like nature where requests for financial assistance will be asked for, especially in many of the smaller cities and towns, and I believe they should be encouraged and the respective Local Unions assisted as far as possible. In my opinion it is better to render them assistance and hold them intact rather than let them be suspended and then have the difficulty of reorganizing them.

We have issued twenty-nine charters during the last quarter and many locals in the larger cities have consolidated, thus placing themselves in a better condition to legislate intelligently, and also saving the expenses of so many locals, and further eliminating the controversies which naturally exist where there are many small local unions in one district. Philadelphia in particular has made notable progress in this respect, and I would earnestly recommend that others do likewise, as these are steps in the right direction. In my judgment it is better to have one or two good strong Local Unions to attend to the business in one locality than to have six or seven weak locals. By thus consolidating they solidify the movement and bring the organization up to a higher plane. I have advised consolidation wherever possible, as I believe it promotes harmony, good feeling and a better opportunity to assist the rank and file; also, it has in many cases brought peace out of chaos. I trust during the next few months more locals will take this matter up and do what they can toward bringing about consolidation and amalgamation of the weaker locals.

Furniture Shops.

I desire to call your attention to a matter which I deem of great importance to this Brotherhood and ask that you take some action or render some decision for my guidance in the future. As you are evidently aware, the furniture factories of the country are branching out and manufacturing interior trim of all kinds. In fact, after a thorough and careful investigation, and from data furnished me, over 90 per cent. of the furniture factories are now making building trim, such as doors, sash and such work relevant thereto which goes into the construction of buildings, and the question is, Shall we branch out and organize the furniture factories of this country.

I am of the opinion that this is an opportune time to claim jurisdiction for that class of work in its entirety, and hence my reason for asking the General Executive Board to make a ruling on same.

May the year 1909 be one of progress and attainments is the wish of your General President.

Fraternally submitted,
WM. D. HUBER,
General President.

Expulsion.

Louis Klein of L. U. 433, Belleville, Ill., has been expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Local Union.

Localities to be Avoided.

Amarillo, Tex.	DeLand, Fla.
Ashland, Ky.	Demopolis, Ala.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Detroit, Mich.
Austin, Tex.	Duluth, Minn.
Baltimore, Md.	Edwardsville, Ill.
Belleville, Ill.	El Reno, Okla.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	Ely, Nev.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Fort Wayne, Ind.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Gary, Ind.
Chicago, Ill.	Hartford, Conn.
Cleveland, O.	Helena, Mont.

Reodersonville, N. C.	New York City.
Houston, Tex.	Norfolk, Va.
Johnson City, Tenn.	Oakland, Cal.
Kansas City, Mo.	Owensboro, Ky.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lawton, Okla.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Pottsville, Pa.
Louisville, Ky.	Pueblo, Colo.
Marion, O.	Richmond, Va.
Memphis, Tenn.	Rockford, Ill.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	Salineville, O.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Sayre, Pa.
Miami, Fla.	Seattle, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	San Francisco, Cal.
Mulberry, Fla.	Tacoma, Wash.
Nashville, Tenn.	Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Newark, N. J.	Wheeling, W. Va.
New Haven, Conn.	White Plains, N. Y.
New Orleans, La.	Worcester, Mass.
New Rochelle, N. Y.	Youngstown, O.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Aberdeen, Miss.	Orion, Ill.
Coalinga, Cal.	Thompsonville, Ill.
Fairview, Okla.	Union Springs, Ala.
Junction City, Kan.	Winchester, Ky.
Montgomery, Ala.	

Total: 9 Local Unions.

Use of Live Oak.

Live oak is now manufactured only to a very limited extent and probably only as timbers for boat and ship building. At one time live oak was regarded as so pre-eminently adapted for ship building that the United States government set aside large tracts of it for the use of the navy. Live oak is not manufactured into boards or lumber, but if it were so manufactured it would take plain oak inspection, which makes no difference between red oak and white oak. There is no record of live oak being quarter sawed; if it were no conspicuous figure would appear. It is remarkably hard, compact and close-grained wood, difficult to work, but very durable, and takes a high polish, the wood growing harder and darker with age. The live oak (Quercus virens, Ait.) is the only species of oak in America which retains its green leaves until the new foliage of the next season appears, from which, of course, it derives its name. Its habitat is the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, from Norfolk, Va., to Texas. The tree attains a maximum height of fifty to sixty feet with enormous spread of branches, sometimes to more than three times its height.—Woodworkers' Review.

The Toiler and the Exploiter.

Oh, what fools we mortals be
To toil and tax our brain,
For naught but gold and wealth to gain.
Where heaps of finest treasures,
For Pirates' selfish pleasures,
Are hoarded up in bulk at his Domain.
The man who never toils,
Who lives on Crime and Spoils
Has always got some workingmen to plunder.
They are driven till half dead,
While they strive for daily bread,
And where to get their next meal is a wonder.
Still we vote away our life
And we struggle on in strife,
With a boss that is scooping in the dough.
Then we go on a-working
While he keeps on a-shirking;
For that is all we workingmen should know—
Is to toil and earn the money,
While the boss gets wine and honey
With the product of our energy and skill.
They keep grinding us to earth,
And they laugh with glee and mirth,
While they are looking for some emigrant to kill.
They preach tariff to our Craft,
And import Labor to get Graft;
That is what they claim is our protection.
They work them in the mines,
And use them on all lines,
For rebate is their scheme in each connection.
We may some day learn a lesson,
That may be a poor man's blessin'.
I have found a good and fine invention;
But that they want to steal
And they wouldn't buy a wheel,
Only question every feature that I mention.
Some day I will get wise
And will open all your eyes
For Lunaties are always very cute.
They get their prey at last,
While they're peering in a glass;
If you want to get the devil, kill the root.
This is our only chance
Or we lose our shirt and pants,
While fighting to get an honest living.
We will never get to hell,
For there is no room to dwell,
As the others get everything we're giving.
So don't you stop to worry
For all are in a hurry,
To settle up and cash in all their checks.
While they are on the run
We can have our fun
To watch them tumble down and break their necks.

ELMER SCHOONMAKER.
Local Union 478, New York City.

There are so many men who have nothing to say, and insist on saying it.

Always ask for the union label.

Geo. J. Bohnen.

Since the suit was instituted by our organization entitled Bohnen vs. Wille, the City of New York and Herman A. Metz, as comptroller, the object being to apply the eight-hour and prevailing rate of wages law of the State of New York (commonly known as the labor law, being Chapter 506 of the laws of 1906), to the trim and mill work used in the construction of public, State and municipal work, the employers' association, with its famous compulsory arbitration plan, found itself utterly helpless against this mode of procedure, and therefore a "Municipal Builders' Association," incorporated, came into existence. With a committee of the District Council, I obtained an agreement from this body entirely satisfactory to our organization. Most of its members being also members of the "bosses' union," this agreement broke the way for independent agreements of employers' associations connected with the arbitration plan, without the sanction of the master carpenters and so paved the way for the District Council to arrive at an agreement with the "cement league," and the "metal-covered door association." All these agreements provide for union trim and mill work exclusively. This, in turn, did more than all other agencies to defeat the master carpenters in their continuous attempt to force this organization into a non-union trim and mill-work agreement, and thereby establish scab conditions and open shop.

As a further result of this action, we have succeeded in having contracts for trim aggregating nearly one million dollars in value placed with union shops and mills working eight hours and paying the prevailing shop wage of New York City, which is 50 cents per hour. And further, we have organized, as a direct result of this agitation, a number of important mills and shops, among which are the Pinches Co., New Britain, Conn.; J. Morganthaler & Sons, New York City, Hyde-Murphy Co., Ridgway, Pa.; Waters & Osborn, Red Bank, N. J.; J. Marcus Woodworking Co., Williamsbridge, N. Y.; Standard Lumber and Trim Co., Charleston, W. Va.; McConnell Mfg. Co., Hornell, N. Y., and the end is not yet.

The appellate division of the supreme court, as usual when a labor organization is involved, decided against us, saying "That the agreed statement of facts did not bring the contractor, Wille, within the provisions of the law."

That decision was appealed from to the court of appeals, the highest court of the State. This tribunal, which, in a previous decision, had upheld the constitutionality of the law, now "ducked" our points, raised on appeal, by confirming the decision of the lower tribunal without opinion.

The issues involved in this case and the consequences are of the greatest importance to our entire organization. While New York City is not in a position financially to continue this fight at present, it is confidently expected that our General President, in recognition of the serious consequences of the matter, will be able to finance a new case to be brought which cannot be "dodged." An adverse decision on that case would enable us to strive for an amendment of the law.

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Chas. W. Paine.

Since I have been appointed organizer for the states of Louisiana and Mississippi, I spent a few weeks in New Orleans. Conditions in this city were very bad on account of the money panic and business stagnation, and consequent scarcity of work. The local unions here have lost quite a number of their members, mostly those, however, who had recently joined; while most of the old standbys are still firm and looking forward for better times. I feel sure they will soon build themselves up again.

Having been ordered by the General President to proceed to Corinth, Miss., and help our local union in this city on its feet again, on my arrival I found it down and out. I immediately set to work to get the members together again, going from job to job, asking them to meet me at their hall the next night.

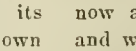
After an earnest appeal to them, when the meeting was held, to remain loyal to the cause and themselves, and after distributing some literature furnished me by the General Office, a number of members, sufficient to hold the charter and willing to stick to the local union, paid up their dues. Upon my advice, the secretary of the local union applied to the General Office for a dispensation for a short period, allowing them to take in new members under reduced initiation fee, and I instructed them to hold open meetings in an effort to organize the entire craft of the locality. I have since learned that their open meetings were successful inasmuch as additional members were gained.

I next went to Jackson, Miss., where I found the local union in fairly good shape considering the hard times our members there and the whole country have gone through.

I then again stopped at New Orleans for a short while to finish up work started previous to my visit to Corinth. From here I went to Pensacola, Fla., and meeting our members at night, I learned that their organization was sorely lacking. I gave them the best of encouragement and advice and as there will be two large jobs in that city in the near future, I am in hopes that this will afford them an opportunity to secure new members and get delinquent ones back into the fold again.

I next visited Mobile, Ala., consulting with our members on the best ways and means to solidify their organization. The open shop prevails in that city, but as most of our men are employed and there seems considerable of work, our members hope to be able to re-establish closed shop conditions in the spring.

At this writing I am again in New Orleans, looking especially after the mill men. With the valuable assistance of the business agent, Brother Frank T. Haas, we are getting in a little better shape, now and then taking in a new member, and when work starts up again I hope to get all the local unions in my sphere of activity in good working order.



C. J. Harding.

My sphere of activity being Winnipeg, Manitoba, I, on December 15, attended the regular meeting of Local Union No. 343 of that city. The attendance was not as large as it should have been. It seems that the industrial crisis this country is passing through has had the effect of abating in a large degree the enthusiasm of our membership. A large number of our men seem to think they have filled their obligation by paying their dues and need not attend the local's meetings. At the meeting here above mentioned, a committee of three was appointed to investigate the cause of non-attendance, to induce delinquent members to pay up their back dues and in their report make such suggestions as will have a tendency to bring about a better state of affairs.

Our civic government has a "Fair Wage" clause inserted in all contracts and all day work for themselves comes under the same clause, which, however, is not always carried out to the letter by the city, as some of the officials have shown a tendency to pay less than the union scale at every opportunity. Such an opportunity apparently presented itself last summer. When the new police station in this city, in the construction of which only union men were employed, was completed and taken over by the city, they found that it would require considerable alterations before it could be occupied. So the city had the work done by the day and engaged eight non-union carpenters to do it. Before long I found out that these men were working five cents per hour below the scale. Approaching them, I asked them to join the U. B. and I would see to it that they got the wages they were entitled to (35 cents per hour), and the same rate for all back time. They would not believe me, thinking I was bluffing them, refused to join the union and even re-

fused to give me an order on the city for their initiation fee to be deducted from their wages if I was able to do as I said. The best offer I could get from them was that they would each plank down $10.00 when I had collected the money. I finally agreed to that, went before the board of control several times and had the matter settled, to the effect that about $1,000 was distributed among these men. But when I demanded that they fulfill their promise and join the union they had all kinds of excuses, all needed the money for some purpose or other, and I could not get a cent from them.

In this case, as in many other instances, I have tried to show that the labor movement is not a selfish movement as our antagonists assert it to be, and even that if our motives were selfish non-union men are bound to be benefited by our work. No one could be more unselfish than I have been in this case, but if any one can show me a piece of utter selfishness as that enacted by these men I would like to hear of it.

In conclusion, I would say that if any brother from across the line is thinking of coming here in search of work, give up the idea and stay away for the present as we have lots of our own men idle and there will be nothing doing until the building season opens up in May or June.

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John Tweed.

Up to the present time conditions in Ontario have been fairly prosperous so far as our trade is concerned. The depression which swept over the country far and near left its impression upon us, the result being a diminution in our membership of more or less degree. Toronto has suffered the most in that respect, being governed by conditions that we could not control, undue immigration of a character detrimental to organized labor being one of the factors we had to contend against. The trade is overrun by men clamoring for work at any price. Hamilton is in a similar position and governed by the same conditions, while Niagara Falls, St. Catherines, Barrie, Berlin, Port Colborne, London, Kingston, Brockville and other places, through the energy of their officers and members, have fairly kept up the strength of their unions and are working faithfully to advance the best interests of their organizations. I have visited them all, encouraging them all I could to keep up the good work and take that individual interest in the work our obligation demands, for without such our labor will be in vain. Work in most of the localities has dropped off this last month as is naturally to be expected at this time of the year, owing to our climatic conditions. But we have every reason to believe that the coming season will be a profitable one by the tone of the papers, which speak very optimistically of the situation and are favorably impressed by the future outlook. Let us hope that such will be the case and each and every one do their utmost to advance the interests of our trade and organization, that the good we are looking for may accrue and our best interests served by being true to our obligation, individually and collectively.

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Carl Young.

As it has been some time since I have had a report in The Carpenter, I will attempt to give a short account of my work done during the last few months. Beginning with and visiting Local Union No. 46 at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., I found them in fairly good shape, and composed of the best carpenters in that locality. The city is fairly well organized, a number of the other trades being in line. While trade was rather slow, still most of our boys were busy, and the general idea is to improve conditions. They having long winters in that part of the country, should receive big wages; they are deserving of more than they are getting.

I next went to the Canadian Soo to see what Local Union No. 1825 was doing, and found them in very poor shape. There was very little work in the city, and most of our members were working out of town. I, however, found a few of them, and we attempted to hold a meeting, but could not get a quorum. This local should receive some attention during the summer months, as it is impossible to do anything there

during the winter season. I next visited Local No. 958, at Marquette, Mich., and must say that it was the most delightful visit I have ever made to a local. I had been led to believe that the people of that locality were only half civilized, but I had not been in the city more than half an hour until I was convinced that I had been misinformed. In all of my life I never met a more social lot of people than I met in the beautiful little city on Lake Superior, and a better bunch of union men cannot be found any place. Harmony prevails all along the line, and the employers are first-class men and deal fairly with the men. The mayor gave us the use of the assembly room in the city hall to hold a mass meeting, and was at the meeting himself, an attentive listener. The meeting was a success in every particular, and no doubt it increased the zeal of the boys. While there, the local desired me to try and organize locals at Negaunee and Ishpeming, and as an inducement for me to try they sent Brother Dorrow with me. We went to Negaunee and secured the opera house, which the owner very kindly donated, and proceeded to canvass the town, and although it was a rainy day, we got a good meeting, fifteen members of the craft attending the meeting. They all signed the application for a charter, which I immediately telegraphed for, and the night I instituted the local we had seven more candidates, making twenty-two in all. It was given No. 873, and is a hustler, for I am informed they now have forty members.

I next went to Ishpeming, but found work rather dull and most of the boys out of town, not leaving enough to effect an organization at that time. I hope to visit this locality again and get a good union in that city.

I then went home to prepare for the convention, having been elected delegate by my local, and was not again in the field until after my return from a trip to the coast and through the South, during which time I visited a good many locals, as each city I visited had one or more locals. Too much praise cannot be given these boys for the royal greeting accorded me. I then returned to my home feeling more than ever that the labor unions are the best of all organizations, and that the carpenters are some of the best in the world. Since my return home I have made visits to a number of locals to encourage them to hold on during the winter in order that they may be in good condition in the spring, and I hope my efforts have not been in vain. Among those visited was Local No. 154, at Kewanee, Ill. This local has been as hard hit as any in our entire brotherhood, and the boys deserve a lot of praise for holding the local together. The principal industry in the city is iron, and when the panic came it hit this little city more than others. Thousands of men were thrown out of employment, and all building operations ceased. Our boys were compelled to go outside for work as there was not enough in town to keep any of them busy. With all of this confronting them, they have stood by their union and are deserving of great success, if the promised prosperity should ever return. I will not speak in detail of some of my work, as my report is already too long, but will say that my visit to both Dixon and Sterling, Ill., was not very pleasing. These locals are in a very poor condition, and it is my intention to help them as soon as I get away from Clinton, where I am at present working, and of which I will speak in my next report. I desire to say, however, that business is very dull in many localities, and our members would do well to keep their dues paid up and be in readiness to greet the prosperous times that have been promised us, and of which, so far, we have seen so little.

Wm. D. Michler.

During the months of October, November and December I have devoted my entire time and energy in the interest of our organizations in the State of Kansas, endeavoring to increase the membership of our various local unions, and causing them to take a greater interest in their own affairs and pave the way for a more concrete movement in general. Wages and hours compare very favorably with those of other states, considering the size of

the various towns and cities throughout the state, and with a little energy and effort on the part of our membership still greater gains could be obtained, and no doubt as the spring season approaches our men will renew their efforts toward organizing our craft in every town in Kansas.

On October 21 I organized the carpenters in Radley, Kan., now Local Union 1844, and on October 25 I organized the carpenters in Corona, Kan., Local Union 569.

On January 5, 1909, I organized the carpenters in Excelsior Springs, Mo., Local Union 1652, with twenty-seven members. Our members have been pretty steadily employed in all the cities I have visited until the present cold and inclement weather set in. Prospects for a continuation of building was never more favorable than at this time. All that is required is good weather conditions to make 1909 a banner year in the building business, which will cause a substantial increase in membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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N. Arcand.

During the months of December and January I visited all the local unions located in the district assigned to me. Most of them consisting of a French-speaking membership, I translated into and explained the amendments to our general constitution in the French language in order that the members might be able to intelligently vote on them. During my stay in each place I called open meetings, preaching the gospel of unionism. In some instances, especially in Magog and Three Rivers, I met with fairly good success, which, however, to a great extent I owe to the presence of and the helping hand accorded me in these places by Mr. A. Verville, the popular labor deputy of the Canadian Parliament and president of the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress.

At a meeting of workers of all trades or callings, held in Three Rivers, five applications for Local Union 1793 were obtained and a local union of bricklayers was organized, which promises to be of great advantage to all other trades.

By order of the G. P., I adjusted a difficulty that had arisen between the Montreal D. C. and L. U. 1127. As both parties were very peacefully inclined and animated with a brotherly spirit, I found this a comparatively easy task.

To the reorganization of this Montreal L. U. No. 1127, composed of millmen, which for some time has been in a stagnant condition, I have also devoted some of my time. In company with Brother Ainey, the secretary of the Montreal D. C., I have visited most all the shops and mills in town and invited the men to open meetings. Unhappily, however, but few of them responded and but three new members were gained. We shall, nevertheless, continue the work, being confident of ultimate success. It is to be hoped that the millmen and craftsmen in general will understand that this is the time for sowing the seed for a rich harvest in the spring after a long year of sterility in the building industry. By each and every one making an individual and special effort and under the guidance of our U. B., we may anticipate a large crop.

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R. Fuelle.

Since my last report for publication I have visited a number of cities in several states. In San Francisco our members tried to put me out of commission with kindness. If the Kaiser had come there I doubt if he would have received a greater welcome. I have not the space here to adequately express my appreciation, and besides I learned a few things about the coast since the time I visited Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., and from all appearances this coming spring our members will see better opportunities than they have had for the past year. I also visited Leavenworth, Kan., and found our members a live set of union men.

December 12 I arrived in St. Louis and attended the twenty-fifth anniversary of Local No. 5, which was one of the most enjoyable functions I have attended for years. I met some of our members I had not seen in many years and some had

grown old and gray, but are still full of fight for our cause. It was nearly church time on Sunday when the last ones departed.

On December 17 I organized a new local in Carthage, Mo., and no doubt will be able to form another in Webb City, only eight miles from Carthage. I also visited Local No. 311, Joplin, Mo., and found a hearty welcome. Non-union men have slim chances in Joplin.

I then called on the District Council of East St. Louis, Ill., and found nearly every job under control of our members, but naturally at this time, with fifteen inches of snow on the ground, work is slack. The Millmen's Local, No. 697, is in better shape than any of them at present, as every mill is organized and working under an agreement. I visited the outside carpenters and attended the quarterly meetings, installed the officers and then took up the matter of consolidation, which was favorably received, and a committee was appointed by three locals to work out a plan of consolidation. No doubt a great deal of good will be accomplished in the near future.

I then spent some time in St. Louis, and on January 12 I attended the meeting of the Carpenters' District Council, when the secretary and business agents, elected by a referendum vote, were installed, and I trust this new system will hold St. Louis as one of the best conditioned cities in our trade.

On January 13 I attended the meeting for the formation of the Building Trades Department in St. Louis, and every trade entitled to representation had its full quota of delegates on hand. Officers were elected and more than one hundred members were present, all determined to get better things than ever. This department promises to become a great factor, if not the greatest and best in the country, in the labor movement.

While in St. Louis I visited Locals Nos. 1596, 47 and 1100 and found the meetings so well attended that all members could not find room inside their halls. This shows the determination of our St. Louis members to be always Johnny on the spot.

Wm. B. Macfarlane.

In compliance with instructions from the General President, I attended a meeting of the Niagara County, N. Y., D. C. and took up the matter relative to a grievance of Local Union No. 322 with that of Local Union No. 1555. A committee of three from the D. C., 322 and 1555, presented evidence covering the entire case. I forwarded my report to the General President shortly after hearing the case.

I then visited Batavia, N. Y., and met with the D. C., matters pertaining to a new wage scale for 1909 being discussed.

Upon instructions of the General President, I went to Youngstown, Ohio, and took up the matter of the Wayne Brewing Company of Erie, Pa., and Local Union No. 171. The grievance of L. U. 171 was that the Consumers' Brewing Company, now the Wayne Brewing Company of Erie, Pa., erected a storage building in Youngstown, Ohio, with non-union carpenters. (A report on this case has been filed with the General President.)

From Youngstown I went to Lansing, Mich., to encourage and advise our members in the work of organization in that city.

I then went to Jackson, Mich., and found that our members have thoroughly established the eight-hour work day and have complete control of their trade. Our members and their employers in that city are working harmoniously together and are getting the best possible results therefrom.

I next went to Grand Rapids, Mich., for the purpose of auditing the books of Local Union No. 335. I found a shortage which, however, would not have occurred had the trustees complied with our laws. We held an open meeting in the hall of No. 335 and every chair was occupied. We had one initiation and several applications were received. I feel satisfied that the old-time members will go with a will and build up their local to its old-time standard. I leave this city for Lansing, Mich., to assist our members in fighting against the non-union shop.

Trade conditions in the building line look bright for the coming season in the

majority of cities that I have visited during the past six weeks. I have visited many local unions en route to this state and advised our members to be careful in making trade demands this spring. However, it is to be hoped that they will reap their full share of what rightfully belongs to them during the year 1909.

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Leonardo Pacheco.

At the beginning of December, 1909, I was in Utuado City, where I succeeded in organizing a local union, which now goes under the number 1090. After staying with the officers and members for a while, advising them as to the work to be performed and instructing them on their rights and duties, I left for Catano, on December 16, as per order of the General President, to investigate conditions in Local Union No. 1114 of that locality, they having appealed to the General Organizer for financial assitance. My findings in this case I communicated to the General President in a special report.

On the 19th of December I visited Juncas on a similar mission, Local Union No. 1696 also having appealed for financial aid. I reported the result of my investigations to the General President at once.

I went to Humacao December 22, where I met with Local Union No. 1833, and went after some delinquent members and induced them to pay up their back dues.

I next visited the City of Caquas, where I was wanted by Local Union No. 1283, their officers lacking in proper business methods and needing my advice. On the 25th of December I reached Yauco, where business of importance required my presence.

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E. Rosendahl.

I believe it about time to get my Waterman into action and let the Brotherhood at large know how the City of Angels, Rats and Sunshine is progressing.

I was sent into this city by our G. P. in July of last year to assist the carpenters here in upbuilding the organization. I am possibly the youngest organizer on the road, and this is my first experience, and I must say that this was certainly a peach of a place for the serving of my apprenticeship as an organizer.

The city was at one time fairly well organized as far as the carpenters were concerned, but through poor management, such as giving the bosses about fifteen minutes notice of a raise in wages, and at the same time demanding a half-holiday on Saturday and the closed shop, and not allowing contractors to finish work contracted for under the old scale, and many other bad moves, the unions here are almost ruined.

There has also existed among the members here an internal strife, which has done more to disrupt our organization than anything else. The D. C. meetings held at that time were so noisy that they would make a meeting of the Holy Rollers look like a Quaker meeting.

When I landed here to take up the work where Brother M. C. Hughes had left off (and I will say now that Brother Hughes did some excellent work here) I hardly knew how to start. I was here for a couple of weeks without letting any one know my mission, during which time I mixed in with all sides and certainly learned the root of all the evil.

I then went to work and called a large mass meeting of all union carpenters of the county, and told them my mission, and asked them to forget the past and get together and assist me all they could.

This meeting was a great success. I announced at that time that we would hold a large class initiation thirty days from that date. Many of the members, who knew that the organization had dwindled down at a rate of about fifty per month, laughed at me, but when, thirty days from that date, we initiated about one hundred candidates, they sat up and took notice. From that day to this we have initiated new members every week, at a rate of from four to twenty, but with all of this it is hard to materially increase the membership as this city is about the worst transient city in the United States; carpenters and other mechanics come and go every day.

During the past six months the times have been exceptionally hard and the greater majority of the carpenters have been out of

work, but notwithstanding this we have increased in membership.

At the present time the carpenters here are working together in harmony and boosting for all they are worth. Many members come here from other cities with union cards in their pockets, and they keep them there and do not deposit them according to the constitution, but work on any kind of a job and at any scale of wages. I believe that a member who will disregard this section of the constitution is so crooked that a corkscrew placed along side of him would look like a straightedge and that he should be severely dealt with.

Carpenters are brought here from all over the world by citizens' alliance ads. They think this is the land of Canaan where they will feed on milk and honey, oranges and grapes and other fruit, and when they find that the best they got is a lemon and that they are broke and ready to float, the next thing they do is to hunt up the business agent or organizer and try to make a hurry-up touch and look for pastures new.

On my trip to the northern part of the State I visited the convention of the State Building Trades Council, the local council being affiliated with that body since about a month ago. Many measures which will do us much good here in Los Angeles were endorsed, and I will say that California is most fortunate to have the State Building Trades Council, and its general president is Brother P. H. McCarthy who was unanimously re-elected among the wildest of enthusiasm.

Several jurisdiction fights between the carpenters and other trades were brought on the floor of the convention and I am pleased to say that the carpenters were victorious in every instance.

Now for a little advice to floating carpenters: If you can manage to exist where you are, if you are only able to feed on snow balls, stay there for you can not even get that here.

We are making strenuous efforts to organize southern California at this time and nearly every city in this part of the State is making good progress. I think when spring comes and work opens up we will be able to organize this part of California and get such conditions for the carpenters as will enable them to properly care for themselves and families, educate their children and sink a few rocks for a colder day.

M. C. Hughes.

During the past three months and up to this date, January 16, I have devoted my time in the interest of our organization in the Kansas City district as per instructions from the G. P., visiting the different locals, the building trades department and other trades, trying to instil new interest in the movement. The best of harmony prevails among the different trades of the building industry of this district and all are affiliated with the B. T. D. with the exception of the bricklayers and stonemasons. Their affiliation is looked for in the near future.

There is an organized body of scabs in this district known as the Independent Order of Carpenters, chartered and incorporated under the State laws of Missouri. The membership of this dual organization is composed of men that have been expelled by the D. C. for violation of law. I would advise all locals throughout our jurisdiction to keep their eyes open for this bunch of scabs, as they will have to seek greener fields for employment, this district getting to warm for them. On January 14 we came in contact with thirty-two of these men working on the St. Marys hospital, the largest job under construction in the district, which will give employment to about that number of men for the next three months. We found this independent bunch scabbing the inside trim, something that our organization has been fighting against for the past twenty-seven years. We took the matter up with the contractor and tried to adjust the matter without pulling the other trades off, but he would not agree to anything, stating that he was satisfied with the men he had and classed them as the best mechanics he had ever had to work for him. Thereupon, the grievance having been brought before the B. T. D. to act, the business agent of that body ordered the other trades off. It then did not take us long to convince the contractor that it was to his interest to get this bunch of scabs off the job. The strike only lasted four hours, our members taking charge of the job the next Monday morning. We have

had the pleasure of running this bunch of scabs off several jobs in this district, therefore beware of them.

The Building Trades Department passed resolutions making it unlawful for any member of any of the affiliated trades to work with the members of this dual organization. With the assistance of the B. T. D. we will be able to put this bunch out of business in a short time. The D. C. is doing some effective work getting ready for the coming season. All indications point to a successful movement in the building crafts, and the best of harmony prevails among the affiliated trades. With this fact in view we look for good results in the future.

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H. R. Kline.

Since my last report for the journal, by order of the G. P., I visited Jackson, Mich., on my way to Lansing, Mich. I found our members wide awake to their interests and a large attendance at the regular meeting held in my presence.

Proceeding on to Lansing I attended the regular meeting of L. U. 791 and consulted with officers and members on the situation in that city. I learned that owing to the evil influence wielded over the business people in Lansing by that well known rank foe of organized labor in Battle Creek, our movement in the former city was greatly harassed and making but slow progress. It is, therefore, gratifying to state that in spite of the adverse circumstances, our membership is determined to bring about a change for the better in the present order of things.

Receiving orders to go to Elkhart, Ind., and assist L. U. 565 in the adjustment of some financial tangle, I attended to this matter and then proceeded to Evansville, Ind., where L. U. 90 had a serious controversy with the National Concrete Construction Company of that city. Having submitted a detailed report to the G. P. on this matter and for other reasons, nothing more need be said here.

Since early in December, 1908, I am conducting a campaign of organization and education in the City of Indianapolis. Three open meetings have been held and I would consider this report incomplete without giving expression of my appreciation of the splendid advise given and assistance rendered me by the general officers, the members of the several committees on tabulation and the members of the G. E. B. at these meetings.

I have good reasons to believe that a sound foundation for a healthy and lasting movement is now established in Indianapolis and that the day is not far distant when, as far as the carpenters are concerned, that city will occupy a place among the ranks of the most thoroughly organized cities.

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S. A. Bye.

When writing my last report for "The Carpenter," I was in La Crosse, Wis., leaving that city for St. Paul, Minn., by order of the G. P. after my special work was completed. The D. C. and L. U. 1868 of the latter city had applied to the G. P. for the assistance of an organizer to make the most out of a dispensation granted them for the months of November and December. On my way to St. Paul, I stopped at Eau Claire and met with L. U. 1074. This L. U. is still holding its own and expecting to make great headway this coming season. I had the pleasure, also, of meeting with the Labor Assembly at Eau Claire and was glad to learn they were carrying out some of my suggestions relative to card system, union label agitation and other measures intended to help build up the organization in Eau Claire to its former flourishing condition.

Arriving in St. Paul, I soon found myself with my hands full, and the first month of the above-mentioned dispensation having already elapsed, I lost no time hunting up the officers of L. U. 1868, and with them arranged for a series of open and special meetings. With the assistance of the B. A. of L. U. 87, and its members, and with the support of the local labor press, "The Minnesota Union," we carried on the campaign as a labor revival to a success that surprised every one of us, only the weather, the mersury having dropped to 26 below zero, gave us a call down. The result was 35 new members that month and a general stirring up. We also unionized several shops in St. Paul and will clean up the remainder later in the spring.

Early in the new year I was ordered by the G. P. to stay in Minneapolis and assist

L U. 1568 (cabinetmakers), which also had been granted a dispensation for January and February. The success in St. Paul had an encouraging effect on the officers and members of this L. U. and the meetings we are advertising and which are held every Friday, are well attended. Judging from the results so far achieved and the interest manifested by the Minneapolis members, they stand a fair show to make good the boast that they will ultimately beat St. Paul.

I am now under orders to pay a short visit to Stillwater, Minn., for the purpose of learning the true condition of our organization there. After a conference with the officers of L. U. 957 I came to the conclusion that an effort to start a revival movement should be delayed until spring, and reported to that effect to the General Office. At that time, undoubtedly, other local unions in this section of the country will also appeal for help to rebuild their organizations and improve conditions. I hope this coming movement will receive the full support of the U. B.

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Samuel Campbell.

Since my appointment late in November, I have found the conditions here the same as presumably exist in many, if not all, the large cities, viz.: plenty of men and very little work to keep them in employment. This condition required great vigilance on our part over the enormous supply of men to keep them from forcing a general reduction in wages, also to encourage and keep in the ranks many of our members who otherwise would have dropped out. I am pleased to say that in this respect we have been as successful as could be expected under the circumstances. Many matters of importance to our organization have been referred to myself and Brother Ryan, such as interviewing firms that were about to be or were awarded large contracts, and in every instance we have used our best efforts in securing the employment of our men thereon. We have been fairly successful in this purpose.

Among other affairs of vital importance to us, and to which we devoted considerable of our time and attention, was the bringing about of the elimination of the dual organization, known as the Associated Carpenters, which has been in existence here since April, 1904, and ever since has been a serious detriment to our advancement. I am in hopes that in this respect we will be able to report good results in the near future.

We have also had considerable trouble with the city government relative to the letting of municipal work. In the past we have had to fight for every inch gained and this movement we are fighting for another inch, trying to force some of the rankest of employers of labor out of the business, and to do so we are introducing an ordinance in city councils for the guidance and governing of these officials, to govern the same. We have had several conferences with the mayor, who assured us that he was in sympathy with us and wished us success. We have also had several conferences with the members of the A. W. W., with a view to having them accept the propositions advanced by the U. B.

As everything in Philadelphia apparently requires great deliberation, so it seems the members of this organization here require considerable time for such. We have attempted to assist the representatives of our organization from Trenton, Camden and other cities on all occasions, as also other trades here, where it was possible to so do. We have been passing through months of siege and warfare in an effort to organize the Building Trades Department here, and it looks as though this will be accomplished before this month of January has expired. When this central body is placed on a proper basis under the guidance of the laws of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., we expect to be in a position to report better results accomplished by us and organized labor in this city. Let us hope!

If we assume that a boycott to injure the sale of a product injures a property right, then we assume that the manufacturer has a property right in the customer; and no man has a property right in a customer or in the laborer who works for him. The sooner we make this clear the sooner shall we get the relief we are asking for. —V. A. Olander.

We have more power than will; and it is often by way of excuse to ourselves that we fancy things are impossible.—Rochefoucauld.

Organization and Legislation in Kansas.

Editor The Carpenter:

The State of Kansas presents a good field for organization for a good many trades. Since the panic broke up work has been improving and the future seems to indicate better prospects. The State Federation of Labor is making good headway and affiliations are growing every day and bids fair to keep the present organizer on the road organizing and looking after the interests of the various unions. Organizer Bramlette will also attend the sessions of the State Legislature during the coming winter as chairman of the legislative committee and present such legislation as will be in the interest of labor. In addition to the work done by the Kansas State Federation of Labor, which is of a splendid character in the field of organization work, there is a law upon the statute books of Kansas creating a State Society of Labor, which law authorizes every bonafide labor organization in the State to elect a delegate to the convention to be held annually at the capitol for the study and dissemination of social and economic subjects and for the promotion of the industrial interests of such organizations. In addition this convention is authorized to elect a president, vice-president, secretary and assistant secretary, which officers shall constitute the Bureau of Labor, the secretary and assistant secretary of which shall be ex officio commissioner and assistant commissioner of labor with full authority to conduct the work of the Bureau of Labor and Factory Inspection. The commissioner is authorized to appoint a deputy factory inspector, a statistical clerk for the office work and a stenographer. It is needless to say that all of these officers are members of organized labor and whose organizations are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. This plan divorces the Bureau of Labor absolutely from partisan politics and enables the labor movement to have full control of the operations of the Bureau of Labor and Factory Inspection.

In addition to the operation of the Bureau of Labor this State Society of Labor maintains a legislative committee of three members at the legislature during the entire session on the basis of a voluntary donation of 10 cents per capita from its affiliated members. During the last five sessions of the legislature thirty labor laws have been enacted through the efforts of this committee, backed up by the State Society of Labor, who had previously indorsed this legislation. Since the organization of the Kansas State Federation of Labor and the provision for the legislative committeemen representing that body, the two legislative committees are instructed by their respective organizations to work in co-operation and harmony in behalf of legislation that has the indorsement of organized labor. Thus these two State movements are operating in a broad field, each having their several lines of work that do not in any way conflict—one operating the Bureau of Labor and Factory Inspection, the other looking after the field of organization and both joining in the work of legislation and both are controlled by organizations that are in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Thus it is important that every organization in Kansas should give its affiliation and support to these State movements that have accomplished so much for labor and are working for better things in the future.

The State Society of Labor is purely a voluntary organization without cost, except the attendance of delegates at the annual convention. For defraying the expenses of the convention the State makes an appropriation of $500, part of which is

applied to defraying the expenses of delegates attending the convention. There are about 520 organizations in the State, including the four great groups of industry, such as the building trades organizations, the mine workers' organizations, the railroad organizations and miscellaneous organizations.

It has been the good fortune of the undersigned to hold the position of secretary and commissioner of the State Society for a number of years, and it is believed that as an agency for the uplift of the laboring masses and the protection of their industrial interests, no other State can boast of the splendid equipment that Kansas now has in its State Federation of Labor, looking after the work of organization and legislation in its State Society of Labor, equipped from the rank and file of organized labor and in the operation of its Bureau of Labor and Factory Inspection Department. The officers of both are co-operating in every way possible to advance the cause of labor. Yours fraternally,

W. L. A. JOHNSON,
General Organizer, A. F. of L.

From Evansville, Ind.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union 90 of Evansville, Ind., is starting the new year on a new basis, entirely different from that which we have worked on for the last three years. A few months ago we sent our delegates to and have become affiliated with the local Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and we have just voted to send representatives to the Central Labor Union of this city.

We have elected T. B. Huber as our business agent, a brother who has been a member of our Local Union and an active worker in the cause for the past ten or twelve years. I believe he will do much to extricate us from the rut that we have allowed our organization to get into.

I am, however, sorry to state that our new business agent had to enter upon the field under very unfavorable circumstances, as in the performance of his duties he will be confronted with a non-union element and unfair contractors, more numerous than we had to contend with in the last ten years. But he will have the assistance of all active workers in the union and we propose to take the advice of the General Office and go after the nonunion men with determination, for we believe we can handle them better in the union than outside of it.

Hitherto it has been the contention of our membership that a man who scabbed once is beyond conversion and no effort should be made to get him into the union. Likewise, we held that it was useless to bring a scab contractor into line and that he should continue to employ scabs. We have come to the conclusion that our attitude in this respect was an illogical one; we have now adopted a different policy and hope by its pursuance to better serve our interests and the cause in general in the future. Fraternally yours,

H. A. HAZEN, R. S. L. U. 90.
Evansville, Ind.

Place Ban on Smoker and Hold Banquet.

Editor The Carpenter:

It may be interesting to the brothers to learn how Local Union 952, Bristol, Conn., came to place the ban on the "smoker," which most of our Local Unions customarily give once a year, and take to the banquet instead.

For several years Local Union 952 has followed that custom and when the smoker was held we had more or less beer, and generally more. On that account a number of our members not only objected to beer being a feature of the program, but they became opposed to giving any smoker at all.

Being desirous of holding some function that would meet with the approval and be more to the liking of all the brothers every year, we voted to eliminate the beer, to have a banquet and invite to it our wives, sisters or sweethearts. Enlisting local talent, we had a fine entertainment, the features of the program consisting of recitations, instrumental and vocal music and an abundance of good things to eat. The banquet proved such a success that we voted to have another this year. The brothers did all they possibly could to

make it a grand occasion; we again had a splendid entertainment, all we could eat and some to take home.

In conclusion, allow me to say to the brothers, if it is customary in your Local Union to hold a smoker, give a banquet a trial, invite your wives, sisters, sweethearts and friends and let your next smoker be a banquet. Fraternally yours,

JAS. B. WHITE, L. U. 952.

Bristol, Conn.

Asiatic Exclusion League.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 9, 1908.

Officers and Members of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—In compliance with instructions, I respectfully wish to call your attention to the enormous amount of work facing the Asiatic Exclusion League, and it is our special desire that our cause be forwarded in every possible manner during the present session of Congress.

There is no hope for the protection of the white man except through absolute Asiatic exclusion by national law. There is no force or influence operating so strongly towards that end as is the Asiatic Exclusion League. The interests of every white person on American soil are involved in the question of Asiatic exclusion.

The character of your organization and the necessity of self-preservation, as well as the inspiration of patriotic sentiments, should impel you to lend the league every assistance that you can. Your representatives should embrace every opportunity to speak on this serious problem, and your journal should publish from time to time such extracts that it can, and by so doing your general influence will be known and felt in favor of the exclusion movement and the perpetuation of the white man's standard of living.

This league desires the advice and counsel of every friend of the white man, hence your assistance is a necessary factor as an aid in the advancement of national exclusion laws.

The most important problem now before our league is how to most quickly and effectively overcome the apathy of the people of the Eastern States, in order that members of Congress from that part of the nation may be urged by their constituencies to support our cause in the halls of national legislation. The only way we may attain our end is for the people of the Pacific Coast to lead the way through solid organization. The head and front of the exclusion movement has been and is the Asiatic Exclusion League. It has been of untold advantage and benefit in the circulation of literature and in the forwarding of legislation.

We therefore respectfully request that you forward the inclosed petitions to your Congressman and Senator (under seal), and further ask that you print one similar in character in your valuable paper, with an explanatory paragraph requesting your subscribers to sign and mail same to their Congressmen. The more individual petitions sent the better, as it will create a healthy public sentiment which will prove to our law makers in Congress the necessity of an exclusion law written upon the statute books.

In behalf of the league I desire to thank you for the past interest that you have shown in this all-important question and trust that you will re-double your efforts until the objects for which this league has been instituted will have been accomplished.

With best wishes for the continued success of your organization, together with the compliments of the season, I have the honor to remain,

Very sincerely and fraternally,

A. E. NOELL, Sec-Treas.

Shall We Help and Protect Our Old Members?

Editor The Carpenter:

I was highly pleased to find among the amendments to our General Constitution a proposition calling for the introduction of an "Old Age Pension," and while the proposition did not cover all that we desire, and though it has been turned down by the referendum vote, the bringing of this matter before our membership was a step in the right direction. The old age

pension is a question of vital importance to all labor organizations and there is no doubt in my mind before many years have gone by some system will have to be devised and adopted, be it by the labor organizations or the government, or both, for the relief of the superannuated. Every fair-minded person that gives the subject any consideration at all must admit that something must be done for our older and indigent citizens.

Bishop Lawrence, a few weeks ago, in an address delivered in Boston, said we would either have to raise the pay of the workers or make provisions for old age pension.

As to our U. B. and its membership, the General Secretary's report to the last convention shows a large number of members in arrears, a state of things which I firmly believe could be circumvented had our membership something to look ahead to, something like the old age pension. They would then, even in times of depression, make a strong effort to keep square on our books. Another point to be taken into consideration is the fact that every state has to take care of a large number of old men on poorfarms and similar institutions at a considerable expense to the state, and if we could show the legislatures that we are providing for our superannuated members it would be deemed good policy by every state to endorse our organization.

Considering the problem, be it from a moral, economic or from a humanitarian point of view, one must come to the conclusion that our old age toilers must be protected and that the refusal to employ a man because he is growing old is a crime. Such a course as the latter is denying the worker the right to live, it deprives him of the necessaries of life, while he should be self-supporting and self-respecting; it reduces him to an object of charity; it lowers the standard of living; it widens the gulf between rich and poor, and debases citizenship.

There is but one common reason why men are debarred from employment at a certain age—we have gone mad with greed. The young man in his prime of life is found more profitable or efficient to the employer; every business must be made as productive as possible, every employer tries to extract the utmost amount of labor from the employe.

So great is the nervous tension under which modern industry works its victims that many are considered old at the age of forty. Gray hair, bent form, inelastic step, proclaims an early breakdown. To hire such a man, from the viewpoint of the employer, does not pay; it is poor business policy.

The old aged worker is driven from the shops, factories and other places of work, because young men, women and children can do three-quarters of a man's work for half his pay and can speed the machines higher and higher, till none but those whose vitality is still fresh can withstand the nerve-racking strain. This is considered good business policy. Profits must be forthcoming, no matter how much the stock has been watered; the cost of production must be reduced, no matter who suffers. "Get the largest possible returns for the smallest possible outlay," is the slogan of the capitalist.

The man at fifty has had his day, someone else has squeezed out the best that was in him; he may yet be able to turn out a good day's work, but it is supposed that his son can do still better, and to hire elderly men when young men, with their eyes bright, their hands strong and minds alert, are begging for employment for less pay would be poor business judgment.

The young man offers greater immunity from accident in the industrial struggle and the old man must give way. The demands of modern industry have become so exacting that a man at fifty declines rapidly unless he has developed the power to direct and prolong his usefulness. No man's physical effectiveness can long endure the tremendous strain under which the workman of today, in all branches of skilled trade, has to labor. A few years of this exorbitant expense of energy and a man has furnished his best, henceforth he holds his place by sufferance and the employer is glad when he is replaced by a younger man. It is hard upon the victim, but it is business, and business has

no room for sentimentality nor is there any morality or justice in business.

For these reasons there can be no permanency in our industrial system nor in our entire social fabric. Yet the fact remains that at fifty the worker generally is still at his best and can certainly earn the wages that are paid him, and more. At that age his aptness to rear a family is most developed, his resources are strained to the highest limit and he should receive every consideration, and public policy demands that he be given ample opportunity to provide for himself and family and be paid equitable wages.

Society owes something better to its superannuated toilers than work on the town farm. The old age problem would not force itself upon us so vehemently were it not for the large army of unemployed. This is another phase of the labor problem awaiting solution. When the time has come where all natural opportunities will be available to labor and we no longer will allow the capitalist class to lock up these opportunities for private profit, then there will be no occasion to discuss the superannuation problem and old age pension nor the problem of the unemployed, for there will be a chance for every worker to earn a decent living for himself and family. Fraternally yours,

JOHN G. COGILL,
L. U. No. 760, Melrose, Mass.

To Organized Labor of Massachusetts.

Editor The Carpenter:

The Executive Council of the Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L., have instructed me to write, asking you to publish the enclosed circular in your journal, and to urge your local unions in our state to affiliate with the Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L.

We are always ready to assist any craft when in trouble.

The Massachusetts State Branch never dictates to any local union or interferes with their rights; we require that all local unions be affiliated with their National or International Organization before they affiliate with our State Branch.

The Massachusetts State Branch is proud of its action in supporting National and International Unions. State branches are of a benefit to your organization and deserve your support.

Hoping you will induce your local unions in this state to affiliate with the Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L., and with our best wishes for your future success, I am,

Fraternally yours,
D. D. DRISCOLL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

To Local and Central Labor Unions:

Your Local and Central Labor Union are invited to affiliate with the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor.

—Cost of Affiliation—

No fee is charged to affiliate. It costs one cent per month for each member in your union. The per capita tax begins the month your body affiliates.

Central Labor Unions pay $1.00 per month, no assessments.

Any union to be represented at the coming state convention to be held at Holyoke, Mass., the second Monday in October, 1909, now organized, must affiliate at least ninety days prior to holding of the convention.

We want all wage-earners to be members of the local union of their respective crafts.

All local unions should be affiliated with their National or International Unions.

Every local union should be affiliated with the Central Labor Union in their respective location, because it is for the benefit of the organization, it is for the protection and advancement of the wage-earner, it affords an opportunity to discuss questions of interest to the crafts twice a month or oftener if necessary. "Where you go in time of trouble, there you should go in time of peace."

All unions organized in this state should be part of our State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, as all wage-earners are benefited by organization.

Twenty-three years ago some of the label trades of this state issued a call for the formation of the Massachusetts State

Branch, A. F. of L.; they wanted more united action of the organized wage-earners of this state; they wanted more and better laws in this state, and then the good work began; considerable has been accomplished since the first meeting. We have assisted in organizing many unions, we have assisted and decidedly advanced the various labels, and the results—higher wages and shorter hours—are being enjoyed by almost every wage-earner throughout the state. We stood by the friends of labor and defeated its enemies.

The State Branch of the A. F. of L. has worked hard for legislation in the interest of labor; our legislative committee appears before all committees at the state house in matters of interest to the wage-earner. Child labor laws were brought about through the work of this organization, and today the child is at school and not in the workshop. Our sanitary conditions that are enforced by law were enacted through the untiring efforts of organized labor in Massachusetts. On the Overtime Bill in textile mills the Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L., has done noble work for this law; they started the work by defeating the men who did not stand by organized labor, and their work was a success. Many of the laws referring to labor enacted in the last twenty-three years originated from our state conventions. Much more could be cited here on legislation brought about through the Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L.

The employers in this state are organized to defeat all legislation that interests organized labor, they keep their agent and attorneys at the state house while the legislature is in session, and pay them large salaries to introduce bills that will destroy the union label and the rights of union labor.

We want organized, labor of Massachusetts to be united; we want their support. If you mean to fight for your rights let all unions unite with the Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L., and justice will be shared by all.

Your union is requested to write the secretary the reason why you are not affiliated, and any suggestion as to what can be done to better the State Branch and what should be done to improve the conditions of your craft.

Hoping we will have your union as a part of the Massachusetts State Branch A. F. of L., in the near future and represented at our next convention, and with the best wishes for the success of your union, I am, Fraternally yours,

D. D. DRISCOLL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

P. O. Box C, Station A, Boston.

From Decatur, Ill.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union No. 742, Decatur, Ill., sends you the subjoined report of our president, read at the expiration of his term, with a request to have it printed in an early issue of our journal, The Carpenter. In this report our retiring president sums up the situation here in this city, which doubtlessly is synonymous with and therefore of interest to other localities.

Fraternally yours,
H. A. WAGNER,
Financial Secretary L. U. 742.

Decatur, Ill., January 5, 1909.

To the Officers and Members of Local Union No. 742, U. B. C. and J.—Greeting:

I take this opportunity in presenting my final report as your president:

The year 1908, now passed and standing as a memory only, has been a very remarkable one in various ways. In times past it had been the almost invariable rule in industrial depressions that organized labor was severely crippled and in many cases entirely disrupted, and always requiring a long period of diligent re-organization to bring them back to their original strength and prestige.

While it is true that a number of men have relinquished their membership in the various labor unions throughout the country, the significant fact remains that a vast majority of the skilled mechanics, representing the cream of the labor movement, still hold paid-up cards in their respective unions.

The Brotherhood at large lost approx-

imately 30,000 members during the financial depression from which we are just now emerging. When we remember this fact it is not hard to see that our local here has held her own. Some of the members we lost are a good riddance and should never be re-admitted to membership. On the other hand, a few of our delinquent brothers were so placed that they had to go to work for unfair contractors in order to keep their families from being in absolute want. To these brothers leniency should be shown when they again apply for membership.

And another year's end finds us still facing the same old problem of completely organizing the carpenters of our city. This work must be done by our individual efforts. An organization, like a chain, is only as strong as its weakest component parts. Then the result follows that the usefulness and aggressiveness of our union is dependent entirely on the loyalty shown and energy exerted by the individuals composing the whole.

We must bear in mind the fact that just so long as we are thrown into a competitive field with the men who follow our craft for a livelihood, just so long must we compete with them for hours and wages.

Thus the logic clearly presents itself to a man of ordinary intelligence, that in order to establish and maintain a certain scale of wages and stipulate a certain number of hours to constitute a day's work, we must of necessity be in position to control the men who do this work.

It is folly to beg the contractors to employ our members, but we must use our best efforts to bring into the fold the men who actually perform the work.

When I took the oath of office as your president, one year ago, I promised I would preserve order in the meetings and enforce the constitution and by-laws as I understood them. As to how well I have kept my promise you must judge for yourselves.

The new officers about to be installed were fairly chosen by the required majority, and it is now the duty of every member to extend to these officers the cooperation and loyal support to which they are entitled.

Let us all get together now, and bearing in mind that a "Strong pull, a long pull and a pull all together" will accomplish the objects for which we are organized.

Again thanking the membership for courtesies extended me during my tenure of office, I am,

Fraternally,
ARTHUR KINKADE,
Pres. Local No. 742.

Our Old and New General Office.

Editor The Carpenter:

Stopping one day in December last at Marshall, Ill., across the state border from Terre Haute, Ind., less than two hours' ride from Indianapolis, I took advantage of the proximity by paying a visit to your city, so I might obtain information and prepare to answer the many inquiries of officers and members of Local Unions I meet with as to the progress our new General Office building is making.

Arriving in Indianapolis on a Saturday afternoon, which at our General Office is observed as a half holiday, I was determined to be on hand early Monday morning. Entering the office a few minutes after 8 a. m., that day, I found the general officers and every employe seated at his desk or table. The General President, who with his two stenographers occupies two rooms, was busy dictating his replies to communications from local unions, organizers, etc. The General Secretary I found sitting at a large table with a huge pile of letters before him, reading the contents, seemingly holding two letters in his hands at a time, then gathering both hands full and passing them to the clerks in the adjoining room or to other departments, one of these being the card-filing room, where about a dozen clerks were busily engaged. Across the hall I came into the income and supply department, where three more clerks or bookkeepers were engaged. Next to that, in the main hall, is the General Treasurer's room, where that officer and his clerk were hard at work. The G. E. B. room was at that time occupied by the committee of five brought to the G. O. to tabulate the

referendum vote on the constitutional amendments. Every one in the office I found on the move, attending to the work assigned to their respective departments.

I was only a short time in the office when a request came in from the new building to send some one of the general officers over to settle a jurisdiction dispute between an independent laborer's union and one affiliated with their national organization, as members of each union were working on the building and each one claimed jurisdiction over the work. Brother Duffy had an understanding with the G. P. and G. T. and then went over to the building and got the independent union to join the national laborers' organization, which is affiliated with the A. F. of L., the latter thereby obtaining jurisdiction over all laborers and hod carriers' work. This settled the trouble. Brother Duffy then made a tour of inspection through the building, and as I had followed him I had ample opportunity to question him on all dimensions and details. Brother Schardt, the chairman of the G. E. B., is the inspector of all materials and sees that all material bears the union label, at least as far as such can be secured with the label attached.

I have been over the building ground, viewed the location; I have been all over the floors, in the basement and garret, in the nooks and safe vault. I have viewed the principal outside elevators, and these are my findings:

Our new General Office, or rather our own headquarters building, still under course of construction, is located in a beautiful and central part of the City of Indianapolis. It is well laid out and well built, with ample floor space to transact the business of our great organization, which will answer the purpose even when our total membership has reached the 500,000 mark. There is room and floor space to rent to other national unions and the site and building is not only worth the $70,000 we have invested; its value may fairly be estimated at $100,000, and any of our members who see our new headquarters, that we all own and have an equal share in, would not take $150,000 for it when completed. But to complete it, I believe, it will take a little more than $70,000, for few of us have seen a large building erected without requiring some changes or extras added, and if eventual alterations are made while the building is under way it saves trouble and expense afterwards.

Fraternally yours,
D. J. FARLEY,
L. U. 807, Toluca, Ill.

Brother T. M. Guerin in the Pulpit.

Editor The Carpenter:

The Congregational Men's Union of our town, Great Barrington, Mass., has agreed to take charge of the Sunday afternoon service at their church once a month during the winter and to engage speakers for the occasion to address the audience on important issues of the day.

Being also a member of the above union, at my suggestion Brother T. M. Guerin, the first vice-president of our U. B., was invited for last Sunday, January 10. He came and gave us a very good and interesting talk. Quoting from our local paper, "The Berkshire Courier," of January 14, Brother Guerin began his address by remarking that he could not be otherwise than an advocate of labor unions, because they tend to the betterment of the laborer's condition. Born, he said, of poor but honest wage-workers, he himself had become such a worker at the age of 12 years. Many write and talk upon the labor question, but few really know it. To understand it one must know the conditions of the past. To anticipate the future one must know the conditions of today. Brother Guerin traced in brief outline the history of labor conditions for several centuries. Because of an effort for a higher wage which was being then made, a law was passed in England in 1349 compelling laborers to work for the same wages that had prevailed for the two previous years. The penalty for refusing to thus work was imprisonment. A law was also passed providing that any employer who paid more than the stipulated wage should be fined a sum double the amount of the excess he had paid. No employer, however, became guilty. Back in the eleventh century cruel legal measures were resorted to, but, as time continued, even harsher conditions prevailed. In the fifteenth century the conditions of the working man became such that there was a general refusal to labor at

all, the compensation being so small that starvation without work was preferable to starvation with work. This attitude of the working man resulted in a law giving the justice of the peace power to arrest and compel the lashing until blood flowed of men who refused to work. Five years later, this measure not having subdued the working men, provision was made for the slitting of the ears of men who refused to work and to execute them if they still persisted in refusing. Some of the old conditions were horrible. Men found idle were to be fed with only water and crumbs and were branded with hot irons. The parents of a child between 5 and 21 years of age were compelled to put it to work. If it ran away an iron collar was put on its neck and it was made a slave for life. About forty laws, the speaker said, had been passed in the early centuries to prevent the organization of labor.

Brother Guerin paid tribute to the sacrifice and heroism of the men who rebelled against conditions to an extent that finally brought betterment. It was not until 1825, however, that there began to be a marked advance in the conditions of the working people. Labor organizations have had their growth rapidly since then. The benefits have been many.

The unions, the speaker frankly admitted, make mistakes and have in them bad men, but other organizations make mistakes and also have in them such men. As a rule, though, the control of the organizations has been in the hands of men of wisdom and courage—high-minded men who have kept untarnished the reputation of the unions. Unions generally, he said, have been champions of education; they have established newspapers and magazines; have paid millions of dollars in benefits to their members, have abolished sweat shops, have stood largely alone in fighting child labor and have stood for good order, knowing these things to be essential to the stable and permanent advancement of their cause. It is easy for college professors and members of the aristocracy, the speaker said, to criticize the manual laborer, but until he has the opportunity of the more favored ones he should not be condemned for the minor mistakes he may make. Union men, he said, have been condemned for refusing to work with non-union men. Union men know that in assuming this attitude they are right, since those who are not for them are against them. Hence it is legitimate to resort to every lawful method to bring non-union laborers into their union ranks.

The solution of the labor problem is not, Brother Guerin said in closing, so much a question of better system as of better men —of character. The problem, in fact, is nine-tenths moral and Christian. Our country is not dependent upon its great crops, large commerce and stupendous industrial progress, or general material prosperity, but upon the betterment of and increase in the intelligence of the laboring people. The unions make, Brother Guerin said, for such betterment. In illustration he drew word pictures of two towns, one a labor union town, the other a non-union town. The former is prosperous. It has its eight-hour day, its happy homes, its well-fed and well-clothed children, and its elevating social life. In the other town each man stands alone to pluck and cut down his fellows; has a long workday, a miserable wage and his children are neither in school nor on the playground, but toiling their tender lives away in the mills and factories; there are hovels instead of homes and general moral degradation. Brother Guerin urged his hearers to study the labor question sympathetically and fairly.

Rev. Mr. Maurer, at the close of Brother Guerin's address, said the speaker had touched the kernel of the problem in declaring it an ethical one and in saying that the solution lies not in the system but in the hearts of men. He thanked the speaker for his fair and earnest treatment of the question.

Two months from now we will endeavor to get a speaker from the Employers' Association, so each side of the question may be fairly represented. I think it a step in advance when a Congregational minister will invite an Irishman and Roman Catholic to his pulpit and allow the speaker, Brother Guerin, to occupy it as he did last Sunday afternoon, with Mr. Maurer, the president of our Men's Union, and myself.

Yours fraternally,
C. H. BELL,
F. S. L. U. 1045.

Great Barrington, Mass.

Alliance, Ohio—On Tuesday evening, January 5, Local Union 1023 of this city met in regular session for the transaction of important business, especially the installation of their newly-elected officers. The ceremonies over, Brother J. N. Moore of the Typographical Union delivered a very interesting and encouraging address on the lines of unionism, its objects, aims and the benefits to be derived from organization. He particularly dwelt on the fraternal spirit prevailing between Local Union 1023, C. and J., and his own Local Union, as well as all unions affiliated with the local central body. His remarks were most enthusiastically received, and when the applause had subsided, the members and guests were invited to the dining room, where all sat down to a sumptuous repast consisting of oysters in any style, pickles, kraut, cheese, crackers and coffee. After all had partaken of the good things to their hearts' content, they repaired to the assembly room, where A1 union-made cigars were passed around and an hour spent in a social smoke and conversation, interspersed with stories and jokes. When the hour of 10:30 had arrived the reception committee was tendered a unanimous vote of thanks and the brothers went home declaring this had been the most pleasant and enjoyable evening spent since the organizing of the Local Union.

✣ ✣ ✣

Morristown, N. J.—This is a good place for carpenters to stay away from at this time. There is no opening, either for resident brothers or for newcomers. Trade is very dull and almost our entire membership is idle. Traveling brothers contemplating a visit here should think twice before starting.

✣ ✣ ✣

Nowata, Okla.—In view of our wage movement, to take effect soon, we would earnestly request all brother carpenters to steer clear of this place until we can notify them through this journal that the questions at issue have been satisfactorily settled. Traveling brothers are also warned not to pay attention to inducements held out by land agents who offer lots for sale, guaranteeing steady work to the purchaser. Men from various States have fallen victims to these agents and bought lots, but were offered employment for wages below our scale.

✣ ✣ ✣

Edwardsville, Ill.—Traveling brothers would oblige us greatly by avoiding this city until the building season opens up. Trade is very dull here, work is very scarce and any newcomer in search of employment will surely meet with disappointment. Keep away until further notice.

✣ ✣ ✣

Fort Worth, Tex.—If one would place credence in newspaper talk, a good many packing houses, interurban car lines and fine depots are being built in this city. But it is all a "fake;" no such operations are going on here. The fact is, that business generally, and the building industry especially, is greatly depressed, and as a result most of our home mechanics are idle, and there are two men for every one man's job. Migrating carpenters are earnestly advised to remain away from this city for the present.

✣ ✣ ✣

Bartlesville, Okla.—Trade conditions have improved in this section of the country and prospects for the coming season are good. The building industry in the entire State is reviving, but the smaller towns are sorely lacking in organization. In these places the members do as yet not realize the benefits to be derived from organization, and therefore do not attend their meetings as they should do, work under all kinds of conditions, have no working rules for the maintenance of fair condi-

tions, and also the open shop system prevails in some of these localities. There is a larger field for an organizer here in this State, and we need one badly.

✣ ✣ ✣

Springfield, Mo.—As a result of reports being spread broadcast for some time by real estate agents stating that the New 'Frisco shops were going to start up and about five hundred carpenters would find employment, we are overrun with carpenters from outside districts and many of our home men are idle. These newspaper reports are but a real estate boom, while trade here is as dull as it is elsewhere, and from present indications we do not anticipate any improvement for months to come. Transient carpenters are earnestly warned to pay no heed to notices stating that carpenters are wanted in Springfield, Mo. Give this city a wide berth until further notice.

✣ ✣ ✣

Anderson, Ind.—All brother carpenters are hereby warned to keep away from this city at this time. There is nothing doing, trade is almost at a standstill, and most all of our members are idle.

✣ ✣ ✣

Clarksburg, W. Va.—We are fairly overrun with carpenters from districts where strikes are in progress, and as trade here is as dull as anywhere else and our own interests seriously placed in jeopardy by this unusual influx of idle men, we would appeal to all sister Local Unions to advise their members to remain away from this city until further notice.

✣ ✣ ✣

Worcester, Mass.—Carpenters and mechanics of all trades are again warned to remain away from this city and vicinity; there is scarcely any job to be had in any trade, while there are hosts of applicants and many of our own members are walking the streets.

✣ ✣ ✣

Binghamton, N. Y.—For some months past business in the building line has been very dull in this city, and many of our members have been compelled to take other work not pertaining to the trade in order to earn a living. Others have dropped out, leaving our union in bad condition. To aggravate the situation, the Chamber of Commerce is in league with the non-union contractors in an effort to make all possible inroads upon us. Therefore we would request all migrating brother carpenters to refrain from coming to this city and vicinity until further notice.

✣ ✣ ✣

Fox River, Ill., District—The Local Unions comprising this district are in good condition and our D. C. is in splendid working order. Prospects are bright for plenty of work this coming season.

✣ ✣ ✣

Meadville, Pa.—Brother carpenters everywhere are requested to give this city a wide berth until further notice. Work is very scarce and many of our home brothers are idle. We hope migrating brothers will comply with our request and keep away until trade has picked up again.

✣ ✣ ✣

Ossining, N. Y.—All carpenters are urgently requested to avoid this city while searching for employment. Trade is very dull in this vicinity and a goodly number of our mechanics are out of work, with but little prospect for the coming spring and summer.

✣ ✣ ✣

Cheyenne, Wyo.—We are loaded to the muzzle with men, many of them being idle owing to depressed business conditions. There is an unprecedented scarcity of work not recovered from our trouble lastspring, to avoid this city at this time and the next few months.

✣ ✣ ✣

Newark, N. J.—It is imperatively necessary for traveling carpenters to avoid this city until further notice, as we have as yet not recovered from our trouble last spring, and building operations have as yet not begun. Brother carpenters will please help us to get on our feet again by staying away.

✣ ✣ ✣

Information Wanted.

Karl Schuhmann, or Schoenemann, working as a cabinetmaker or carpenter, 49 years of age, a native of Parchim, Mecklenburg, Germany, who, in 1903, came to

this country and after his arrival here was supposed to have joined L. U. 513, New York City, but later left town, is anxiously sought for by his son in Germany. Anyone who can locate him or knows of his present address will please communicate with H. SCHOENEMANN, Pfaffenhaus No. 3, Parchim, Mecklenburg, Germany, or with the General Office.

John Viertel is inquired for by his brother. When last heard from he was in Los Angeles, Cal., where he was a member of the union. He is 39 years of age, 6 feet 1 inch in height, has light hair and a scar on one of his thumbs. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will confer a great favor upon the undersigned by communicating with him. Address

LOUIS VIERTEL,
214 Caspian Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

A Friend.

"Call not that man wretched, who, whatever ills he suffers, has a friend."

Along the rough highway of life
Where joy and wretchedness
Make up each checkered human lot
We are not comfortless;
Amid the perils and the gloom
And troubles without end,
True happiness will light our way
If we have found a friend.

When enemies, with cruel art,
Would filch away our joy
And envy with malicious spite
Would sweet content destroy,
We still are blest if we but have
One champion to defend—
One heart to make our cause his own,
A tried and trusted friend.

No matter what the ills we bear—
Afflictions without cure,
A tender, loving sympathy
Will help us to endure;
'Twill lift the darkened clouds of grief
And joy and courage lend—
We cannot hopeless be for long
If cheered by one true friend.

With friendship true, though woes assail
And all the world goes wrong,
Hope traces on the face a smile
And in the heart a song;
And to the giver of all good
Our grateful thanks ascend,
For this all-compensating gift,
A good and faithful friend.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Getting a Reputation.

I served my time, the years were four,
And I was 'prentice boy no more;
And better than a legacy
Were words of wisdom given me.

The boss (some years now dead and gone)
Called me aside and said, "My son,
You've much to learn, although you're free,
For you'll not always stay with me."

Then with a twinkle in his eye
He said, and said it with a sigh,
"The best mechanics like their grog—
The greater skill, the more the hog.

"I've noticed men of family,
Sober as sober men could be;
Week in and out they had no show,
When work was dull they had to go.

"Not so with Tattered Tom and Tim
And Whisky Joe and Red-Nosed Jim,
Their absence gave the boss a pain
Till welcomed in the shop again.
"Don't drink, is my advice to you;
But make the people think you do.
'Tis reputation, boy, you need!
Without it you will go to seed."

Years passed, we parted with regret;
But my old boss—I hear him yet.
I thought of him when I moved here,
In the dullest time of the dullest year.

With wife, besides a child or two,
It's hustle for some work to do.
They said I'd better stayed away—
I struck a job that very day.

A glass of Wilson's very best,
And Schlitz's beer did all the rest.
I walked down to the nearest shop
And in the office I did flop.

"Where is that job you've got for me?"
The boss moved back two feet or three.
"Where can I put my tools and clothes?"
Each question caught him on his nose.

"I've laid off lots of men," said he,
"And those I keep are on a spree,
But you don't look as tough as they,
So bring your tools and start today."

The years then quickly passed away,
And I had work 'most every day.
In seasons dull, the rule held true
For sober men—no work to do.

My reputation stood me well,
There's little left for me to tell.
When work got dull it made me think,
'Tis then I took another drink.

With this one drink I'd win the day,
The boss would gently to me say:
"Now, don't go off and leave me stick,"
And still I stay—you see the trick?

FORREST REICHARD.
Local No. 239, Easton, Pa.

Lights for Learners.

(By John Upton.)

We must be continually learning more about our work or else we will go backward instead of forward.

Some of us missed the course in college. Some failed to secure and retain all that the common schools had to offer. Even those of us who have learned rules from books are quite apt to forget.

So, with a view of helping a number of our readers, I will endeavor to present a few facts and to combine theory with practice.

We all know what a straight line is, even if we have forgotten the definition, and while we generally use a chalk line, or some such line, to secure a straight line by which to work, we may not be familiar with some of its uses.

Supposing we are testing a number of posts or piers to get their tops all on the same level. One way would be to use a straight edge and a level. A better way would be to stretch a line, being sure the two ends are at the same height and that is tight enough so as not to sag.

In case we wish to level between two points, say 100 feet apart, we could do so by the use of the level and straight edge, but could perhaps secure more accurate results by using a line.

To do this put up a straight edge near the middle of the line, tacking it to two

of the uprights. After the line is stretched you can measure up from the ends of the straight edge. Of course, the straight edge must be level.

The advantage of using the line is, that as the level is used but once, there is less chance of error than where it is applied several times.

After the straight line the most common geometrical term is the right angle, or square corner.

When one side of this is horizontal and the other one plumb, the lines can be determined by the level; but for the corner, formed by the sills of a building, we generally use the rule of 6, 8, 10 feet.

A little explanation of this rule may help us in its application both here and elsewhere, for the same rule applies to getting the length of rafters and braces.

A right-angled triangle is a figure having three sides and one square corner.

The rule is, the square of the long side is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.

So we have—

6x6 equals 36.

8x8 equals 64.

36 plus 64 equals 100.

10x10 equals 100.

In other words, measure 6 feet from the corner on one side and 8 feet on the other, then the distance across the corner between these two points will be 10 feet, if the corner is square.

These are the figures most generally used because of the general use of the ten-foot pole, but if one uses a tape or steel for measuring he can use large figures. Some are—

12—12—17 or 16.97.

12—16—20.

9—12—15.

8—15—17.

14—17—22 or 22.01.

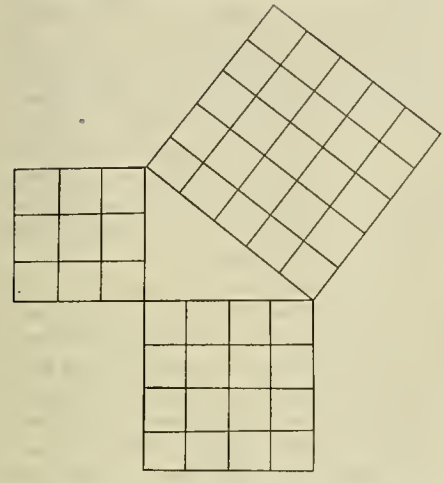
15—20—25.

As this rule of the right-angled triangle is so generally useful, I will give a graphic representation of it.

By this you will see that the 9 squares in the one and the 16 in the larger one are equal to the 25 in the largest one, or by dividing each one into four parts we may use four times these figures.

To find the length of a rafter by this

rule simply multiply the rise and run each by itself and extract the square root of



their sum. But, some one objects, I do not understand square root, so I will say, square root is simply long division when the divisor and quotient are equal and both unknown, being built up as the work proceeds.

The Steel Square.

(By James Barry.)

(The use of the steel square in reducing ratios of inclination to bevel angles.)

The inclination of a certain rafter is expressed by the ratio 6 (rise) to 18 (run) = 3 to 9. How shall the angles 1 and 2 be laid off with the steel square?

Let x y represent an elevation of one side of a piece of timber which is to be cut for a rafter a c. Apply the steel square to face of stick so that its (timber) edge crosses square at 3 inches from q on one arm and (see below) 9 inches from q on other.

Then arms of square make the angle 1 at o and angle 2 at p; m q is base of a triangle similar to a b c, whose base is a b, for the angle at q is a right angle, q n to q m being as 3 is to 9.

Triangle p q o being similar to m q n, hence angles at o and p must be equal to those at c and a.

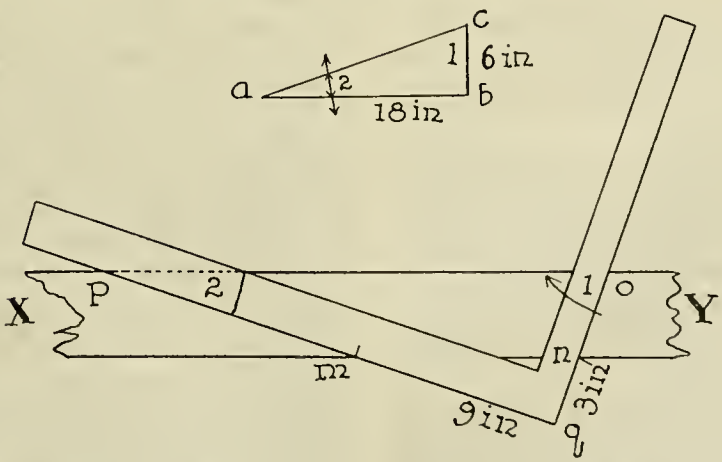
P. S. Meaning timber's edge crosses square at 3 and 9.

New Tools, New Material and New Appliances.

(By John Upton.)

Of course, we all wish to be up to date, not only in our methods of work, but in the tools and appliances which we use.

It would take some time each month to study up on the various new improvements which are put on the market, some of which are but very short-lived. All really good, useful ones receive a fair share of patronage and become firmly established on the market. It is only fair to presume that the short-lived inventions are not worthy of a longer existence.



While there may be comparatively worthless articles put on the market, there are also many valuable improvements being

made all the time. It is well to take note of these, lest we become a back number ourselves.

"The world does move," and since we must either move and advance with it or be left behind in the game, it behooves us to keep moving.

You ask what is the proper way to keep informed on these new things. First, take the papers and read them, beginning at the first page and including even the advertisements. The ads frequently contain many useful facts and hints.

And after you have read a page, the next step will suggest itself. Use some stamps. Write for the catalogues and descriptive matter of the things which interest you.

I have before me a paper in which I find offers of a book which is sent to all who ask for it. It is worth many times the cost of the stamps required to get it. There are many other books which can be had in the same manner. There are some especially interesting on concrete work. You should keep posted on the new industry of concrete.

Some manufacturers of cement send out useful and instructive books to those who ask for them. These books are well worth many times the cost of the stamps needed to get them.

One firm offers a book on the care of saws. Still another will send a book on the treatment of furniture, floors and woodwork.

At the risk of being thought to take a position on either side in the battle between the lumber dealers and the catalogue houses, I shall urge you to send for one or more of the catalogues offered by the various firms in this business.

One reason why we should get posted on concrete construction is that the rapidly lessening supply of lumber and its increased cost will soon make it necessary for the up-to-date builder to know something of the use of this material as a substitute for wood. The experimental stage in concrete construction is past and we have already arrived at the practical stage.

Another point where the carpenter may well take a look at something out of his regular line is in the matter of steel ceiling and side walls, also metal shingles and siding. All these are being used more each year, and we may as well get a share of the work of applying them; and do not fail to get some of the up-to-date facts and figures regarding some of the better classes of composition, rubber or asphalt surface roofing as a substitute for shingles.

Now that nearly all new houses of any importance are equipped with some system of heating and perhaps also with some system of water supply, it might be well for some of us, both workmen and contractors, to know something about these things, even if we do not care to do any of the actual work of installing them.

As to the new tools and appliances, you will find them mentioned in the trade papers. Spend a little time and money and learn about them. If the paper you are now taking does not cover all the field in which you are interested, do not drop it and take another, but rather continue taking this and take another one to supplement it. Two are better than one, and three are still better. If I should write out a list of those which I am taking, you would wonder where I find time to read them all, and yet I receive some benefit from every one.

Simple Method of Obtaining Lengths of Timbers and Bevels of Hips and Rafters.

(By a Member of L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.)

First set up the elevation of pitch as shown in Fig. 1 and in the plan in Fig. 2. To obtain the length of the hip set up C E at right angles to B C, and making C E equal to the height C' D, join B E, which gives the length required. The bevels for application to the sides of the hips are shown at 1 and 2. The bevel for the edge is shown at 3. This bevel is obtained as follows: Produce the ridge line as shown by C F, making it any length, project F G H at right angles to B C, and H K at right angles to B E, make H K equal to F G. Join E K, which gives the bevel shown at 3. Take any point L in the plan of the hip and draw L N at right angles to B E, then from L draw L M at right angles to B C; then with L as center and N as radius, draw the arc N O, join M O, then the bevel shown at 4 is for the backing of the hip.

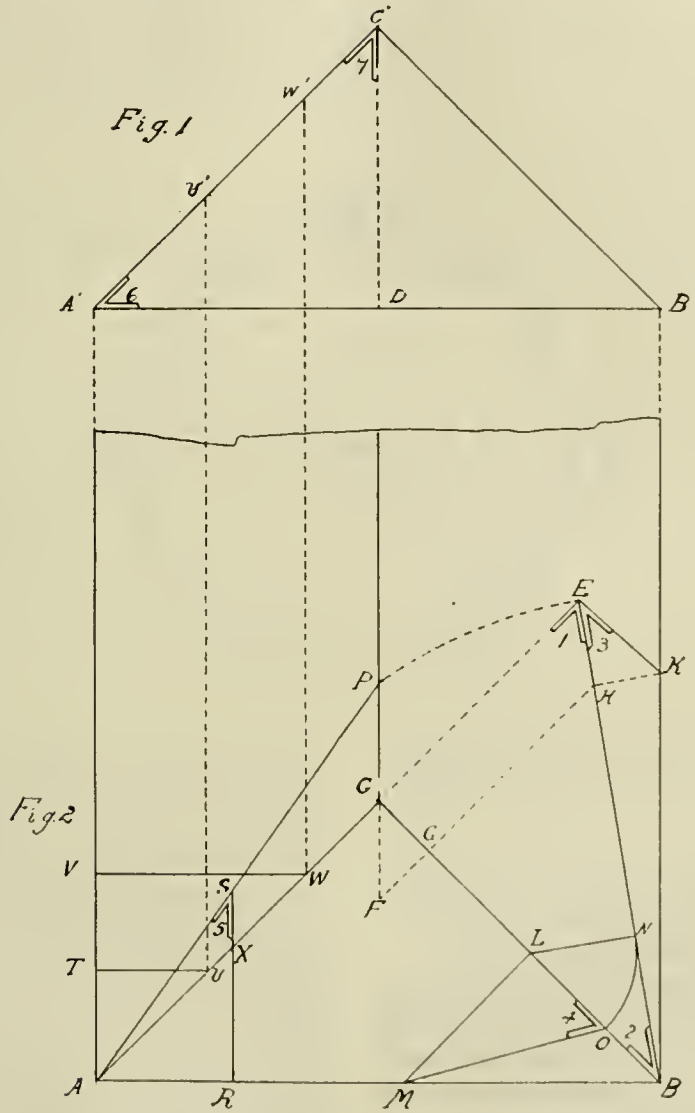
The bevel for the top edge of the jack rafters is shown at 5; to get this bevel

use B as center and E as radius and cut the ridge line at P; join A P and draw R S at right angles to A B. If R X is the plan of the jack rafter R S will be its true length. Another method of obtaining the length of these rafters is also shown. Let T V and V W be the plans of the two rafters; project V V' and W W' as shown, then A' V' gives the length of the rafter shown in plan T V, and A' W' that of V W. The bevels to apply to the side of rafters are shown at 6 and 7.

How to Find the Sixth and Seventh Parts of a Circle.

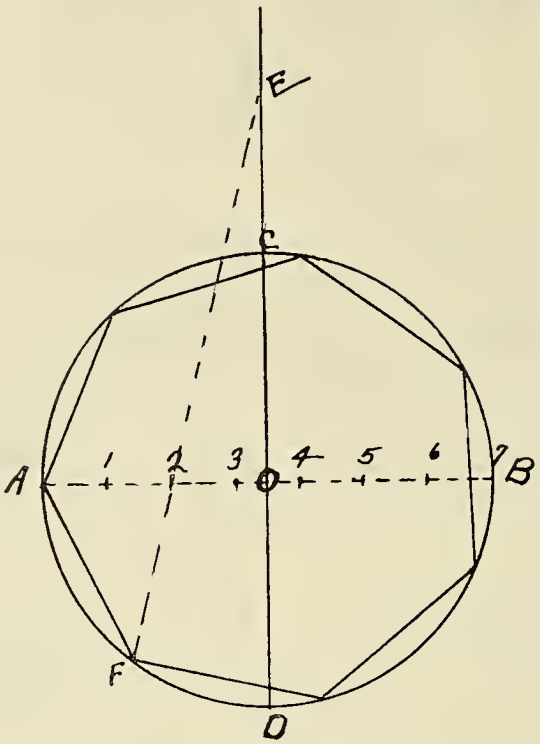
(By J. F. Wien.)

Draw a circle of any circumference and draw diameters as per A B in sketch on next page. Make C D perpendicular to A B; prolong C D and make C F equal to three-fourths of the radius C O. Now divide the diameter A B into as many parts as you wish your polygon to have sides—in this case seven; then draw a line from E to the



second division of the diameter until it cuts the circumference in F. A F will then be one side of the required polygon.

This, I believe, is an improvement over Brother Leroy Shaw's method, as it will work with a circle of any number of sides, and there is only one method to remember instead of one for each kind of a polygon.



Hints on the Care of Saws.

(Copyright, 1908, by Taintor Manufacturing Company, New York.)

[Continued from January number]

Defects in Tools for Setting.

A great many tools are on the market for setting saws, some of them only bend the teeth and do not "set" them, that is, force the metal to the support of the tooth in its new position.

Others are liable to slip on the tooth after the pressure is applied, so there is no certainty in the distance from the point that the tooth will be bent, and consequently the teeth will not stand in line.

Others have gauges that are liable to slip; still others set the thick end of the saw (where there is a difference in thickness) more than the thin end, thus increasing the amount of set by double the difference of thickness.

Probably the greatest fault of most of these tools is that they injure the side of the tooth by cutting a fine groove or crease, where it is bent. As a result the tooth is weakened and may break at the next setting or, what is more likely to occur, when the tooth is filed, the point comes off and many a workman blames his saw manufacturer for what is really due to the fault of a saw set which is improperly constructed.

Another fault of saw sets is that the blow or pressure, as the case may be, is applied first at the point of the tooth. This being the weakest part, it first curls it, then straightens it, and sometimes breaks it. A tool producing any of these results should not be used.

Care.

In filing great care is necessary. In case

one's eyes are not strong enough to see the points of the teeth clearly, glasses should be used while filing.

Carefully choose your files. They should be straight and evenly cut and straight in the handle. If too large they obstruct the view of the points of the teeth.

When filing keep the teeth of the saw regular in size. The tendency is to make the ones on the farther side on the first filing too large, the bevel misleading the eye.

Filing.

After the saw has been jointed and set, adjust it in the clamp for filing. Place it as low in the clamp as the position chosen for the file will permit. The point of the saw should be to the left. This position gives to most persons the best view of the teeth while finishing after the saw has been turned. If, however, experience teaches that the teeth to be finished can be seen better from the other side, file to the right of the clamp first.

The clamp should then be placed in the best light obtainable and at the height that will give the operator the best view of the teeth. This will vary with different persons. A little below the armpits is found to be right by a good many filers.

Hold the file firmly with the point somewhat elevated at the pitch and bevel decided on.

The filing should be done with the point of the file traveling in the direction of the point of the saw cutting the edges of both teeth. This gives the correct form to the teeth and steadies the file, which should be lifted slightly on the return stroke.

The reason for filing towards the point of the saw is that the file moves in the direction of the setting and of the cutting edge of the teeth, and there will thus be less vibration. If on the contrary the filing is done toward the heel of the saw the file is cutting against the setting and against the cutting edge of the tool, and the vibration will be sufficient to take the points off the teeth and the cutting edge will be rounded as well as full of fine notches made by the teeth of the file.

If those who advocate filing in the opposite direction (that is toward the heel of the saw) will use a magnifying glass in comparing teeth so filed with those filed toward the point, the reason for filing as above recommended will be obvious.

In filing toward the point of the saw there will be a slight feather edge on the tooth which may be taken off by running a straight oilstone lightly over the sides of the saw. If this is not done, however, the feather edge will soon disappear. The feather edge, by the way, is the only argument for filing toward the heel.

File every other tooth. File back on the widest teeth as shown by the size of their points. Make the points on each side of the file the same size, taking care to leave enough of the flat produced by the jointer to be seen. See that the cutting edge of each tooth is sharp before leaving it.

It is well during the progress of the work to occasionally put the file back to the first tooth filed to make sure that the pitch and bevel originally assumed have been maintained. This certainly should be done when it has been necessary to shift the saw in the clamp or after laying the file down for any cause.

After filing one side of the saw in the way described turn the saw "end for end" and file the other side in the same manner, but the point of the teeth must be watched very carefully, for even a small fraction of a stroke of the file, after the tooth has been brought to n point, will reduce its length.

The glint on the point of the tooth, i. e., the reflection on the flattened end produced by the jointing, is the only guide for its length, and after that has been lost further filing will be simply guesswork. If after taking the saw from the clamp the work is not satisfactory run the jointer very lightly over the ends of the teeth and after returning the saw to the clamp touch them up with the file.

Rip or Splitting Saws.

The teeth of rip saws are a series of chisels following one after the other as they cut their way through the material.

The teeth should be filed square across and kept uniform in length, pitch and set. Filing every other tooth enables one to file with the setting, the tooth set toward

the workman being touched only slightly.

Filing half the teeth from one side and then changing end before completing the operation will tend to produce uniformity in the teeth and make it less liable "to run."

Suggestions.

A cut-off saw with its point rounding is not so likely to "catch" when starting the kerf, thus preventing the bending of the saw and splintering the wood. A kerf can also be more easily started in the center of a plank without boring for it.

Omitting to set one or more teeth opposite to each other at some point along the saw, or bending them a little inward will clear the kerf when the regular teeth or those fully set do not clear it fast enough.

The teeth of a rip saw are usually made finer at its point than further back so that the saw will not be "held up" at its start.

Filing the teeth fleaming at the point and for a short distance back like those of a cut-off saw will reduce the danger of a "hold up," and this part of the saw can be used to cut through knots if encountered on the way.

Saws for coarse work, especially those that may be used to cut diagonally across the grain as for framing rafters, stair carriages, etc., should be filed with considerable fleam with the cutting edge about at right angles to the line of the teeth.

A compass or key hole saw should have less hook and more fleam than a rip or slitting saw, but more set than a cut-off saw.

Curls, Bends and Buckles.

Curls—It is of frequent occurrence that a saw will encounter an obstruction of such a nature that it will be bent and in a manner to stretch the metal on one side. This will give the saw a "curl." This can usually be taken out by finding the center of the curl or curve and curl it in the opposite direction. In this force enough should be used to stretch the metal on the inside of the curve as much as it was stretched on the outside, or enough to have the saw remain straight.

Bends—A bend is a shorter stretching of the metal and leaves the saw in more of an obtuse angle than a curve. A bend can usually be taken out by hammering, but care must be taken or the last condition of the saw will be worse than the first.

Buckles—A buckle is a bend in which the saw blade is bent or twisted in both directions. A skillful workman can take a buckle out of a saw, but even he is likely to find that getting a new saw is the cheaper thing to do.

Clean and Bright.

Saws should be kept clean and bright. If they get rusty they may be cleaned with kerosene oil and very fine emery paper. To keep them bright coat them with a thin film of vaseline, making the vaseline as thin as possible by rubbing it well with a woolen rag. It will not then gum. Any oil having no acid will do.

When we hear the moderate reformers advise the workingmen to wait patiently for measures of relief to be handed down to them, we are reminded of the story of little Patsy and the candy. "Mamma," says Patsy, "won't ye gimme me candy now?" "Didn't I tell ye I wudn't give ye anny at all if ye didn't kape still?" replies Mrs. Casey. "Yes'm," begins Patsy; "but—." But his protest is cut short with the ultimatum: "Well, the longer ye kape still, the sooner ye'll git it." At last reports Patsy was still waiting.—New York Evening Call.

Even as a sanitary measure, to say nothing of class solidarity or humanitarian sentiment, it is worth while for every man to refuse to buy a suit of clothes that does not have the union label sewn into the inside pocket of the coat and the hip pocket of the trousers; for clothes not bearing that label are presumably made in a non-union shop, and a non-union shop is generally a dark, dirty, unventilated, overcrowded den, where the germs of consumption and other diseases multiply, and from which they are spread abroad in the garments that are made there.—New York Call.

Labor is capital. Labor has the same right to protect itself by trades unions, etc., as any other form of capital might claim for itself.—Cardinal Manning.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Das Resultat der Urabstimmung über die Amendements zur General-Konstitution.

Die Beteiligung unserer Mitgliedschaft an der Abstimmung über die, von der Salt Lake City Konvention unterbreiteten Amendements zur General-Konstitution, war eine äußerst schwache. Die höchste Gesammt-Stimmenzahl die für oder gegen einen der verschiedenen Vorschläge abgegeben wurde, betrug etwa 30,000; sie repräsentirte also beiläufig nur ein Fünftel unserer gegenwärtigen gutstehenden Mitgliedschaft.

Dieses Resultat beweist, daß sich unserer Mitglieder eine bedauerliche Interessenlosigkeit an den Angelegenheiten unserer Organisation bemächtigt hat, die jedoch größtenteils auf die Wirkung der immer noch anhaltenden industriellen Krise, das heißt auf die durch jene hervorgerufene Arbeitslosigkeit und Entmutigung unter unseren Mitgliedern zurückzuführen ist.

Es wäre zwecklos diese durch die Krise geschaffene Situation verheimlichen zu wollen, denn unsere Feinde sind über dieselbe so wie so, besser unterrichtet als ein großer Teil der Mitglieder selbst.

Während allen vorherigen Krisen trat in der Arbeiterbewegung eine Ebbe ein, der aber jedesmal eine Hochflut folgte sobald sich die Geschäftslage fühlbar gebessert hatte. Wir halten es aber für notwendig auf solche Zu- oder Mißstände aufmerksam zu machen damit wir uns selbst darüber klar werden wo zunächst der Hebel anzusetzen ist um unsere Organisation wieder so zu kräftigen und in dem Maße widerstandsfähig zu machen wie es die gegebenen Verhältnisse erheischen.

Diejenigen der 18 Vorschläge oder Amendements die die Zustimmung der Urabstimmung erhielten sind folgende:

No. 1. Geschäftsordnung. Hier besteht die Aenderung nur darin, daß Punkt 10 an Stelle Punkt 4, und letzterer an Stelle Punkt 10 tritt.

No. 5. Amendement zu § 27. Hier ist Porto Rico dem 4ten Distrikt und die Hawaii'schen Inseln sind dem 6ten Distrikt beigefügt.

No. 6. Zusatz zu § 31. Nach dem Worte, besetzen, in der zehnten Zeile, sind folgende Worte beigefügt:

„Der G. P. kann, auf Gesuch irgend eines D. C., oder einer L. U. wo kein D. C. besteht, irgend ein gutstehendes Mitglied der V. B., als Organisator ernennen wenn immer er die Entsendung eines solchen für notwendig hält."

No. 10. § 128 (a) Neue Sektion, lautend:

„Ansprüche auf Sterbegeld müssen innerhalb sechs Monaten, vom Todestage an gerechnet, dem G. S. eingereicht werden. Wenn der G. S. die Berechtigung eines solchen Anspruches nicht anerkennt und die Forderung abweist, so steht dem anspruchserhebenden Teil, während sechs Monaten, vom Datum der Abweisung an gerechnet, das Recht der Appellation an den G. E. B. zu; und wenn er sich mit dem Entscheid des letzteren noch nicht abfinden kann, so soll er das Recht haben innerhalb zwei Jahren an die General-Convention zu appelliren. Nach Ablauf von zwei Jahren soll kein Anspruch berücksichtigt werden."

No. 11. Zusatz zu § 131. Nach dem Worte einreichen, am Schlusse des Paragraphen, ist folgender Satz beigefügt:

„Wenn die Freikarte (clearance card) und das Mitgliedsbuch als in Ordnung befunden, so muß das Mitglied aufgenommen werden; vorausgesetzt dasselbe ist gemäß der Distrikt-Nebengesetze zur Mitgliedschaft geeignet; Fälle wo ein Ausstand oder ein Ausschluß stattfindet, ausgenommen. Doch soll der F. S. in keinem Falle von einem Mitgliede, das in einem anderen, der Jurisdiktion einer anderen L. U. oder D. C. unterstehenden Distritt arbeitet, Beiträge ohne die Zustimmung dieser L. U. oder D. C. entgegennehmen." (Siehe § 137.)

No. 13. Zusatz zu § 138. Nach den Wor-

ten, aufrecht erhalten, in der siebenten Zeile, sind folgende Worte beigefügt:

„Solche Mitglieder sollen von dem Tage an, an dem sie dieses Gewerbe aufnehmen, und ohne weiter Benachrichtigung seitens ihrer L. U., aller Rechte und Benefits die die V. B. gewährt, verlustig gehen."

No. 14. Amendement zu § 159. Der letzte Satz dieses Paragraphen ist gestrichen und durch folgenden ersetzt:

„Weder der Präsident, Schatzmeister, Finanz-Sekretär, noch der Protokoll-Sekretär, können als Trustees oder als Revisoren fungiren."

No. 15. Amendement zu § 229. Der letzte Satz lautend: „Wenn ein solches Amendement von fünf verschiedenen Staaten indossirt ist, bedarf es keiner Zustimmung des G. E. B.," ist gestrichen.

No. 16. Neue Sektion 230: „Alle Amendements zur General-Constitution, welche Lokal-Unionen, Distrikt- oder Staats-Councils der Convention zu unterbreiten beabsichtigen, müssen spätestens am 15ten Tage des, der Convention vorausgehenden Monats Juli, dem G. S. zugesandt, und sollen diese Amendements in der, dem Empfange seitens des G. S. nächstfolgenden Nummer des offiziellen Journals veröffentlicht, und sollen später einlaufende Amendements seitens des Constitutions-Comites nicht berücksichtigt werden; jedoch sind Amendements die der Convention während dem Referate des Constitutions-Comites unterbreitet werden zulässig."

Die von der Urabstimmung nicht angenommenen Amendements sind No. 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 17 und 18.

Für das erste derselben, No. 2, welches dahin zielte, daß alle General-Konventionen in der Stadt Indianapolis stattfinden sollten, erhielt nicht die nötige zweidrittel Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen; es fielen 15,436 Stimmen für das Amendement und 13,435 dagegen.

Die Ablehnung dieses Amendements ist für uns eine bittere Enttäuschung und die Tatsache, daß sich nach den Erfahrungen der letzten Jahre dreizehntausendeinhalb Mitglieder finden konnten die gegen eine so zeitgemäße Neuerung, wie die Abhaltung unserer Konventionen am Orte des Hauptquartiers, ihre Stimme abgaben, war für uns eine Ueberraschung. Denn wir nahmen an, daß unsere Mitglieder in Anbetracht der Scharten die uns die Krise beigebracht und die wir alle wieder auszuwetzen haben, und in Anbetracht der großen Kämpfe mit dem Ausbeutertum und seinen hohen und niederen Helfershelfern die uns sicherlich bevorstehen, zu dem Schlusse gekommen seien, daß wir in Zukunft alle unnötigen Organisations und andere Kosten vermeiden müssen, um die so ersparten Gelder als Munition und zur Unterstützung unserer an diesen Kämpfen beteiligten Brüdern verwenden zu können.

Eine solche unnötige oder vermeidliche Ausgabe, wenn auch im Vergleich mit anderen ähnlichen, nicht die bedeutenste ihrer Art, entsteht uns aber jedesmal dadurch, daß die Konvention nicht an dem Orte unseres Hauptquartiers stattfindet.

Einige Monate vor dem Zusammentritt der Konvention muß sich der General-Sekretär an Ort und Stelle begeben um eine Versammlungslokal zu belegen, um mit dem Drucker der die Konventions-Verhandlungen zu drucken hat, die nötige Vereinbarung über diese Arbeiten zu treffen und einen Kontrakt abzuschließen, sowie über Unterkunft der Delegaten und über Hotelraten mit den Besitzern zu verhandeln.

Wenigstens haben sich bisher noch an keinem Konventionsorte die notwendigen lokalen Kräfte gefunden um diese Vorbereitungsarbeiten auszuführen, wie dies in Deutschland und anderen europäischen Ländern allgemein der Fall ist. Diese Mission des General-Sekretärs kostet die Generalkasse den Fahrpreis hin und zurück, sowie seiner Hotel und außergewöhnlichen Ausgaben während mindestens zwei Wochen. Wenn dann die Konvention stattfindet, so müssen sich die drei Generalbeamten und zwei Stenographisten nach dem Orte derselben begeben und die Generalkasse hat somit für die Reise und Hotel Unkosten von fünf Personen während etwa drei Wochen aufzukommen. Ferner müssen Bücher, Dokumente, Belege u. s. w. die fünf bis sechs große Koffer und Kisten anfüllen, nach dem Orte der Konvention und wieder zurück expedirt werden was erhebliche Frachtunkosten verursacht.

Dies sind die finanziellen Opfer die unsere Organisation und somit deren Mitglieder zu bringen haben wenn die Konvention

an einem anderen Orte als dem Sitze der General-Office abgehalten wird.

Nun kann aber weder irgend ein Delegat noch die Generalbeamten über alle von der Konvention zu verhandelnden Angelegenheiten im Voraus unterrichtet sein und es kommt gewöhnlich vor, daß sich unter dem umfangreichen mitgebrachten Material, doch die erforderlichen Papiere nicht finden. Welcher Vorteil wäre es nun wenn die Konvention am Orte der Hauptquartiers stattfände und alle Bücher und Dokumente zur Hand wären. Andererseits könnten dann die Delegaten von den Einrichtungen und der Geschäftsführung der General-Office, von denen die wenigsten unserer Mitglieder eine Ahnung haben, einmal Einsicht nehmen und könnten hernach ihre Konstituenten darüber aufklären.

Wahrscheinlich wird man uns nun entgegen halten, daß das stattfinden einer Konvention an verschiedenen Orten, vielmehr die Anwesenheit unserer zahlreichen Vertreter, zur Hebung der betreffenden lokalen Organisation und Bewegung erheblich beitrage. Darauf hätten wir zu erwidern, daß diese Behauptung nicht den Tatsache entspricht. Es ist uns kein einziger Fall bekannt, wo die Organisation der Stadt in welcher eine Konvention stattfand, infolge dessen einen Aufschwung genommen hätte. Gewöhnlich, wenn die Organisation einer solchen Stadt, nach der Konvention eine kräftige und die Bewegung eine lebhafte war, so war dies auch schon vor stattfinden der Konvention der Fall; und wenn nicht, so verfiel man kurz nachher in den alten Schlendrian. Nur die Hotel und Wirtschaftsbesitzer oder andere Geschäftsleute der betreffenden Stadt, zogen mehr denn momentanen Vorteil aus dem stattfinden einer Konvention.

Besagte dreizehntausendeinhalb Stimmen genügten um das Amendement zu Fall zu bringen, im übrigen aber spielt diese Stimmenzahl keine große Rolle und wir hoffen zuversichtlich, daß wenn in zwei Jahren der Vorschlag nochmals der Urabstimmung unterbreitet, dieser die zweidrittel Majorität und Gesetzeskraft erhalten wird.

Die Bergarbeiter halten schon seit Jahren ihre Konventionen am Orte ihres Hauptquartiers ab und befinden sich wohl dabei; andere Organisationen sind der Frage ebenfalls bereits näher getreten und es ist, dessen sind wir gewiß, nur eine Frage der Zeit, wann die verschiedenen Gewerksverbände dem Beispiele der United Mine Workers folgen werden.

Vorschlag No. 3, das nächste abgelehnte Amendement, das den Generalbeamten auf den Konventionen, außer beratender, auch entscheidende Stimme gewähren sollte, ist so unwichtig, daß wir getrost darüber hinweg gehen können.

Die Verwerfung des Vorschlages No. 4, die Erhöhung der Gehälter der Generalbeamten betreffend, war vorauszusehen. Zu jetziger Zeit, wo Tausende unserer Mitglieder auf der Straße liegen, und andere Tausende mit dem Verdienste weniger Tage in der Woche vorlieb nehmen müssen, konnte man nicht erwarten, daß unsere Mitgliedschaft einer Erhöhung dieser Gehälter zustimmen würde die über $38.00 per Woche per Person betragen bei Vergütung aller außergewöhnlichen persönlichen Ausgaben.

Ebenso war die Zeit für die Erhöhung der Lokalbeiträge wie diese in Vorschlag No. 7 gefordert wurden, sehr ungünstig gewählt.

Nachdem ein dahingehendes Amendement von unseren letzten sechs Konventionen unterbreitet, aber jedesmal verworfen wurde, ist es durchaus nicht überraschend, daß der Vorschlag auch diesmal des Schicksal der früheren teilen mußte.

Der nächstfolgende abgelehnte Vorschlag, No. 8, verlangte Streichung der Sektion 75 der General-Konstitution, welcher das Bürgerwerden eines Mitgliedes fremdländischer Zugehörigkeit obligatorisch macht. Diese Aenderung sollte lediglich im Interesse mexikanischer Kollegen vorgenommen werden, die an Orten im Staate Texas, nahe der mexikanischen Grenze, zeitweilig in Arbeit stehen und ihres mexikanischen Bürgerrechtes durch Einkommen um das Vereinigte Staaten-Bürgerrecht, nicht verlustig gehen mögten. In diesem Falle stehen also nur lokale und nicht allgemeine Interessen in Frage, und erstere letzteren anzupassen wird nun Sache unserer Lokal-Unionen in Texas sein.

Einer der weitgehensten Vorschläge war No. 9, welcher in einer neuen Sektion, Pension für Mitglieder die das sechszigste Lebensjahr überschritten haben, im Betrage von $150 per Jahr, vorsah.

Weitgehend jedoch nur insofern als die Einführung dieses Benefits eine Erhöhung unserer Kopfsteuer an die General-Office von 5 Cents monatlich bedingte. Als eine große Hilfe für altersschwache Mitglieder kann die Pension, so wie sie geplant war, nicht betrachtet werden. Durch die Ablehnung dieser neuen Sektion wurde uns mithin wenig verschlagen, auch hier war die Annahme in Anbetracht der erforderlichen Erhöhung der Kopfsteuer, von vornherein aussichtslos. Trotzdem ist und bleibt die Frage der Altersspension eine brennende, der wir deßhalb in dieser und in späteren Nummern, unsere Aufmerksamkeit widmen werden.

Vorschlag No. 12 bezog sich auf Mitglieder die zeitweilig in einem Distrikte, dem sie nicht angehören, beschäftigt sind. Es ist dies die alte leidige Frage die schon so oft aufs Tapet kam aber nie zur Zufriedenheit der Mitglieder größerer Städte erledigt werden konnte. Eine Erörtung der Frage ist hier nicht angebracht und wir wollen über dieses Amendement hinweg gehen.

Der abgelehnte Vorschlag No. 17, verfügte die Schaffung eines Reserve-Fonds welcher ebenfalls eine Erhöhung der Kopfsteuer, im weiteren Betrage von 5 Cents per Monat notwendig gemacht hätte. Nach unseren obigen Ausführungen über das Schicksal anderer Amendements die größer Ausgaben oder höhere Beitragsleistung bedingten, können wir uns jeder Bewerkung über die Ablehnung des Vorschlages No. 17 ersparen.

Bleibt uns also noch Vorschlag No. 18, „Konstitution und Regeln eines Werkzeug-Versicherungs-Fonds."

Die Tatsache, daß dreiviertel der abstimmenden Mitglieder gegen die Vorlage stimmten, zeigt, daß die Institution unter den outside Carpenters kein Verständnis und daher keinen Anklang findet. Würde unter gegebenen Umständen mit der Schaffung des Fonds begonnen werden so wäre die Beteiligung so gering, daß ein Fiasko unvermeidlich wäre. Und würden die Bestimmungen der Vorlage, die sich auf die von der General-Office zu verwaltende Centralkasse beziehen, zur Ausführung kommen, besonders diejenige die einen Gehalt von 25 Dollar per Woche für einen Buchführer vorsieht, so würde das Unternehmen dem sicheren Bankerotte entgegen gehen.

Die ganze Frage findet nur bei denen unserer Mitglieder genügendes Verständnis die früher bei den Möbelarbeitern einer Werkzeug-Versicherungs-Kasse angehörten, und von der Centralverwaltung eines solchen Fondes haben die wenigsten Mitglieder eine Ahnung; selbst der Verfasser der Vorlage nicht.

Wäre Ersatz bei Werkzeugverlust, in unserer Brüderschaft ein Benefit, zahlbar aus der Generalkasse und jedem Mitgliede zugänglich, ähnlich wie Sterbe- oder Unfall-Benefit, of würde den Lokal-Unionen, wie in letzteren Fällen eine Untersuchung, so bei Werkzeugverlust nur die Abschätzung des Schadens zufallen und die General-Office hätte voraussichtlich im Verlaufe des Jahres einige Forderungen (Claims) mehr auszuzahlen. Dies würde den kostspieligen Apparat, wie er in der Vorlage vorgesehen ist, überflüssig machen; nur müßte wahrscheinlich die Kopfsteuer um einige Cents erhöht, oder zuweilen eine Extra-Kopfsteuer ausgeschrieben werden.

Der Gebrauch, des Lieferns des großen Werkzeuges, diese schändliche Einrichtung, ist unseres wissens doch nun überall abgeschafft, mithin hat die ganze Frage für die Shoparbeiter den größten Teil ihrer früheren Bedeutung verloren; jene sind in Bezug auf Werkzeug mit den outside Carpenters auf die gleiche Stufe gestellt. Letzterer Umstand würde auch die Einführung des Benefits bei Werkzeugverlust, als allgemeines Benefit, wie Sterbe- oder Unfall-Benefit, sehr erleichtern und unserer Ansicht nach sollten wir dahin arbeiten oder die Frage, das heißt die Schaffung einer zentralisirter Werkzeug-Versicherungskasse gänzlich fallen lassen und höchstens nur als Lokalsache betrachten.

Wo ist Karl Schuhmann?

Karl Schuhmann, vielmehr Schönemann, als Tischler oder Carpenter beschäftigt, 49 Jahre alt, gebürtig aus Parchim, Mecklenburg, welcher im Jhre 1903 nach den Ver. Staaten auswanderte und sich nach seiner Ankunft hier der L. U. 513 New York City anschloß, aber später die Stadt verließ, wird ersucht mit seinem Sohne in Parchim in Korrespondenz zu treten. Mitglieder oder Leser denen der gegenwärtige Aufenthalt des Gesuchten bekannt ist, sind ersucht H. Schönemann, Pfaffenstraße No. 3, Parchim, Mecklenburg, Germany, oder der General-Office hierüber Mitteilung zugehen zu lassen.

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

La Class capitaliste et le Boycott.

Il s'appelle Wright, le juge à jamais célèbre, qui vient de décider que le boycott des gens pauvres contre les exploiteurs riches est désormais défendu! Il devrai plutôt s'appeller "Wrong," ce nom serai mieux approprié à la vilaine besogne, dont il est chargé dans l'intérêt de la classe possédante.

Ce n'est pas que nous éprouvions une bien grande sympathie pour Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell et Morrison; lorsque St. Pierre trancha l'oreille de feu Maltus d'un coup de sabre, le seigneur lui dit: "Celui qui se serve de l'épée, périra par l'épée."

Nous dissons: Celui qui s'amuse à combattre la classe capitaliste avec des truques d'avocats, périra par ces mêmes truques. C'était un faux jeux que de chercher à lutter contre l'injustice par ces moyens soidisant légaux. Un vieux proverbe dit, qu il ne faut pas se plaindre de Satan chez sa Grandmère, et c'est précisement cela que les chefs de la fédération ont fait. En faisant appel au juge de la cour suprême ils ont reconnu une légalité que toute la classe ouvrière est en droit de contester. Un tribunal se compose premièrement d'un accusateur, ensuite de témoins, et pour décider du fondement des plaintes portées, d'un juge, dont la qualité suprême consiste en son impartialité, et surtout en sa neutralité entre l'accusateur et l'accusé.

Dans le cas de Gompers et consorts, contre la Buck Stove Co., ce ne fut pas cette dernière compagnie qui était la partie plaignante, c'était bien le juge de la cour suprême, Mr. Wright, qui par son injunction avait défendu le boycott contre cette compagnie; c'est à dire une chose qui-est permit à chaque citoyen, mais que ce fammeux juge défendait à une organisation ouvrière, est le même juge, qui a rendu d'abord cette décision unique et contraire à tout esprit de la loi et de la Constitution de ce pays, devient procurateur public, témoins et juge à la fois.

Voilà ce que nous appellons un procès russe. D'ailleurs à ce propos nous nous approchons à pas rapides des méthodes si chere à l'Autocratie russe; la aussi, les lois sont faites par la même autorité qui poursuit l'exécution.

Qui est done ce Monsieur Wright? A part sa personne, que nous ne ne connaisons pas, nous savons qu'il est un juge nommé par un président de la Republique quelconque; et qui est ce qui nomme les présidents? c'est la classe capitaliste, ce sont les Buck Stove Co., les Van Cleave, les Parrys, les Post le Harriman, les Gould, les Vanderbilt et autre gens de sac, et de corde.

A-t-on jamais entendu que les fabricants de président aie jamais consulté le people pour leur choix d'un candidat pour cette office? Jamais, bien au contraire, la candidature Taft a été posée avec grand enthousiasme précisement par rapport aux services qu'il a rendu à cette même classe capitaliste contre la classe ouvrière, ce qui était une insulte aux yeux des ouvriers organisés; "Injunction Taft" devenait un titre aux yeux des exploiteurs du people, et ils ont ma fois bien raison, la preuve en a été faite tout récément.

Lorsque la loi Sherman fut promulgée, il y a une quinzeine d'années, les journeaux avancés d'alors prédirent, que l'on n'appliquerait jamais cette loi aux trustes capitalistes, mais qu'elle préterait gentiment la main à l'étranglement des quelques libertés des ouvriers organisés, et nous voyons aujourd'hui combien ces prophètes ont eu raison.

Les 29 millions d'amendè du oil trust ne seront jamais payés, la cour suprême n'a pas eu le coeur de faire exécuter la loi, et les corbeaux ne s'arrachent pas les yeux les uns aux autres, pas plus que ces mêmes juges n'ont jusquà ce jour, condamné les Harriman ou autre chef de truste, malgré le grand fracas que l'on a fait dans son temps au sujet des Armour, Swift et Cudahy du truste des viandes.

C'est done une erreur impardonnable de

la part des chefs de la fédération américaine, si ce n'est pire, que de chercher justice chez des complices de nos ennemies avèrés.

Les juges en général, et ceux de la cour suprême en particulier, sont les chiens de gardes de la propriété de la classe capitaliste, et en cherchant leurs droits, qui après tout sont nos droits, chez les représentants de l'ordre bourgoise qui se fichent de nous, comme on dit en bon français, c'est simplement se jouer de toute la classe ouvrière.

Quel était donc le devoir de Gompers et Co.? Au lieu de vouloir combattre Satan par Bèlzébub, et d'aller faire propagande pour Mr. Bryan, les chefs de la fédération devaient dire la vérité aux ouvriers organisés; ils doivent savoir, par expérience et depuis longtemps, que l'harmonie entre la classe ouvrière et la classe possédante est impossible, que la fédération civique, c'est à dire l'organisation en faveur de l'entente entre les intérêsts capitalistes et les intérèsts de la classe des producteurs, est une organisation de leurre, fondée dans le but de jetter du sable aux jeux des ouvriers, un "humbug" aussi formidable que la fameuse Salvation Army, et que le seul remède contre toutes ces tentatives sur les libertés des organisations des travailleurs ne pourront être combattu avec chance de succès que par un parti ouvrier, indépendant de la classe capitaliste, tel que nos frères des états d'Europe et d'Australie nous l'ont demoutré.

Qu'importe aux capitalistes le nom, la personne ou le parti en pouvoir aussi longtemps que la corde qui fait danser les mannequins de la politique reste entre leur main. Toutes ces réformes prêchés par leurs serviteurs politique ne sauront être pour l'avantage des ouvriers que des emplâtres sur une jambe de bois; et si Gompers et Co. n'ont pas après vingt-deux ans d'expérience reconnu ce fait, c'est qu, ils sont frappé de cécité incurable, et il serai bientôt temps de les remplacer par des gens voyant clair et ayant les yeux ouverts.

Si donc à cette place j'approve tous les protêts que la classe ouvrière, dans son indignation a lancés contre la décision unique du juge Wright, ce n'est pas dans l'intérêt de Messrs. Gompers et consorts, je proteste parceque ce jugement frappe le peuple direct, touch essentièllement au droit individuel et personnel, et nous prends une des dernières resources, la dernière arme pour nous défendre contre les abus patronaux, le boycott.

A-t-on jamais vu qu'une combination des patrons, mettant les ouvriers sur la liste noire, et condamnant par cela ces mêmes ouvriers à mourir de faim, a-t-on, je demande, jamais entendu l'application du Sherman acte contre ce genre de boycott? Protestons donc à outrance contre ces attaques à nos libertés, c'est notre devoir, mais reservons notre admiration et notre pitié pour des cas plus méritants.

Ni Gompers, ni Mitchell ne verront jamais, au plus grand jamais les mures à l'interieur d'une prison, à titre de condamnés; l'occasion de réhabiliter Injunction Taft est trop bonne pour qu'on la laisse s'échapper. Messrs. Gompers et Co. seront graciés par le nouveau président, et le tour sera joué. Le peuple déclarera le parti républicain le seul parti défendant les intérêts de ce même peuple, et le président Taft aura droit au titre de Père du peuple; mais le malheureux secrétaire d'une union ouvrière quelleconque, sera condamné aux traveaux forcé, s'il exécute les ordres de son organisation, et ce sera la fin du droit légitime du boycott.

Espérons que la décision de juge Wright aie l'éffet de la loi Taff-Vale d'Angleterre, et qu'elle pousse la classe ouvrière à imiter l'exemple des ouvriers anglais, en s'organisant en parti politique indépendent.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Legislation sur les Grèves en Nouvelle-Zelande

A la fin de l'année passée, a été de nouveau soumis au parlement néo-zélandais, un projet de loi amendant la législation sur la conciliation et l'arbitrage obligatoires (Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act), project dont la discussion avait dû être ajournée, lors de la session de 1907, pour manque de temps.

Le ministre du Travail, Millar, a développé clairement ce qu'on doit entendre sous le nom de "grève" et a exposé que tous ceux qui poussent à la grève agissent illégalement. Le projet de loi propose que tout ouvrier qui participe à une grève, sera passible d'une amende de 10 livres sterling

(250 francs) et 1 livre par semaine pendant la durée de la grève.

L'amende pour lock-outs est de 200 livres sterling pour chaque contravention et 50 livres par semaine pendant toute la durée du lock-out. Tout individu qui encourage une lock-out ou incite des ouvriers à faire grève, sera passible d'une amende de 10 livres sterling, s'il est ouvrier; cette amende sera de 200 livres pour les unions industrielles, syndicats ou employeurs, ou pour toute personne qui n'est pas ouvrier.

La clause de la loi de 1905, permettant l'emprisonnement des grévistes en dernier ressort, a été abandonnée; mais selon l'article 30 du projet, "les amendes infligées aux ouvriers pourront être retenues sur leurs salaires." En tout cas, l'employeur ne sera obligé de déduire chaque fois que "20 pour cent" au plus du salaire et seulement après en avoir reçu l'ordre écrit du magistrat compétent.

Dans les industries où l'arrêt du travail pourrait nuire à la santé ou à la sécurité publique, ou aurait détérioré ou détruit la propriété des employeurs, les ouvriers qui abandonneraient le travail sans prévenir leurs employeurs par écrit au moins 21 jours d'avance, seront passibles d'une amande de 10 livres sterling ou d'un emprisonnement de trois mois.

Une des clauses les plus importantes dit qu'une union qui encouragerait une grève ou pousserait un de ses membres à la grève, verra son autorisation suspendue pour une période ne dépassant pas trois années. L'amende pour infraction à une sentence relative aux conditions de travail (award) sera de 100 livres sterling pour les unions, associations ou employeurs et de dix livres pour les ouvriers. L'appel ne sera possible que devant la Cour d'Arbitrage.

Les "Bureaux de Conciliation" de l'ancienne loi seront remplacées par un Conseil de Conciliation, comprenant un magistrat et deux assesseurs, les deux derniers étant nommés par les parties intéressées au conflit et devant être ouvriers ou employeurs dans l'industrie où le conflit a éclaté.

La Cour d'Arbitrage aura le pouvoir de fixer le salaire, si elle le juge bon, et d'indiquer dans ce bus le taux moyen pour l'ouvrier de capacités moyennes et le salaire supplémentaire à payer aux ouvriers les plus capables.—L'Union des Travailleurs.

To a Skyscraper.

(By a Workman Out of Employment.)

Colossal and austere! Through the sooty veil
Of the ebbing night thy uncouth form,
Steel-skeletoned, immune to Time and Storm,
Looms like a fragment from a world beyond hail.
Now gleams the day upon thy brow. The wan night
About thy breast creeps out to space. The winds kiss
Thy sounding dome, and from that harp of light
Loud rise the matins of the Metropolis.
Symbol of the age! The selfsame hand
That shaped thee grips my throat. But at the sight
Of thee, whom it wrought of the rolling sand,
Vanish all hatreds in the hope of future light,
And in my heart is the pride of the "Wider Clan"—
Man made thee Giant and I am a Man.

RESULT OF VOTE FOR GENERAL OFFICERS OF

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
1	349	175	217	293	283	192	385	436	245	213	268	430	349	232	190	290	129	336
2	184	23	95	104	145	47	192	172	84	114	182	177	179	125	64	135	58	180
4	24	77	23	80	75	23	91	88	20	74	89	90	88	29	64	23	70	86
5	36	14	30	19	28	21	45	47	30	20	46	45	48	34	16	36	14	47
6	10	22	16	16	9	21	31	28	21	10	25	24	25	13	12	19	5	16
7	461	51	302	192	414	70	451	432	123	348	425	420	407	498	23	361	95	406
8	13	51	52	8	39	16	56	54	25	34	52	50	52	38	18	46	10	54
9	46	5	43	9	38	13	44	41	18	29	41	42	40	39	9	39	9	36
10	78	260	152	178	165	144	267	283	120	187	258	294	245	149	137	159	129	242
11	3	50	9	45	34	20	52	48	28	26	48	46	49	23	29	47	6	44
12	115	81	97	92	68	127	166	150	197	20	138	138	133	119	44	121	34	128
13	63	17	53	26	56	22	74	72	44	33	71	70	69	51	21	55	17	66
14	1	39	30	4	26	9	27	30	24	13	31	23	30	31	3	30	4	27
15	15	23	24	13	30	6	34	37	8	29	37	35	36	28	10	32	7	37
16	....	67	62	5	65	1	65	65	3	63	65	64	66	3	62	2	65	63
17	15	10	15	10	11	13	23	22	10	14	23	20	22	10	12	12	10	21
18	12	2	11	3	4	10	14	13	7	7	14	13	13	13	1	8	6	14
19	25	17	23	20	24	18	39	39	14	28	40	40	38	25	13	23	18	39

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
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20	1	53	38	14	37	15	20	35	44	8	32	29	29	17	29	29	12	21
21	3	30	30	4	13	20	32	33	13	20	27	32	30	18	14	22	10	31
22	1031	39	728	126	691	145	827	799	450	341	748	752	704	648	118	984	75	748
23	5	52	44	7	4	50	47	47	1	54	42	42	43	46	3	31	15	44
24	48	53	47	50	41	58	91	89	55	41	90	90	89	56	44	54	40	87
25	5	53	10	48	38	20	56	54	41	17	53	55	53	32	25	46	12	51
26	13	705	48	659	658	32	318	343	684	19	266	315	226	583	34	38	654	289
27	28	20	30	16	24	20	38	31	14	28	32	31	29	27	12	34	9	31
28	22	1	15	13	17	6	20	23	9	13	22	22	22	14	7	5	17	20
29	72	5	67	9	63	12	50	48	13	60	45	44	47	65	7	70	2	44
30	4	14	10	8	6	12	18	18	3	15	18	18	18	12	6	8	10	18
31	7	36	42	1	41	2	41	42	2	41	41	42	40	31	12	29	14	41
32	49	122	70	110	101	73	142	144	137	33	144	144	143	10	41	76	80	129
33	64	19	59	21	49	27	81	78	9	76	65	68	71	51	18	49	22	66
34	21	111	64	19	59	31	97	86	125	7	26	25	18	19	10	18	11	17
35	14	1	12	4	13	3	14	12	11	5	12	13	12	12	2	16	....	12
36	18	26	21	22	37	8	44	36	10	33	37	33	37	25	14	31	11	34
37	16	....	13	3	9	7	15	13	11	5	15	13	15	12	3	12	3	15
38	8	13	8	14	13	8	21	18	6	15	20	18	18	16	5	16	5	21
39	....	27	....	27	6	21	2	9	19	7	10	11	13	1	24	....	26	12
40	23	1	23	1	3	21	24	23	24	....	24	22	24	16	8	19	5	21

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	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER 1st District	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST 2d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT 3d District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY 4th District	JOHN WALQUIST 5th District	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE 6th District	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY 7th District
41	27	5	10	22	23	9	30	28	15	16	28	32	29	12	19	19	12	28
42	13	38	33	16	14	32	43	43	46	4	34	35	34	29	11	16	22	34
43	4	91	88	7	81	13	94	91	89	6	93	91	94	83	8	16	78	92
47	2	18	....	20	6	14	19	18	3	17	19	19	18	3	17	3	17	19
50	17	13	8	22	24	6	29	29	15	15	27	29	29	17	13	17	13	29
51	109	46	127	24	80	66	126	124	125	24	120	118	121	112	24	108	25	118
52	230	5	229	6	210	25	235	235	....	235	235	235	235	230	5	215	20	235
53	20	193	169	34	168	38	186	181	159	35	179	175	170	92	92	52	131	170
54	8	61	12	58	14	53	58	63	34	36	62	57	55	34	35	41	29	62
55	62	198	61	191	140	114	233	227	112	136	224	222	220	100	138	63	182	220
56	1	24	6	18	22	2	23	23	24	....	21	20	20	11	12	16	6	21
57	3	16	16	2	7	11	17	17	6	7	19	13	13	9	4	9	4	13
58	781	51	118	703	416	379	842	842	164	628	842	842	842	579	59	680	99	842
59	1	32	9	21	13	19	29	29	16	15	29	27	30	12	21	17	16	29
60	17	2	13	6	12	6	19	19	14	5	19	18	18	12	7	14	5	18
61	9	44	16	37	44	7	36	35	15	32	36	35	36	27	23	32	18	35
62	108	23	13	115	40	88	113	124	36	93	113	123	111	111	16	110	17	114
63	34	7	14	24	34	4	38	35	14	23	36	37	35	24	13	24	12	33
64	14	44	54	5	34	20	42	45	41	14	45	45	50	32	18	32	18	41
65	59	20	65	13	46	23	69	64	18	52	63	62	62	57	9	56	11	60
66	24	10	9	24	5	28	31	32	18	15	32	33	33	31	2	25	8	30

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67	36	9	31	12	14	27	41	36	7	38	31	37	34	19	19	27	13	28
70	17	22	24	18	19	22	32	40	20	21	34	39	33	16	22	23	13	34
71	3	38	8	35	29	13	40	40	11	20	23	27	38	10	18	20	13	20
72	170	119	223	64	88	193	259	240	137	139	254	254	249	131	132	177	84	235
73	96	4	27	71	79	18	91	88	45	53	90	91	82	63	35	56	37	84
74	4	8	6	6	9	4	11	10	6	5	10	12	12	9	4	10	2	12
75	43	16	26	30	37	18	59	60	16	41	56	55	59	33	17	40	14	55
76	29	6	22	11	9	26	34	34	12	23	35	35	35	29	6	31	4	34
77	11	30	24	14	22	17	35	36	18	18	33	35	32	21	17	18	18	32
78	1	275	7	258	255	10	41	37	263	5	18	15	14	5	266	5	268	32
79	20	68	57	29	47	39	84	84	14	70	80	71	80	61	16	56	22	74
80	129	42	62	110	110	50	146	141	75	85	130	144	134	96	61	105	51	125
82	38	11	32	18	23	25	47	43	10	40	45	44	45	34	10	37	7	40
83	30	10	22	18	6	34	36	36	4	37	35	36	37	24	13	16	12	38
84	7	....	6	1	5	2	7	7	5	2	6	7	6	5	2	5	2	7
85	14	1	10	5	15	....	14	12	13	2	13	11	12	15	....	11	4	13
87	94	62	65	89	115	32	125	124	59	74	107	111	110	135	12	83	40	111
88	10	26	5	31	34	2	34	33	17	19	34	36	35	15	20	1	35	33
89	2	10	5	7	1	10	11	11	2	10	10	11	12	10	2	8	4	12
90	45	25	23	46	55	14	62	60	24	44	55	60	60	29	38	26	41	61
91	16	51	14	51	42	22	60	60	15	47	60	57	60	42	21	24	39	62

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93	12	....	5	7	5	6	11	12	5	7	10	10	9	11	1	5	7	10
94	40	3	36	7	29	10	41	35	16	27	32	29	32	29	11	28	6	29
95	....	67	....	67	....	67	66	66	1	66	65	66	65	3	64	5	62	66
96	1	73	70	4	....	74	74	74	1	73	73	68	71	71	2	73	2	73
98	111	73	86	90	191	....	173	156	83	87	157	165	163	103	57	71	93	142
99	2	65	15	47	45	19	16	13	52	10	17	15	14	9	49	7	47	13
100	20	11	12	19	18	13	31	31	16	15	31	31	31	16	15	22	9	31
103	33	....	28	3	7	24	30	28	6	24	28	29	28	28	3	30	1	28
104	23	6	15	14	20	9	28	25	15	14	28	29	27	19	10	17	12	27
105	2	20	2	18	5	17	20	19	3	19	19	20	21	11	10	11	9	20
106	99	25	69	51	106	28	107	101	54	61	94	100	95	44	67	64	48	86
107	2	16	17	1	18	1	18	18	....	18	17	18	17	18	....	18	....	18
109	126	30	121	31	70	82	125	118	135	20	115	113	117	94	31	99	28	108
110	3	19	2	20	16	6	22	22	1	18	19	21	20	2	20	15	7	18
111	10	8	14	4	7	10	14	13	1	11	8	11	9	8	4	5	6	10
112	32	20	30	19	43	8	47	44	24	28	47	50	46	31	20	34	15	50
113	18	....	5	11	12	4	16	13	7	9	12	14	12	12	2	12	2	12
114	23	7	19	11	18	12	27	29	14	16	24	26	27	22	7	22	7	26
115	....	259	259	....	....	259	259	259	259	....	259	259	259	....	259	259	....	259
117	7	357	15	349	347	16	363	363	357	7	42	39	39	12	352	14	350	37
118	40	....	36	4	3	37	36	36	32	10	37	37	36	30	5	20	17	34

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119	1	64	12	50	52	7	62	60	2	62	64	61	61	42	20	46	16	59
121	1	12	13	....	3	9	12	12	4	8	13	13	12	9	2	8	3	12
122	17	37	44	11	33	22	53	51	11	42	52	53	52	38	16	39	16	52
123	2	9	....	11	11	....	11	11	5	6	11	11	11	5	6	6	5	11
124	....	9	1	7	5	3	8	8	2	7	9	8	6	3	6	2	7	9
125	17	43	41	17	27	29	48	50	38	19	45	46	46	39	21	34	19	44
127	10	8	12	9	3	18	24	24	3	15	24	24	24	12	7	10	9	24
128	8	....	8	....	1	7	8	8	8	....	8	8	8	5	3	8	....	7
129	9	31	20	18	27	11	37	35	9	29	36	37	35	28	9	32	5	35
130	1	34	12	23	7	28	34	33	8	27	33	34	33	27	8	27	7	32
131	51	101	72	76	130	18	138	127	47	68	94	95	95	64	39	69	41	128
132	105	97	120	75	80	119	125	123	171	25	112	112	108	117	76	126	73	93
133	41	1	19	23	36	7	43	41	20	23	42	42	43	27	17	29	16	40
134	11	48	44	18	41	21	59	51	45	18	56	57	54	48	10	40	20	56
135	8	5	12	1	5	8	13	13	6	7	13	13	13	9	4	11	2	12
136	21	3	12	11	16	7	21	21	5	18	21	21	21	14	8	14	8	17
137	....	45	42	3	5	40	45	45	3	42	45	43	45	34	11	34	11	44
138	12	2	6	8	11	3	14	13	9	5	13	13	14	8	6	11	3	12
139	17	28	42	3	9	34	37	36	29	13	37	37	21	18	20	23	17	34
140	18	2	10	10	12	8	19	18	4	16	19	20	18	15	5	15	5	20
141	30	47	21	59	42	36	75	79	33	46	79	75	78	45	33	49	30	74

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board											
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	1st District CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	2d District DANIEL A. POST	3 1 District WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	4th District R. E. L. CONNOLLY	5th District JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	6th District W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	7th District P. C. FOLEY
142	6	43	19	27	22	23	43	44	16	31	47	46	43	22	22	20	27	42
143	14	1	6	8	6	9	15	15	3	12	14	15	15	11	4	13	2	14
144	14	4	13	5	8	10	18	17	5	12	18	18	18	14	3	15	3	18
145	...	11	1	10	6	5	11	10	5	6	10	9	9	7	3	7	2	10
146	5	53	44	14	12	46	55	54	33	26	55	53	56	34	24	47	10	54
147	18	70	23	66	9	64	36	45	69	10	29	32	30	29	7	23	8	28
148	127	15	140	7	139	3	146	144	134	12	147	144	138	135	11	137	9	137
149	6	13	14	5	7	13	19	18	9	9	19	17	16	16	3	15	2	15
150	11	....	4	5	4	5	9	9	9	1	11	6	6	4	2	6	...	6
151	19	....	13	6	17	2	19	19	1	18	19	19	19	15	4	16	2	19
152	11	....	10	1	11	....	11	11	11	....	11	11	11	10	1	11	...	11
153	21	5	10	16	21	4	23	26	20	6	25	25	25	21	4	1	25	24
154	15	....	9	6	12	2	15	14	10	4	14	14	14	12	3	12	2	14
155	77	....	76	1	76	1	77	75	2	75	76	76	76	72	5	68	9	76
156	28	....	9	27	24	12	34	32	17	15	25	33	26	21	10	24	8	27
157	4	13	14	3	7	10	14	16	15	2	17	17	17	8	9	16	1	16
158	150	11	76	74	121	30	145	126	72	68	122	134	117	84	56	150	10	122
160	6	27	22	11	10	21	30	27	14	18	31	30	30	12	18	24	8	25
161	8	14	19	4	12	9	21	19	5	16	19	22	21	15	6	11	10	22
162	17	34	16	33	35	15	43	42	16	31	44	43	43	19	28	40	10	41
163	16	13	19	10	16	12	25	26	10	17	26	24	26	18	8	20	7	27

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
164	38	....	37	1	29	9	36	37	1	37	38	38	37	37	1	37	1	38
165	3	25	7	20	6	21	24	25	9	17	25	26	24	18	7	7	19	25
166	2	30	....	32	6	23	20	28	2	29	25	24	25	6	25	7	22	24
167	218	....	218	....	217	1	218	218	55	163	218	218	218	216	2	217	2	218
168	1	26	....	25	21	....	14	20	2	22	20	22	19	7	19	12	10	21
169	36	13	12	35	35	13	42	45	18	33	43	45	43	26	20	31	16	42
171	133	4	112	20	41	90	132	128	43	89	128	125	126	103	21	62	66	121
172	1	45	30	10	16	24	37	29	39	2	30	27	28	17	13	21	9	25
173	8	....	1	7	7	....	8	7	1	7	8	8	8	7	1	4	4	8
175	22	30	36	8	14	38	38	46	42	7	46	43	41	23	16	28	10	36
177	10	41	30	19	22	24	42	47	3	49	42	40	42	29	16	25	16	40
178	....	18	2	16	17	1	18	18	16	2	18	18	18	17	1	3	15	18
179	15	34	37	16	11	41	52	52	46	4	52	52	52	21	29	43	7	52
180	32	10	25	13	31	10	36	35	20	19	27	28	28	27	8	38	2	31
181	171	42	43	166	115	85	185	191	88	113	172	187	169	140	49	147	43	163
183	190	9	33	163	168	24	194	191	36	149	183	189	180	147	42	142	40	177
184	37	51	61	27	76	10	85	82	52	36	79	80	77	55	37	64	48	70
185	22	....	13	9	14	8	20	20	19	3	20	21	22	16	7	13	10	22
186	28	10	22	14	26	10	36	33	9	25	32	31	32	23	13	27	10	33
187	25	....	13	12	17	8	23	24	14	11	21	19	21	17	7	16	7	18
188	2	30	3	27	28	4	31	29	6	25	27	29	28	13	17	2	29	26

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board								
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
189	4	41	3	42	35	9	43	41	18	27	42	43	42	12	33	27	17	43
190	1	7	....	8	8	....	8	7	1	7	8	8	7	1	7	1	7	8
191	17	7	17	6	16	7	22	20	11	12	23	21	23	16	7	17	6	22
192	....	17	4	11	1	14	17	16	13	4	16	16	14	7	9	3	13	17
193	....	21	20	2	6	14	21	20	1	20	18	17	18	8	11	12	8	17
194	2	17	8	10	12	7	19	16	3	16	19	17	15	16	2	15	1	14
196	23	31	38	15	18	35	53	51	4	50	50	52	49	40	11	36	15	52
197	5	13	9	8	10	6	15	15	3	12	15	16	16	8	6	10	5	15
198	1	86	14	73	72	12	81	82	28	57	68	71	83	25	57	39	43	80
199	73	24	23	73	63	29	88	92	43	50	81	91	82	56	30	57	29	80
201	24	8	19	13	25	6	32	31	24	8	32	30	31	16	16	23	8	29
202	16	31	24	22	22	23	46	45	21	25	47	46	45	31	15	27	20	44
203	1	28	25	4	28	....	28	27	28	1	28	28	28	26	2	23	5	27
204	4	9	3	10	12	1	13	13	4	9	13	13	13	5	8	9	3	12
206	4	22	10	16	19	6	25	24	6	19	25	22	25	17	8	24	2	26
208	2	17	8	10	13	5	17	19	5	13	19	18	19	12	5	12	5	16
209	107	3	73	37	87	24	112	108	70	41	110	108	108	78	29	75	32	109
210	11	19	22	7	8	21	29	25	19	10	25	23	24	21	4	16	12	25
211	3	83	5	80	79	7	40	51	71	11	46	44	43	7	64	8	73	43
214	14	....	13	1	11	2	13	8	10	3	13	13	13	10	3	11	....	11
215	8	35	22	20	33	9	39	41	10	32	40	41	41	23	19	27	15	38

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board								
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
216	8	24	21	11	1	25	23	23	4	23	9	11	11	6	7	11	1	9
217	2	15	15	2	3	14	17	17	7	10	17	17	17	13	4	14	2	17
218	27	7	19	12	9	21	30	28	2	32	29	26	26	24	5	12	18	25
220	16	6	11	11	22	....	20	18	13	9	20	19	21	16	5	15	7	18
223	16	5	16	5	4	16	21	21	1	20	....	21	20	16	5	18	2	20
225	13	3	12	4	9	8	16	15	6	7	12	13	17	8	4	12	1	11
227	21	....	....	21	21	....	21	21	21	....	21	21	21	21	....	21	....	21
228	1	50	35	14	25	23	40	42	26	23	43	44	40	36	12	36	11	41
229	15	39	45	8	6	47	50	51	38	15	51	50	51	24	28	41	11	51
230	5	9	1	14	9	6	13	13	8	7	13	13	12	10	4	9	6	11
231	81	103	112	76	66	125	179	172	109	83	171	171	169	107	69	138	46	165
232	16	1	9	8	13	4	16	16	3	14	15	16	16	9	6	10	5	15
234	30	....	26	4	10	20	30	30	....	30	30	30	30	16	14	19	11	30
235	5	25	2	26	29	1	28	28	8	22	28	29	29	11	19	30	....	29
236	2	9	2	9	6	5	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	5	5	5	5	10
237	....	29	1	27	27	2	21	20	27	2	20	19	19	3	26	1	27	22
238	13	7	16	4	13	8	19	20	13	5	21	19	19	14	6	13	7	19
239	2	35	34	4	1	36	36	37	8	29	38	35	35	24	12	28	7	34
240	25	95	98	16	53	57	73	65	94	25	67	55	70	50	47	62	41	64
241	4	105	1	110	93	16	100	107	23	84	94	105	103	81	26	55	54	87
242	109	7	31	79	21	87	81	85	42	62	73	82	73	72	24	81	14	70

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board								
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
243	10	1	4	7	4	7	11	11	5	6	11	11	11	8	3	6	5	10
244	3	24	10	15	19	6	23	24	8	16	21	23	23	11	14	12	14	22
245	15	5	10	9	11	8	20	19	7	13	19	19	20	10	10	12	8	19
247	4	90	27	65	57	32	82	81	78	17	78	72	80	41	49	38	52	69
249	28	....	28	....	28	....	28	28	28	....	28	28	28	28	....	28	....	28
250	2	16	4	10	11	4	8	11	2	10	10	11	9	9	3	8	5	8
251	....	22	14	6	6	16	21	20	18	4	20	21	18	16	5	17	4	20
252	16	2	8	8	15	2	16	18	10	7	17	17	18	15	3	14	4	17
255	....	7	1	6	5	1	7	5	2	3	6	5	7	1	5	2	4	5
256	8	23	23	8	11	20	30	30	10	19	27	29	29	20	9	19	11	29
257	21	46	12	55	59	7	46	57	14	48	49	53	50	29	33	17	46	49
258	1	89	27	63	79	11	66	71	73	17	70	70	64	16	72	23	62	67
259	13	1	10	4	10	3	14	14	2	11	14	13	14	12	1	13	....	14
260	36	22	44	11	29	24	49	43	4	52	48	48	45	42	12	52	4	53
262	104	....	99	4	14	90	104	101	16	88	104	102	101	94	9	103	1	104
263	15	....	10	5	6	8	13	13	8	5	15	13	13	9	3	11	3	11
264	16	3	3	16	12	7	16	17	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	2	15	3
265	38	16	47	5	33	18	49	39	21	22	16	12	15	6	7	9	3	12
266	64	2	41	24	52	11	65	61	23	40	65	59	63	42	18	65	1	58
268	11	15	15	10	13	12	24	22	9	15	26	23	23	17	7	19	4	24
269	2	13	3	12	13	2	15	14	9	6	14	13	13	8	4	6	5	13

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board										
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District	7th District
271	59	1	47	13	39	20	60	57	42	18	59	59	59	48	11	47	12	58
272	33	7	28	14	34	8	36	39	9	32	36	38	37	25	15	31	9	35
273	28	11	29	9	23	16	38	35	37	2	39	37	36	29	8	27	10	38
274	23	4	9	18	17	9	27	21	18	9	27	24	27	14	13	17	10	24
275	4	14	15	3	8	10	16	17	1	17	17	17	17	15	3	12	6	16
276	18	19	4	32	34	3	37	31	13	20	29	30	31	12	20	21	10	31
279	9	4	2	11	8	5	11	13	2	11	11	12	12	5	8	4	8	12
280	12	2	3	12	6	8	13	13	8	5	12	12	12	7	6	12	1	12
281	110	19	94	27	110	8	121	113	40	85	107	108	106	105	12	108	12	105
282	52	1	54	....	12	41	52	49	49	....	52	48	49	49	3	49	2	48
284	18	2	5	14	7	13	19	17	14	6	19	18	19	11	8	18	1	19
285	1	8	4	5	2	7	9	9	1	8	9	9	9	5	4	5	4	9
288	1	46	18	29	35	10	43	41	33	20	33	33	34	10	35	13	32	32
289	20	13	21	11	12	20	32	30	23	9	32	31	32	20	12	25	8	29
290	8	2	5	5	8	2	11	9	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	....
291	33	220	111	55	112	136	207	199	219	23	187	206	197	126	96	174	57	177
295	17	2	3	16	11	6	17	18	12	6	15	16	15	11	6	11	5	13
296	43	2	18	28	36	9	46	45	9	37	45	43	46	41	4	37	9	45
297	2	19	14	7	7	13	20	18	6	13	19	18	19	6	14	19	1	18
299	51	9	26	34	3	57	56	51	54	4	53	54	49	53	8	37	17	50
300	3	36	14	24	18	20	37	36	4	34	35	34	37	11	27	15	23	34

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER 1st District	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST 2d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT 3d District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY 4th District	JOHN WALQUIST 5th District	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN 6th District	P. C. FOLEY 7th District
302	28	4	6	26	23	9	30	28	11	19	30	31	30	20	10	20	10	28
303	6	29	6	27	16	17	32	33	19	14	32	33	34	11	24	16	18	35
304	....	49	18	33	17	34	50	46	30	20	49	50	50	18	31	31	18	47
305	11	3	14	....	7	6	14	14	4	9	14	14	13	12	2	13	1	14
306	2	108	40	70	99	11	110	110	4	106	109	107	109	38	71	82	28	110
307	22	8	18	13	25	6	30	26	17	10	23	22	21	29	3	17	10	22
308	4	95	6	93	88	9	97	96	84	14	92	93	91	8	95	7	89	91
309	371	566	119	815	826	104	922	854	911	39	670	904	594	842	57	141	766	825
310	5	14	12	7	9	10	17	17	13	5	19	18	18	12	5	15	3	15
311	2	12	4	10	11	3	13	13	5	9	13	13	13	6	8	9	4	13
312	18	1	15	4	14	3	18	16	12	8	16	15	15	9	6	11	6	12
314	31	11	20	20	27	13	39	40	23	20	39	41	40	31	10	25	14	37
315	9	....	4	5	6	3	9	9	6	3	9	9	9	2	7	6	3	8
316	34	24	33	22	52	5	56	48	26	27	47	51	48	36	16	50	6	47
317	3	11	6	8	10	4	14	13	4	10	13	13	13	9	3	10	3	12
318	69	6	69	6	60	15	75	75	59	16	75	75	75	60	15	59	16	75
319	10	1	8	2	9	2	11	10	10	1	9	9	10	7	....	8	1	8
320	25	2	28	....	15	13	28	24	23	5	28	28	27	26	2	26	2	28
321	13	4	10	6	9	8	16	15	11	7	14	15	16	8	9	14	3	15
322	3	43	16	30	13	33	43	44	20	26	44	45	43	24	20	27	19	43
323	1	18	13	6	4	15	19	19	13	6	19	19	19	13	5	11	7	19

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
324	34	3	31	6	15	23	30	29	35	....	31	30	32	31	2	24	12	32
325	33	42	60	13	39	30	64	62	31	42	58	58	57	45	20	33	35	62
326	44	....	44	....	44	....	44	44	34	10	44	44	44	44	....	44	....	44
327	198	....	171	18	149	26	191	185	42	141	168	168	166	160	18	155	25	170
328	2	14	6	10	9	5	16	13	1	14	15	13	15	7	8	8	7	13
329	126	1	125	2	125	2	127	127	2	125	126	127	127	123	4	123	3	126
330	11	2	13	....	12	2	12	12	....	13	11	11	11	6	3	6	5	11
331	24	8	19	11	27	4	26	26	11	19	30	30	31	23	5	27	3	30
333	15	1	13	2	10	5	16	14	7	9	14	14	14	8	8	12	3	14
334	16	38	17	39	39	17	52	53	24	33	52	49	52	27	28	29	25	49
335	21	27	32	15	36	9	44	42	14	32	38	39	37	28	15	32	14	37
336	11	5	....	17	12	....	11	14	4	8	6	11	12	4	9	7	6	6
337	....	19	13	6	4	15	15	18	10	8	19	16	18	9	9	10	8	18
339	10	35	6	38	40	5	46	45	26	19	43	44	43	32	13	7	37	42
340	40	113	117	33	55	89	114	119	89	56	111	100	103	71	42	7	37	103
342	5	23	14	13	6	22	25	24	6	21	25	22	22	20	5	11	15	22
344	10	....	7	3	9	1	10	11	4	6	11	11	11	9	1	9	1	11
345	30	5	22	13	34	2	34	35	10	20	29	27	36	16	14	23	7	30
347	8	....	3	5	6	1	8	8	4	4	7	7	6	6	2	5	2	6
348	19	12	18	13	14	15	31	27	22	7	27	26	26	17	10	14	10	....
349	23	12	32	2	10	25	33	35	22	12	33	33	34	26	8	23	11	32

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
350	24	....	15	9	20	4	24	24	7	15	21	21	24	19	4	24	....	20
351	....	14	5	8	2	11	10	12	3	4	8	11	8	13	1	9	5	12
355	22	124	47	88	58	79	112	114	93	42	112	112	107	77	53	104	30	103
356	18	3	16	5	14	6	17	18	5	16	16	20	20	16	8	19	2	20
357	13	7	15	7	7	13	17	18	16	5	16	19	16	15	5	13	7	19
358	22	2	7	17	18	5	23	24	6	18	22	23	23	14	10	17	7	23
359	21	69	63	27	40	47	80	75	57	28	84	85	85	53	28	72	14	74
360	12	35	3	45	38	8	45	45	13	33	45	44	46	26	18	34	12	46
361	53	7	40	13	51	8	57	50	16	41	50	55	52	50	10	17	40	53
362	58	23	43	38	43	37	77	71	40	56	72	73	73	45	30	27	48	72
363	7	1	2	6	9	....	9	7	3	6	5	9	6	7	2	5	4	8
364	17	23	11	29	31	8	39	37	21	19	39	39	38	6	33	23	17	39
365	10	1	1	10	10	1	11	10	5	5	11	11	10	5	5	8	3	10
366	5	5	3	7	8	2	10	10	5	5	10	10	10	6	3	5	4	9
367	31	....	1	30	27	2	29	30	17	12	25	30	27	14	14	16	15	27
368	....	17	17	....	....	17	17	17	17	....	17	17	17	17	....	17	....	17
369	15	19	20	13	10	22	28	28	18	15	28	30	27	14	14	22	7	28
370	5	15	15	6	8	11	21	20	4	16	19	17	20	12	6	11	7	20
371	3	22	4	21	23	2	25	25	4	21	25	23	25	12	13	21	3	23
372	1	11	6	....	7	4	9	13	13	4	9	12	12	6	4	8	3	11
374	11	18	11	14	25	2	24	26	5	22	22	22	19	13	9	21	5	19

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board								
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
375	82	117	126	52	77	117	139	137	164	30	123	135	116	85	50	99	44	95
376	7	1	3	5	6	2	8	8	2	6	8	8	8	2	6	5	3	8
377	....	47	1	46	1	44	36	43	3	41	37	43	38	4	39	....	43	34
378	9	3	....	12	6	4	10	8	1	....	1	12	1	....	1	1	....	1
379	3	4	2	5	4	3	2	6	3	3	5	6	5	1	4	....	6	6
380	....	25	19	6	2	23	25	....	9	16	24	24	24	7	17	18	6	24
381	3	53	42	11	34	21	44	42	50	6	40	42	42	42	6	17	33	42
382	4	55	38	19	36	22	48	48	45	12	46	50	50	24	31	32	24	50
383	54	....	48	5	8	46	50	50	52	2	51	49	48	41	11	41	11	49
384	36	12	37	10	38	11	46	46	19	28	46	44	45	27	18	32	14	44
386	37	15	36	8	22	16	37	37	13	33	26	26	26	20	12	17	18	30
387	67	170	166	60	73	158	209	208	176	49	192	193	188	156	59	168	45	197
388	2	48	42	7	45	4	48	49	24	26	47	45	47	33	14	8	41	47
390	2	63	61	2	4	60	60	57	10	53	56	56	59	57	5	49	10	57
391	64	14	59	19	18	58	63	66	70	8	61	61	63	57	21	68	9	56
393	1	19	10	9	9	11	20	20	12	7	17	19	17	8	10	9	8	15
395	2	18	14	5	4	13	16	16	4	16	17	13	13	11	2	14	3	13
399	1	13	14	....	5	9	14	14	10	4	14	13	14	13	1	13	....	13
401	18	2	15	5	11	8	18	17	8	11	19	18	17	13	3	13	5	17
402	....	31	2	29	31	....	31	31	31	....	31	31	31	4	27	1	31	31
405	9	3	5	7	8	4	12	12	7	5	12	12	12	7	5	7	5	12

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
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	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
406	....	12	12	....	....	12	12	12	....	12	12	12	12	2	10	12	....	12
407	25	4	24	4	25	4	29	28	1	27	27	27	28	22	5	19	8	27
408	....	67	38	27	26	39	50	48	7	60	42	40	41	26	38	20	44	45
410	39	....	39	....	....	39	39	39	39	....	39	39	39	39	....	39	....	39
411	6	3	2	7	2	7	9	9	5	4	9	9	9	4	5	8	1	9
413	38	....	5	33	30	6	38	36	20	17	36	38	37	21	15	25	11	37
414	7	....	1	6	6	1	7	7	1	6	7	7	7	2	5	7	....	7
416	99	18	33	77	81	32	100	110	41	63	91	104	90	57	44	70	32	97
417	1	14	9	6	15	....	14	14	4	11	14	14	14	14	1	9	6	14
419	70	25	36	58	37	52	50	55	42	45	48	49	43	61	25	72	10	44
421	11	....	10	1	9	2	....	11	2	9	11	11	11	3	8	11	....	11
422	86	114	99	99	66	135	182	181	138	63	178	186	181	129	63	181	19	161
423	97	9	99	8	90	17	104	97	23	80	100	100	100	92	10	98	6	90
424	12	2	9	5	9	5	13	14	....	14	14	14	14	12	2	12	2	14
426	18	....	10	7	14	1	14	14	11	4	15	15	14	9	5	17	1	12
427	7	86	16	78	75	15	83	85	13	78	84	83	76	52	38	46	42	81
428	10	1	7	4	7	4	10	11	2	9	10	11	10	5	5	8	3	11
430	3	21	7	17	11	13	20	23	6	18	21	24	21	10	13	10	13	23
431	....	28	18	10	22	6	27	27	12	15	28	24	28	15	10	19	8	25
432	18	17	34	....	33	4	34	32	3	30	34	34	33	20	11	29	11	32
434	68	34	51	50	55	42	95	90	43	51	88	91	85	58	37	61	31	87

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board								
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	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
435	....	7	....	7	7	....	7	7	....	7	7	7	7	1	6	....	7	7
436	5	10	7	8	14	1	15	14	3	6	8	15	8	6	2	6	2	7
438	36	26	49	11	34	25	55	51	3	61	52	50	51	42	12	41	15	49
440	59	19	49	24	35	34	64	63	35	38	63	59	57	39	27	49	18	59
441	46	20	40	25	23	41	59	61	9	56	56	59	57	45	12	41	18	53
442	16	....	16	....	14	....	16	14	9	6	13	15	13	12	2	14	....	13
443	16	4	12	3	9	4	15	14	2	18	6	6	6	3	3	5	3	8
444	2	33	29	5	5	29	32	29	2	32	26	27	27	14	13	20	7	26
445	8	4	7	6	8	5	12	12	5	8	12	12	13	7	6	5	7	9
447	11	19	24	6	10	19	28	26	16	14	30	29	30	19	9	22	6	28
448	43	9	25	24	31	17	44	40	14	28	41	50	41	31	10	29	11	40
449	30	....	12	17	18	10	26	26	26	2	25	25	23	16	7	25	3	21
450	4	38	13	30	39	3	39	41	17	22	38	39	35	14	24	2	38	34
451	3	81	56	24	12	68	69	67	79	1	66	65	61	43	28	53	16	66
452	8	....	2	6	3	5	8	5	5	3	8	8	8	4	4	7	1	7
453	6	100	69	31	58	43	95	77	48	50	89	84	83	33	58	59	33	77
454	11	....	9	2	10	1	11	11	10	1	11	11	11	10	1	11	....	11
455	10	5	15	....	1	13	14	14	13	2	14	14	14	10	4	12	2	14
457	167	134	47	247	69	207	231	228	240	48	219	213	201	239	27	175	72	191
458	5	17	6	16	20	2	20	20	6	16	19	20	19	7	14	11	10	18
460	7	11	14	4	11	7	16	17	14	4	17	17	18	10	7	16	2	18

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
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	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
461	5	12	4	13	8	9	12	14	6	10	14	16	14	12	5	10	7	13
462	18	2	11	9	13	7	17	15	11	9	20	17	18	9	11	16	4	19
464	50	127	122	34	11	166	137	121	174	10	100	119	97	113	15	160	3	101
465	4	20	19	3	11	11	22	22	7	14	21	22	21	12	10	12	10	23
469	42	2	14	26	36	5	41	35	27	13	34	36	35	15	24	25	14	37
470	19	37	28	24	50	6	47	48	19	32	46	47	45	35	12	40	11	46
471	11	112	35	84	59	55	104	102	104	16	100	102	101	52	67	34	81	106
472	12	1	10	3	10	3	13	12	2	9	12	11	12	9	2	10	2	13
473	26	51	67	10	35	40	67	70	60	16	73	70	72	41	29	62	10	65
474	1	24	23	....	2	21	23	19	24	....	22	23	23	14	8	18	5	20
476	131	47	119	39	25	149	144	144	159	10	139	141	141	117	27	114	28	134
478	57	252	224	72	171	126	265	257	308	7	245	246	245	130	149	217	52	230
482	21	40	56	3	16	44	58	54	47	14	58	54	59	44	14	35	23	54
483	65	762	76	746	718	88	765	778	718	97	785	776	770	88	712	118	699	782
484	5	2	5	2	5	2	7	7	6	1	7	7	6	5	2	5	2	7
486	116	2	114	4	113	5	118	118	5	113	118	118	118	117	....	115	....	117
490	116	70	151	30	143	36	166	154	43	130	164	160	159	108	66	113	58	152
491	1	29	20	10	5	25	25	28	16	13	28	27	23	16	13	20	10	25
492	20	15	25	10	18	17	33	35	18	17	32	34	34	22	13	23	11	32
493	20	81	80	16	47	44	76	71	95	9	68	65	62	51	20	39	30	60
495	33	3	13	23	24	9	35	34	13	21	31	34	30	19	14	18	12	34

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board								
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
496	19	4	4	14	16	3	18	16	10	9	14	17	15	9	8	12	5	17
497	....	110	88	16	85	24	99	89	104	3	86	82	83	63	22	54	28	81
498	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	19	18	1	19	19	19	16	3	16	4	19
499	12	4	12	4	12	4	15	14	10	6	13	16	15	10	6	11	4	15
500	2	21	14	10	14	10	23	24	5	18	23	21	22	10	11	9	12	22
501	15	1	9	7	5	9	15	15	11	4	17	17	13	10	6	13	2	14
502	....	12	6	6	3	9	12	12	4	8	12	12	12	3	9	6	6	12
503	9	....	8	1	6	3	9	9	5	4	9	9	9	9	....	9	....	9
504	113	9	25	95	22	97	42	38	25	96	29	32	29	97	14	100	15	25
505	12	1	4	9	11	2	12	12	6	6	10	13	12	7	7	7	6	10
507	30	18	42	7	9	39	43	38	44	3	42	41	38	41	5	33	11	41
508	15	16	9	22	23	7	27	29	7	24	27	28	25	11	17	13	18	29
509	48	39	77	8	30	64	55	64	64	16	56	55	56	68	5	70	12	51
510	15	3	4	13	13	5	17	16	10	8	17	17	17	9	5	16	1	15
511	....	22	2	20	8	14	23	23	10	12	22	22	22	9	13	5	17	21
512	16	....	6	10	9	7	15	14	10	5	15	16	15	10	5	13	3	13
513	2	52	44	6	43	10	48	43	50	2	47	46	45	32	14	36	9	46
514	27	8	29	6	18	16	30	29	14	19	31	28	28	24	7	25	6	30
515	33	32	15	50	58	5	60	62	23	42	50	51	56	25	36	28	35	55
516	13	11	17	5	7	18	19	20	23	1	20	20	18	17	5	13	8	17
518	12	5	2	15	12	5	15	16	6	11	17	16	17	4	12	9	8	15

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board										
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
519	35	1	36	....	36	....	35	36	1	35	34	34	34	27	7	29	4	29
520	1	11	1	11	5	7	11	12	3	8	9	9	10	4	6	9	3	9
521	58	24	23	60	52	26	72	72	46	33	68	75	67	62	19	55	22	65
526	38	22	33	27	46	14	57	58	23	35	60	58	61	37	20	40	20	51
528	5	55	5	55	11	49	58	58	42	18	57	59	57	3	56	8	51	55
530	2	17	....	19	16	3	16	19	11	7	18	19	18	16	3	15	4	17
531	22	3	19	4	18	5	25	21	15	9	22	21	23	19	5	16	7	22
532	2	25	8	19	12	15	25	24	9	16	23	23	24	14	9	19	5	18
534	15	3	3	15	12	5	18	13	14	3	16	18	16	2	16	5	12	16
535	12	10	12	10	15	7	20	21	10	12	21	22	21	16	5	16	6	21
536	5	8	4	7	10	2	10	11	5	8	9	10	10	2	9	6	6	11
539	3	7	2	8	7	2	10	10	5	5	10	10	10	6	4	6	4	10
541	....	17	5	11	9	7	15	15	5	11	15	15	14	9	6	14	1	15
543	1	10	6	5	2	9	11	10	6	5	9	10	8	5	6	5	6	10
544	2	14	10	6	14	2	16	16	8	8	16	16	16	11	5	14	2	16
545	4	10	2	12	7	7	13	14	5	9	13	13	14	11	2	11	2	13
548	10	7	10	7	15	1	17	16	2	13	14	15	14	11	6	7	7	13
550	16	35	37	15	35	17	52	51	27	25	47	51	48	38	13	46	6	50
551	....	24	23	1	....	24	24	23	1	23	23	23	24	5	19	7	17	24
553	6	8	3	11	5	9	2	2	7	7	1	2	1	8	5	5	9	1
554	3	27	....	30	21	9	29	29	10	20	30	30	28	22	8	23	7	30

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
555	15	2	8	9	11	6	16	16	2	15	15	16	16	9	7	12	4	15
556	9	6	11	4	5	10	15	14	9	6	15	15	15	8	7	10	5	15
557	....	11	3	9	5	7	10	11	3	9	12	12	12	6	6	5	7	12
558	25	....	13	12	21	4	24	22	[illegible]	5	22	24	22	21	4	24	1	21
559	29	6	27	10	30	7	37	[illegible]	21	16	36	34	34	28	8	25	12	36
561	6	10	4	11	12	3	17	15	3	8	11	12	12	6	7	4	7	11
562	7	30	8	30	34	4	33	33	14	23	32	35	32	20	18	21	17	33
563	96	....	94	2	88	8	95	90	16	80	95	93	93	91	3	95	1	95
564	41	30	55	16	11	59	68	64	60	10	66	65	65	59	8	53	14	64
567	23	85	15	46	16	88	85	84	64	35	85	89	86	47	42	48	39	80
568	14	1	3	11	10	3	14	12	4	10	11	14	13	10	4	11	3	14
570	7	16	12	10	5	17	17	15	10	11	17	14	17	16	6	10	11	16
571	1	15	11	5	12	4	16	16	3	13	16	16	16	7	9	4	12	16
572	11	14	6	19	23	2	22	23	7	18	21	22	23	14	6	13	11	23
574	....	20	16	4	6	13	18	18	15	5	18	17	18	13	7	13	6	16
575	11	36	38	6	12	37	37	37	43	6	37	36	39	31	6	29	10	35
577	16	1	17	....	14	3	17	17	13	4	17	17	17	15	2	12	5	17
578	20	28	13	34	33	15	44	46	17	31	47	47	47	31	16	28	19	44
580	....	12	8	4	7	5	12	11	6	6	12	11	12	9	3	9	3	11
581	16	5	4	18	16	6	19	21	10	12	22	19	23	9	14	16	7	23
584	12	13	7	18	24	1	25	22	8	17	24	24	25	12	13	22	3	25

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board											
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER 1st District	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST 2d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT 3d District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY 4th District	JOHN WALQUIST 5th District	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN 6th District	P. C. FOLEY 7th District
586	31	27	35	20	44	12	55	53	21	30	49	49	48	34	14	33	22	50
592	33	6	26	13	34	5	40	33	14	25	33	35	34	28	7	29	8	34
593	13	39	33	19	15	36	45	48	49	3	48	49	48	28	23	36	13	46
594	15	1	13	2	14	1	15	15	1	15	13	16	14	12	4	8	8	11
595	26	38	44	20	19	40	56	53	13	50	52	52	52	40	15	35	24	55
597	....	13	4	9	13	....	13	13	3	9	11	11	11	2	11	6	5	11
599	11	19	12	18	27	2	29	27	5	24	25	27	26	15	13	18	11	25
600	17	22	41	9	6	45	46	46	41	10	44	40	45	28	18	25	22	43
601	39	18	44	4	3	50	49	44	48	5	40	41	42	31	12	30	12	39
603	26	3	12	17	13	16	29	29	12	17	29	29	29	16	11	23	5	29
604	8	6	1	13	8	4	13	13	4	9	12	14	12	4	7	5	6	12
605	5	9	12	2	8	6	14	14	3	11	14	14	14	13	1	6	8	14
606	19	56	21	55	16	58	53	61	55	15	51	52	48	47	16	45	18	48
611	8	9	11	6	5	11	16	13	6	10	13	14	13	11	3	9	5	13
612	2	44	9	37	9	36	41	44	11	35	44	46	45	7	38	9	36	46
613	....	58	46	11	9	52	45	50	39	17	50	50	50	38	16	30	21	49
614	....	11	1	9	9	2	3	4	9	2	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	1
615	14	1	6	9	10	5	15	15	9	6	15	15	15	12	3	13	2	15
616	9	47	19	36	36	15	48	48	19	25	45	44	40	25	17	14	38	34
617	19	45	21	43	40	23	60	62	22	40	54	59	57	41	18	39	23	57
620	23	4	26	....	8	19	27	27	25	2	27	27	27	14	13	19	7	27

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board								
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
621	7	5	10	2	1	11	12	10	1	11	10	10	10	9	3	6	3	10
622	9	6	8	7	11	4	15	14	1	4	....	4	3	9	6	5	....	3
624	11	52	35	24	32	28	57	56	6	50	52	52	49	43	10	37	15	45
626	2	15	12	6	3	13	16	16	9	9	18	18	18	14	4	13	5	17
627	44	1	36	8	34	7	45	44	10	32	41	42	42	41	2	41	3	43
628	23	25	29	19	8	39	46	40	47	21	46	46	49	30	16	24	23	42
629	16	6	16	5	8	13	22	22	2	20	18	20	20	17	4	8	11	19
631	5	3	3	6	6	3	8	8	5	4	8	9	8	5	3	6	2	8
632	29	4	20	13	10	20	30	28	3	32	28	26	26	24	5	13	15	27
633	12	4	5	11	14	2	14	14	6	10	15	16	15	7	8	10	5	15
635	2	28	3	27	19	10	29	28	6	22	26	28	27	14	12	17	12	28
637	21	2	17	5	11	11	23	22	10	13	22	22	22	15	8	19	4	19
638	24	9	27	6	25	7	27	29	11	20	27	26	27	16	15	20	10	29
639	5	53	35	23	58	....	50	52	55	3	33	47	48	22	30	37	15	38
640	15	7	13	8	2	20	17	16	18	4	16	15	15	11	5	13	3	12
642	4	8	5	7	9	2	12	11	....	11	....	....	....	11	....	10	2	....
644	13	4	2	15	16	....	17	15	3	12	16	16	16	11	6	13	3	16
645	3	5	5	3	2	5	8	8	3	5	8	8	8	6	2	7	1	8
647	11	1	11	1	5	7	12	11	3	9	11	11	12	10	2	9	3	12
648	5	24	4	25	16	11	29	28	7	11	16	27	13	13	8	10	7	13
649	1	23	13	12	11	13	19	20	9	14	19	19	19	13	6	15	4	18

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
650	7	18	10	14	14	11	23	25	14	11	25	23	25	14	11	16	9	24
651	36	....	31	4	30	6	35	35	15	21	34	34	35	32	4	29	7	33
652	8	5	6	6	9	3	13	12	7	6	13	13	13	5	8	8	4	11
653	22	16	12	25	27	9	36	28	14	20	25	27	28	14	21	24	8	28
654	14	7	14	7	14	7	21	20	7	14	20	21	21	19	2	11	10	20
655	....	22	22	....	7	15	22	22	20	2	22	22	22	21	1	21	1	22
656	14	4	15	5	6	10	20	15	5	14	19	17	15	10	8	12	6	17
657	51	16	28	37	48	15	61	56	38	25	57	60	61	39	22	37	25	57
658	13	3	11	5	13	3	16	15	7	9	16	16	16	12	4	9	6	16
659	14	....	....	14	14	....	14	14	....	14	14	14	14	....	14	....	14	14
660	7	21	4	25	17	10	25	25	6	21	22	26	25	15	10	19	7	23
662	....	8	....	8	....	8	8	4	....	8	8	8	8	1	7	8	....	8
664	31	4	25	10	17	18	34	34	20	16	35	33	34	21	13	27	6	31
665	3	14	3	14	13	3	16	16	7	10	17	17	17	4	13	12	4	17
667	29	22	31	19	38	12	46	47	18	30	44	46	44	32	15	36	13	43
669	8	21	5	23	19	8	25	25	8	21	26	27	22	18	8	15	11	23
674	15	17	12	19	12	19	31	30	20	12	30	29	30	24	3	21	8	26
675	8	1	5	4	8	9	9	9	2	7	9	7	8	3	5	7	2	9
676	2	31	6	27	6	27	31	33	21	11	31	32	32	19	14	27	6	31
677	7	1	6	2	3	5	8	8	4	4	8	8	8	6	....	6	1	8
678	21	21	13	28	36	5	40	39	15	24	35	38	37	12	27	22	18	35

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board										
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
679	26	6	24	8	15	17	19	27	12	16	27	27	26	20	7	24	5	29
680	11	16	16	6	13	12	23	23	3	22	18	17	17	11	8	13	9	16
683	5	22	11	11	6	21	23	24	8	16	23	23	22	7	14	10	11	21
684	8	2	4	6	7	3	10	10	6	4	10	9	9	7	3	8	2	9
687	28	....	28	1	16	10	29	27	20	8	28	28	29	13	16	20	9	23
690	9	18	11	16	22	5	27	25	11	16	27	27	27	20	7	21	6	27
691	....	25	23	2	4	20	25	25	20	5	25	25	25	13	12	15	10	25
692	15	2	12	5	11	6	16	15	11	6	17	16	17	11	6	14	3	17
693	9	1	9	1	7	1	10	9	....	8	10	9	9	9	1	6	2	9
696	1	41	28	14	32	10	41	42	24	18	41	42	42	38	4	38	3	40
698	6	34	7	33	15	24	28	35	6	33	32	32	34	9	30	9	28	31
700	23	....	19	4	1	21	22	23	3	20	23	23	21	18	4	17	6	23
701	11	32	6	37	42	1	39	40	23	19	40	41	41	19	24	38	4	40
702	8	....	8	....	7	1	8	8	6	2	8	8	8	7	1	5	3	8
704	7	12	5	13	16	3	19	19	4	14	17	19	18	5	14	18	1	18
707	1	48	29	20	11	38	49	49	44	5	49	47	48	30	18	32	16	48
708	5	15	11	7	8	11	19	16	....	20	17	17	17	12	6	13	5	18
710	9	....	3	6	5	4	9	9	5	4	9	9	9	2	7	9	....	9
711	12	5	7	10	6	11	14	13	10	8	15	13	12	9	5	13	1	14
712	4	32	13	21	16	19	31	33	5	27	33	29	31	19	13	15	17	28
713	4	23	12	13	10	15	26	26	7	19	26	22	24	14	12	20	7	24

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board											
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	1st District: CHARLES H. BAUSHER	1st District: ARTHUR M. WATSON	2d District: DANIEL A. POST	3d District: WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	4th District: R. E. L. CONNOLLY	5th District: JOHN WALQUIST	5th District: A. J. CRONKHITE	6th District: W. A. COLE	6th District: A. G. McLEAN	7th District: F. C. FOLEY
715	30	88	74	39	53	58	76	81	94	17	68	67	71	62	20	51	33	67
716	32	3	27	9	32	5	37	33	31	6	37	35	37	28	9	33	4	34
718	7	28	20	9	12	20	30	28	24	9	29	30	28	23	9	16	15	27
720	30	23	1	53	23	27	50	50	6	48	48	48	48	49	1	38	7	39
723	6	79	62	23	33	48	79	82	34	42	66	69	65	42	31	43	30	54
724	8	28	32	2	10	26	33	34	33	2	33	32	33	25	8	25	8	35
725	14	1	10	5	15	...	15	15	10	5	15	15	15	13	2	10	5	15
726	47	54	67	30	41	54	85	88	76	28	85	85	80	54	31	61	21	75
727	290	...	140	28	67	96	125	96	133	15	79	75	75	67	16	66	27	30
728	9	5	4	10	8	6	12	14	7	7	13	14	13	10	4	11	3	14
729	12	2	5	9	11	3	13	12	4	10	13	14	14	7	7	13	1	13
730	49	6	49	8	38	19	4	2	37	18	3	2	4	50	5	45	12	1
736	32	1	33	...	26	7	31	30	6	27	31	31	30	29	2	28	4	31
737	4	4	1	7	7	1	8	8	3	5	8	8	8	3	5	4	4	8
739	7	2	5	4	4	5	8	8	5	4	9	7	9	7	2	7	2	8
741	2	13	5	11	13	3	15	15	6	10	16	15	16	8	8	11	5	16
743	15	1	...	16	16	...	16	16	3	13	15	16	15	7	8	5	10	16
743	12	11	13	11	22	3	22	22	11	12	22	21	22	15	8	22	2	20
746	24	19	30	11	19	22	41	36	23	18	39	37	36	31	7	36	4	38
747	1	40	38	3	2	39	41	41	36	5	41	41	41	34	7	38	2	41
748	13	2	6	9	8	7	14	12	6	9	14	12	14	8	6	11	4	15

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
									1st District		2d District	3 l District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
749	6	6	5	7	6	6	12	12	5	7	11	11	10	4	7	7	4	10
750	38	1	39	....	37	2	37	34	1	37	38	37	38	35	4	39	....	36
751	15	7	13	9	21	1	19	19	19	2	22	20	20	13	8	20	2	20
754	2	6	8	....	2	6	7	8	8	....	8	8	8	5	3	6	2	8
755	23	30	8	40	36	13	47	46	20	27	43	48	41	28	18	14	33	38
756	3	15	4	16	20	....	14	17	3	16	15	15	16	7	10	8	10	18
757	3	21	13	9	7	16	21	21	8	16	20	22	22	18	4	18	4	22
759	40	7	25	16	32	8	44	39	21	20	38	36	45	26	12	30	11	37
760	....	22	11	9	11	9	21	19	2	19	18	17	17	12	8	15	5	16
762	30	7	16	19	18	10	29	19	2	38	28	17	19	19	3	15	7	16
763	25	6	7	23	27	2	27	26	15	16	27	27	28	7	24	23	9	29
764	5	27	19	13	18	14	32	32	6	26	32	32	32	14	18	18	14	32
765	7	4	6	6	8	4	12	12	6	6	12	12	12	6	6	9	3	12
766	27	12	27	12	31	8	36	38	21	16	37	36	37	23	14	35	4	38
767	18	4	5	17	12	5	22	22	9	10	19	21	20	4	16	10	10	19
768	14	13	15	10	11	15	22	22	13	12	27	19	20	18	5	13	10	19
769	35	3	15	20	27	4	34	32	7	5	10	10	10	7	5	37	1	8
771	14	1	....	15	14	....	15	14	8	6	15	15	15	9	5	15	....	14
772	13	7	....	20	11	9	20	19	7	11	19	18	16	3	17	10	6	17
774	11	174	122	36	56	109	....	....	159	10	....	....	....	105	30	146	12	....
777	2	9	7	3	3	8	8	10	....	15	10	9	9	6	3	6	3	9

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
778	2	9	11	....	2	9	11	11	....	11	11	11	11	9	1	9	1	10
779	....	9	8	1	4	5	9	9	1	8	9	9	9	8	1	7	2	9
780	8	6	9	4	5	6	15	13	....	14	10	9	8	5	6	6	4	10
781	14	6	19	1	6	14	20	20	11	9	20	20	20	13	6	11	8	20
783	4	8	....	12	11	1	12	10	5	7	9	12	10	7	5	8	4	12
784	1	10	6	5	3	8	10	11	....	11	9	10	10	7	3	8	2	9
790	9	....	7	2	5	3	9	8	6	3	7	7	6	1	7	7	1	6
793	4	22	12	14	14	12	26	26	16	10	26	26	26	17	9	16	10	26
794	9	7	8	6	10	1	13	11	4	11	7	11	10	7	6	9	2	11
795	11	....	8	3	6	4	10	7	4	7	9	9	10	10	1	11	....	8
796	11	4	15	9	9	6	12	15	7	8	14	15	14	10	5	11	3	13
799	13	....	13	....	10	3	13	11	9	4	11	11	12	10	2	9	3	13
800	16	4	15	5	14	6	20	19	12	7	19	20	20	16	3	19	1	20
801	....	38	20	18	30	8	38	37	2	36	38	38	38	5	33	33	4	38
802	10	6	11	4	6	8	14	14	2	14	14	14	13	13	....	12	2	12
803	11	1	4	9	4	9	13	13	5	8	13	13	13	5	8	9	4	12
806	11	10	17	4	19	2	21	18	12	9	19	18	19	13	7	17	2	21
810	88	7	73	20	76	17	92	89	29	60	88	88	91	74	19	86	7	90
811	4	11	13	....	....	15	14	13	14	1	14	14	14	11	3	10	4	13
812	....	12	2	10	9	3	12	12	1	11	12	12	12	10	2	6	6	12
813	45	3	38	12	22	26	48	47	28	19	50	47	45	36	10	40	8	39

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
814	9	....	7	2	8	1	9	9	5	4	9	9	9	8	1	7	2	9
815	5	25	25	5	25	5	30	30	5	25	30	30	30	5	25	25	5	30
822	12	1	2	11	7	6	13	13	4	9	13	13	13	8	5	11	2	13
824	39	7	33	19	31	15	44	46	30	10	46	44	36	29	12	29	9	39
826	20	....	7	13	14	6	20	20	11	9	20	20	20	19	1	17	3	20
829	22	7	10	18	25	2	28	24	10	18	27	23	27	14	13	26	2	24
831	8	7	5	8	5	8	12	9	1	14	11	12	11	10	2	8	6	9
833	11	9	16	4	8	13	19	18	14	6	20	19	19	11	9	18	2	19
835	2	9	5	7	3	9	12	12	11	1	12	12	11	10	2	10	2	12
836	18	....	7	11	15	3	18	18	7	11	18	18	18	11	7	14	4	18
841	15	3	9	6	11	4	14	15	7	8	13	15	13	9	6	12	3	11
842	15	8	22	2	22	2	23	23	2	22	24	22	24	14	10	10	14	22
843	6	2	7	1	2	6	5	7	4	3	7	7	7	4	3	3	4	7
844	7	15	11	11	19	3	21	20	8	14	21	22	21	13	9	16	6	17
845	1	6	6	1	2	5	7	6	4	3	7	6	7	6	....	5	2	7
846	8	4	8	5	7	5	11	10	4	9	8	6	6	1	3	3	3	4
847	7	15	12	7	5	11	18	17	6	13	13	14	15	10	4	13	5	12
849	17	2	15	4	13	5	18	16	9	9	19	18	19	14	5	15	4	18
853	....	11	3	8	9	2	12	12	2	6	8	8	7	3	4	6	5	6
854	14	....	11	3	12	2	14	13	7	7	14	14	14	11	1	14	....	14
856	15	3	11	8	16	3	16	16	10	8	15	15	14	14	5	14	3	14

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board										
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	1st District: CHARLES H. BAUSHER	1st District: ARTHUR M. WATSON	2d District: DANIEL A. POST	3d District: WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	4th District: R. E. L. CONNOLLY	5th District: JOHN WALQUIST	5th District: A. J. CRONKHITE	6th District: W. A. COLE	6th District: A. G. McLEAN	7th District: P. C. FOLEY
857	11	3	7	7	10	4	14	14	7	7	14	14	14	9	5	10	4	13
858	13	2	11	3	6	8	14	9	7	7	13	14	13	10	4	12	2	11
859	41	....	41	....	38	3	40	35	6	35	40	40	39	36	4	37	2	38
860	2	13	11	3	8	6	15	10	....	15	7	7	7	9	2	4	8	8
863	3	9	2	8	9	2	10	10	....	7	10	10	10	9	1	7	3	9
865	29	11	28	13	15	26	39	38	15	26	39	39	39	29	9	25	15	39
866	17	3	11	7	12	6	20	17	3	16	13	11	13	9	5	8	6	12
867	....	8	....	8	....	8	7	6	....	8	8	8	8	8	....	3	5	8
868	12	3	6	9	6	9	13	14	10	4	12	15	13	9	5	9	4	11
871	25	1	20	6	20	5	26	21	....	....	....	26	....	....	....	....	....	....
877	1	28	10	19	7	22	27	25	4	25	19	19	20	16	5	14	5	18
878	28	5	23	10	15	17	31	27	5	27	25	25	22	23	2	18	8	24
879	4	67	41	30	34	7	66	62	33	41	62	58	56	28	34	32	28	54
884	17	....	13	8	11	4	14	13	10	5	15	15	13	13	3	18	....	12
885	2	31	21	12	10	23	31	28	4	28	28	29	31	20	11	13	18	30
886	6	11	4	13	11	6	15	16	4	13	16	17	17	10	7	14	3	16
887	34	38	57	14	48	23	70	70	30	39	69	70	68	48	28	48	21	71
888	18	8	18	5	10	16	28	22	5	23	23	24	21	20	5	14	10	24
889	13	7	17	3	8	10	18	14	2	18	17	15	16	12	5	14	5	16
891	32	17	19	32	30	20	49	46	14	36	48	50	50	24	23	37	11	49
892	2	11	8	4	7	3	11	11	1	12	8	8	8	8	....	3	4	7

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
894	9	8	7	9	13	4	15	15	8	8	14	16	16	10	7	11	6	17
897	1	17	13	6	13	11	19	17	9	13	18	17	18	10	6	13	4	17
898	6	1	....	7	7	....	7	7	6	1	6	7	7	7	....	7	....	7
900	9	2	9	2	6	5	11	11	5	6	11	11	11	6	5	8	3	11
901	2	63	45	12	3	62	41	44	62	2	47	42	43	29	18	28	19	39
903	17	26	7	35	33	10	41	39	17	26	38	41	41	19	23	30	13	41
904	14	1	1	14	13	2	15	15	9	5	13	15	14	6	8	9	6	15
905	12	....	12	....	10	2	12	12	11	1	12	12	12	10	2	11	1	12
906	7	1	2	6	5	3	8	8	....	4	3	3	8	2	....	1	2	2
907	....	52	17	34	33	15	42	47	38	12	43	47	45	13	36	15	34	43
908	8	3	11	....	11	....	10	9	....	11	3	3	2	1	1	2	....	2
910	17	....	15	2	14	4	17	17	....	17	17	17	17	16	1	16	1	17
911	24	10	7	26	33	....	31	32	16	16	31	31	28	18	13	5	28	29
912	6	15	7	14	8	13	8	20	9	12	19	19	19	8	11	10	10	18
913	....	17	....	17	2	14	15	14	2	14	16	15	16	3	13	2	14	15
914	....	19	10	8	1	17	17	17	1	17	18	18	17	7	11	6	12	17
916	34	4	29	7	35	1	37	33	6	25	34	35	33	30	5	30	4	33
917	7	7	4	9	12	2	12	12	4	9	12	13	12	11	2	9	4	12
920	4	38	14	28	17	23	34	37	19	22	32	34	33	25	16	29	10	28
924	12	....	8	3	5	5	12	10	....	12	8	8	9	5	4	2	6	8
925	23	6	13	16	22	6	28	24	6	23	26	25	25	26	....	25	2	25

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board								
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
926	10	1	7	4	8	3	11	11	9	2	10	11	10	5	5	7	3	11
927	28	1	18	9	11	17	29	24	5	25	24	26	26	20	8	10	8	24
929	8	1	7	3	9	2	7	7	8	1	9	8	8	1	9	6	2	7
930	18	1	14	5	13	5	18	16	12	7	18	18	18	18	....	19	....	18
931	11	3	4	8	8	3	11	9	....	11	9	9	9	7	3	10	2	9
934	7	....	....	7	7	....	7	7	2	5	7	7	7	3	4	3	4	7
935	5	4	4	5	5	4	6	8	2	7	6	8	6	4	4	3	6	8
936	7	2	7	2	7	2	9	9	3	6	9	9	9	5	3	7	2	9
937	48	2	19	....	8	1	16	7	....	51	1	1	1	....	1	....	1	1
938	8	12	15	4	15	4	18	17	....	20	16	14	15	12	4	8	8	14
940	21	5	9	17	13	13	26	26	10	16	26	26	26	21	5	18	8	26
941	26	....	26	....	22	4	25	26	6	20	25	26	25	19	7	20	6	23
943	3	32	4	31	29	6	34	32	10	25	33	32	33	5	30	13	22	33
944	27	3	8	22	26	4	28	25	8	18	29	27	26	13	16	29	1	24
945	43	2	30	14	35	10	44	42	31	15	44	43	45	29	16	35	10	45
946	20	3	19	4	10	13	22	17	14	8	20	22	20	16	7	16	6	22
947	35	10	14	30	6	39	39	42	23	21	43	44	42	32	13	30	13	35
948	23	23	11	36	35	11	47	44	24	23	46	46	45	26	21	27	20	45
949	2	19	6	15	8	13	20	20	6	15	21	21	21	8	13	13	8	20
950	12	1	12	1	9	4	13	13	1	12	13	13	13	13	....	13	....	12
951	3	8	1	10	9	2	11	11	5	6	9	10	10	7	3	5	6	10

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
952	11	4	8	6	6	7	15	12	4	8	12	11	12	8	4	11	1	9
953	23	1	9	15	13	11	24	24	5	19	24	24	24	15	9	14	10	24
957	14	....	12	2	10	3	14	14	11	2	14	14	14	13	1	11	1	14
958	38	2	24	15	31	5	39	35	18	20	37	38	38	33	3	27	6	36
960	12	1	7	5	8	5	13	13	4	8	13	12	13	2	11	5	8	13
962	6	8	10	3	....	12	13	11	1	13	10	9	10	7	4	6	4	8
963	7	....	....	7	....	7	6	7	7	....	7	7	7	7	....	6	1	7
965	30	....	10	20	24	5	30	25	15	13	24	28	25	14	15	16	10	26
968	3	6	....	9	10	....	9	10	....	10	9	7	9	9	1	9	1	10
972	13	1	14	1	7	7	11	12	9	5	10	10	10	7	6	8	4	9
976	7	1	8	....	7	....	8	7	3	4	8	6	7	6	1	6	1	7
977	10	31	15	25	30	8	36	35	....	....	....	....	....	16	24	....	....	....
978	1	13	3	11	13	1	12	11	5	7	11	11	11	2	10	5	6	12
979	....	18	13	5	3	14	17	17	1	17	15	15	15	6	11	14	3	14
983	1	7	6	2	5	2	7	8	4	4	8	7	8	5	3	4	4	7
984	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	15	5	10	15	15	15	10	5	10	5	15
985	39	48	33	50	56	27	72	75	36	45	74	71	68	39	43	53	31	71
989	11	1	7	4	7	4	12	12	1	11	12	10	10	9	2	8	3	11
990	9	1	8	1	7	2	9	9	2	6	6	8	7	6	2	7	1	7
991	....	20	9	8	7	10	17	16	1	18	17	16	17	13	3	8	9	17
993	....	29	1	28	27	1	28	29	3	25	27	28	29	26	2	2	27	28

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board										
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
996	....	27	9	17	3	24	22	24	23	3	24	25	24	17	9	21	5	25
997	....	6	8	1	2	7	9	8	5	4	9	9	9	6	3	9	....	9
999	....	3	2	9	9	2	11	10	5	6	11	10	11	10	1	7	4	11
1002	....	11	10	14	13	12	23	24	18	7	23	24	23	19	5	20	5	24
1003	....	8	14	13	20	7	26	23	13	14	23	24	24	21	5	20	6	22
1005	....	19	9	13	20	7	26	23	13	14	23	24	24	21	5	20	6	22
1006	....	....	10	8	3	2	9	11	2	9	11	11	11	9	2	8	3	11
1007	....	....	15	13	3	15	1	15	12	3	16	16	15	13	2	15	....	16
1008	....	....	12	5	7	11	1	12	3	9	12	9	12	11	1	11	1	12
1009	....	....	31	57	52	5	104	109	106	107	2	2	2	....	2	1	1	2
1013	....	....	9	9	6	9	6	14	14	7	8	14	14	11	3	8	6	11
1014	....	....	16	14	2	12	3	16	15	7	9	16	16	15	1	15	1	15
1015	....	....	9	20	9	15	14	28	28	17	12	28	29	18	10	20	8	27
1016	....	....	1	93	84	9	89	5	88	86	1	90	87	86	2	91	14	80	90
1018	....	....	16	13	16	15	19	12	27	31	18	12	31	31	15	16	19	11	27
1019	....	....	7	1	3	4	3	4	8	6	1	7	8	8	....	....	6	....	8
1022	....	....	....	14	12	2	6	18	14	14	11	3	13	12	7	6	8	5	13
1024	....	....	8	12	8	12	18	2	20	20	12	8	19	20	8	12	11	9	19
1025	....	....	22	1	17	5	17	5	23	21	17	6	23	22	18	5	16	7	22
1026	....	....	5	3	6	2	6	2	8	8	5	3	8	8	4	4	5	3	8
1027	....	....	2	14	8	8	10	7	16	15	5	10	17	15	8	7	14	1	12
	....	....	....	13	13	....	10	3	13	13	1	12	13	13	1	12	12	1	13

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board								
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
1028	7	17	8	16	9	15	23	22	8	16	16	24	23	20	4	16	10	24
1030	15	10	13	12	17	8	24	23	16	9	23	22	24	13	12	11	14	21
1031	4	3	4	2	6	....	7	6	2	4	6	6	5	6	....	6	....	5
1034	18	2	7	12	17	2	19	17	10	10	18	18	19	7	12	9	10	18
1036	7	21	19	3	13	12	19	23	11	14	24	21	25	17	4	19	4	24
1037	11	1	4	8	10	2	11	11	6	5	8	12	9	7	3	8	2	9
1041	9	....	5	4	4	5	9	9	1	8	9	9	9	8	1	8	1	9
1042	16	5	21	....	15	6	21	21	10	11	21	21	21	17	4	17	4	21
1043	1	13	5	9	11	3	13	13	1	13	14	13	13	10	3	10	3	13
1044	19	2	15	6	9	11	20	18	2	18	19	18	18	13	4	15	3	17
1045	....	24	13	10	14	8	20	19	3	20	19	18	19	12	8	5	14	17
1046	1	7	4	4	5	2	8	7	2	5	7	7	7	4	3	5	2	5
1051	5	78	44	39	25	57	76	78	48	32	78	75	78	43	39	38	44	68
1053	9	22	5	26	9	21	25	22	10	21	26	22	25	16	12	14	15	23
1054	....	10	10	....	1	9	7	10	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1056	16	....	9	5	12	4	13	15	6	10	13	13	14	11	3	15	1	14
1058	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	9	....	11	11	11	11	3	8	6	5	11
1061	9	4	8	4	12	1	12	11	1	11	11	11	11	8	5	9	4	13
1062	1	9	9	....	8	2	10	10	7	3	10	10	10	7	3	9	1	10
1063	....	15	7	8	4	9	9	13	12	3	13	14	14	12	2	14	....	11
1064	7	....	7	....	....	7	7	7	....	7	7	7	7	....	7	7	....	7

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER 1st District	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST 2d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT 3d District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY 4th District	JOHN WALQUIST 5th District	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN 6th District	P. C. FOLEY 7th District
1067	1	11	4	9	6	6	8	9	5	6	9	7	9	5	4	4	5	7
1068	17	18	11	25	15	21	34	32	8	28	34	32	34	15	19	25	9	30
1069	7	16	....	23	18	5	13	22	9	14	22	23	22	....	23	10	13	21
1072	48	4	36	19	45	7	49	45	29	25	48	51	46	36	15	47	7	48
1074	17	....	8	11	16	2	17	17	10	8	16	16	16	11	4	10	3	16
1075	2	12	11	3	1	13	14	14	10	4	14	14	14	8	6	11	3	14
1076	12	....	....	12	11	1	12	12	5	6	12	12	11	5	7	11	1	10
1077	15	1	10	4	12	3	15	14	10	5	15	14	14	14	....	12	1	12
1078	6	1	7	....	3	4	7	7	5	2	7	7	7	7	....	6	1	7
1079	20	1	21	....	11	10	19	19	18	2	20	20	20	18	2	16	5	20
1080	5	5	2	8	7	3	9	7	1	2	....	7	1	....	....	....	....	....
1082	16	88	30	73	77	24	96	94	66	37	89	92	97	37	58	37	64	93
1083	9	....	4	5	9	....	9	9	8	....	8	8	8	9	....	7	2	7
1085	8	7	8	7	10	5	15	15	7	4	9	9	9	4	7	2	11	4
1087	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	10	3	7	10	10	10	1	8	3	7	9
1093	17	15	....	10	18	15	32	29	15	17	28	28	29	29	6	23	7	26
1095	7	....	3	4	2	5	7	7	1	6	7	7	7	6	1	1	6	7
1096	26	3	19	8	8	19	30	30	....	30	25	21	26	20	9	23	7	27
1097	11	....	8	3	11	....	11	11	....	....	11	11	11	11	....	8	3	11
1100	260	3	29	20	29	19	47	46	31	21	261	47	47	256	7	260	3	45
1103	11	....	4	7	9	2	11	11	5	6	11	11	11	7	4	9	2	11

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
1104	9	12	11	9	17	4	21	19	9	12	19	21	21	12	9	16	5	19
1105	....	10	3	7	2	8	10	9	2	8	9	10	9	5	5	5	4	10
1107	1	49	10	38	26	23	47	40	22	24	45	43	41	25	22	29	16	41
1108	30	1	29	3	22	8	31	25	26	5	29	30	27	26	4	26	3	30
1110	2	14	6	10	11	4	14	11	4	11	13	12	11	10	5	5	10	12
1111	32	1	25	7	25	8	33	28	14	18	31	31	27	20	10	25	6	31
1113	10	6	12	4	8	7	14	14	6	10	14	14	15	11	4	10	5	12
1116	6	18	7	17	23	1	23	21	8	16	23	23	23	11	13	9	14	23
1117	....	19	7	12	9	10	18	19	7	12	18	18	18	6	13	8	11	19
1119	3	7	10	....	4	6	10	10	4	6	10	10	10	7	3	9	1	10
1123	8	....	7	1	3	4	8	7	....	8	8	8	8	7	1	8	....	7
1125	....	29	27	1	3	25	18	19	6	23	18	19	18	23	3	17	11	20
1129	3	8	7	4	7	4	11	10	4	7	11	9	11	9	2	8	3	11
1130	10	6	9	8	5	12	17	15	11	6	17	17	17	9	8	7	10	15
1132	17	15	18	14	18	13	31	31	16	15	32	31	32	17	15	14	18	32
1134	10	14	17	7	8	17	22	21	7	16	19	21	22	18	3	20	4	22
1135	8	10	14	4	1	18	17	14	17	1	16	17	16	12	5	16	2	17
1136	....	9	6	3	7	2	9	9	1	8	8	9	9	3	6	4	5	9
1137	7	1	8	....	1	7	8	8	2	6	8	8	8	4	4	6	2	7
1140	11	....	....	11	11	1	11	11	2	9	10	11	11	3	7	10	....	10
1143	23	....	20	3	20	2	22	22	13	8	20	22	19	20	1	19	2	22

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board								
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
1144	9	....	....	9	9	....	9	9	....	9	9	9	9	4	5	5	4	9
1145	18	2	15	6	13	7	18	19	8	10	20	17	18	10	8	10	7	17
1146	24	....	24	1	21	3	25	25	22	4	25	24	23	26	....	24	....	23
1147	12	....	....	12	....	12	12	12	12	....	12	12	12	12	....	12	....	12
1149	6	1	4	3	5	2	7	7	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
1151	15	19	18	16	11	22	33	30	21	12	32	32	33	13	20	21	12	29
1152	9	1	5	5	9	1	10	9	10	....	10	10	10	10	....	10	....	10
1153	15	....	7	8	9	6	15	15	11	4	15	15	15	12	3	11	4	15
1154	10	2	10	1	6	6	12	9	8	3	12	11	12	9	3	10	2	10
1155	24	1	16	9	23	2	25	25	12	13	25	25	24	20	5	22	3	22
1158	7	48	31	21	35	19	48	46	9	43	47	49	46	40	8	49	3	45
1160	11	2	13	....	4	9	13	13	3	10	13	13	13	11	2	12	1	13
1164	4	1	4	1	4	1	5	5	3	2	5	5	5	4	1	5	....	5
1166	9	2	6	5	2	8	8	9	6	4	10	10	10	6	6	9	1	9
1168	21	1	3	19	19	3	8	22	1	19	22	22	22	8	14	5	17	22
1172	8	6	3	12	9	6	14	13	6	9	12	13	13	8	7	5	10	13
1176	13	7	6	14	14	6	20	18	13	7	20	20	18	22	....	12	7	18
1177	5	10	3	12	11	4	15	13	4	11	14	14	15	2	12	4	10	14
1178	6	4	6	4	9	....	9	9	3	7	9	10	9	2	7	5	3	7
1179	10	2	12	2	10	3	14	13	3	11	12	12	13	11	4	10	4	12
1180	7	1	5	4	5	3	9	9	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	....	....	....

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board								
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
1181	12	8	9	10	10	9	20	20	7	13	19	19	19	14	5	11	8	19
1182	18	5	18	4	15	5	23	20	12	10	20	20	20	14	7	19	3	17
1184	9	....	....	9	9	....	8	9	1	7	9	8	9	2	7	4	5	8
1186	2	9	4	9	5	8	12	12	3	10	9	10	11	5	6	6	5	11
1188	17	....	2	16	12	6	18	18	12	6	18	18	18	12	5	12	6	18
1189	....	11	....	12	10	2	12	12	12	....	12	12	12	....	12	12	....	12
1193	8	2	6	4	5	4	8	8	2	8	9	9	6	3	7	7	3	10
1194	8	4	....	12	8	4	10	12	7	5	12	12	12	9	3	10	1	11
1195	7	1	4	4	2	6	8	8	5	3	8	8	8	4	4	4	4	8
1196	1	7	2	5	8	....	8	8	3	5	8	8	8	5	3	6	2	7
1198	20	1	12	9	20	1	20	20	16	5	19	19	19	13	8	16	5	20
1208	19	....	15	4	17	1	19	17	10	8	19	19	18	16	2	16	2	18
1209	1	18	17	....	....	17	16	17	10	7	17	17	13	10	7	14	3	17
1210	13	....	4	8	4	9	12	12	1	12	11	11	11	10	3	12	1	11
1211	....	27	18	9	27	....	27	27	27	....	27	27	27	....	27	....	27	27
1212	13	2	2	14	13	2	16	16	9	7	16	15	16	5	10	10	5	15
1213	10	....	5	5	7	3	10	10	6	4	10	10	9	3	7	8	2	10
1214	1	42	13	29	39	4	39	40	17	23	36	41	38	28	18	9	33	37
1215	12	1	7	6	9	3	9	9	1	12	8	7	8	7	3	6	2	8
1216	16	....	16	....	15	1	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	16	....	8	6	....
1218	19	6	13	12	19	6	24	24	10	15	25	23	22	15	10	20	3	23

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
1219	13	2	3	12	10	5	14	11	9	6	11	10	10	9	6	13	2	11
1220	18	8	11	15	21	5	26	26	13	13	26	26	26	19	7	12	14	26
1222	10	....	9	1	3	7	10	10	1	9	10	10	10	10	....	8	2	10
1224	2	11	1	12	11	2	13	12	9	4	10	13	13	3	10	8	5	11
1225	5	8	3	10	10	3	11	10	4	9	11	11	12	9	2	10	2	12
1226	8	31	19	20	24	14	33	33	18	19	34	30	29	28	10	27	7	30
1228	3	24	....	27	24	3	27	27	1	25	24	27	24	23	4	1	26	26
1235	3	7	4	5	5	5	7	7	2	8	9	10	9	6	7	7	4	8
1236	29	....	12	16	18	7	27	24	24	3	25	26	26	17	10	25	2	25
1238	10	....	1	9	10	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	....	1	9	....	....	....
1239	....	23	21	2	....	23	17	15	....	22	10	14	8	17	2	5	16	23
1240	4	5	6	3	5	4	8	8	6	3	9	9	9	9	....	4	5	9
1243	....	16	13	3	4	12	13	14	7	9	15	13	15	7	4	....	16	15
1244	15	32	19	21	24	16	....	....	13	28	....	....	....	26	14	25	14	....
1245	10	7	16	1	6	11	17	16	1	15	15	15	16	15	....	5	10	15
1246	17	1	8	10	12	6	18	16	15	3	18	18	18	9	7	14	3	17
1247	8	1	10	....	3	7	10	10	1	9	9	8	10	8	1	8	2	9
1248	13	1	10	4	9	5	14	14	7	7	14	14	14	11	2	11	3	14
1250	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	8	8	....	8	8	8	8	....	8	....	8
1251	9	....	1	8	5	4	9	9	....	9	9	9	9	9	....	9	....	9
1252	....	8	3	4	4	4	8	8	4	4	8	8	....	5	2	5	3	7

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
1253	4	4	6	1	3	4	8	8	3	5	8	8	8	2	6	3	5	8
1255	10	2	8	4	7	5	12	12	6	6	11	12	11	10	2	7	5	12
1256	9	8	17	....	5	11	17	16	15	1	14	12	11	9	3	10	2	12
1261	....	19	1	18	....	19	19	19	1	18	19	18	19	1	16	1	18	18
1264	7	1	7	1	1	7	8	7	4	3	8	7	7	6	1	5	2	7
1266	3	4	....	7	6	1	7	5	2	5	6	7	7	6	1	4	3	7
1268	....	30	21	9	9	21	28	27	23	7	25	25	24	12	12	17	8	21
1269	7	18	24	1	24	1	25	25	5	20	25	25	25	23	2	24	1	25
1272	15	25	....	40	33	7	36	39	16	23	36	35	38	8	31	22	16	35
1275	13	3	14	2	14	2	16	15	10	6	16	15	16	11	5	12	4	15
1276	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	19	19	19	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1281	8	10	12	6	11	7	18	18	11	5	18	18	18	12	3	12	5	18
1282	9	3	6	6	7	5	9	12	6	6	12	12	12	6	6	9	3	12
1285	5	10	4	11	15	....	15	14	10	5	15	15	14	9	6	14	1	13
1290	15	6	4	17	14	7	20	21	12	8	20	20	21	8	13	13	7	20
1291	2	8	7	3	9	1	10	10	5	5	10	10	10	7	4	9	1	10
1293	9	1	7	3	7	3	10	10	6	4	10	10	10	8	2	9	1	10
1294	7	1	7	....	6	1	8	6	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....
1295	....	19	14	5	19	....	19	18	6	12	19	18	19	13	3	17	2	17
1296	10	1	1	10	7	3	9	7	7	2	4	7	5	5	1	6	....	5
1297	23	5	28	1	8	19	27	28	9	18	28	26	28	22	4	15	6	22

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER 1st District	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST 2d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT 3d District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY 4th District	JOHN WALQUIST 5th District	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN 6th District	P. C. FOLEY 7th District
1300	8	....	6	2	6	2	8	8	8	....	8	8	8	5	3	7	1	8
1306	9	1	9	1	1	9	10	9	2	8	10	10	10	10	....	10	....	10
1307	133	21	109	43	55	95	144	145	31	119	140	144	143	117	27	119	26	....
1308	24	....	18	6	19	5	24	22	18	6	23	24	24	24	....	20	4	24
1310	7	1	5	3	2	6	8	8	....	8	8	8	8	3	5	5	3	8
1315	2	11	3	9	12	1	12	11	4	9	12	12	11	10	3	4	9	12
1316	17	....	17	....	....	17	17	17	17	....	17	17	17	17	....	17	....	17
1318	13	1	2	12	9	3	14	11	9	4	13	12	12	6	8	10	3	11
1319	28	7	26	9	28	7	34	33	25	10	34	35	35	26	9	21	14	32
1320	10	....	6	4	9	1	10	10	2	8	10	10	10	7	3	9	1	10
1321	....	14	10	4	1	3	12	13	8	6	14	14	14	5	9	10	4	14
1325	31	19	24	19	34	12	38	32	17	23	24	31	34	37	7	21	21	38
1326	29	9	15	22	36	2	32	37	16	17	32	31	31	16	17	19	17	29
1327	22	1	24	....	23	1	20	21	1	23	20	22	21	21	3	22	1	21
1329	3	27	5	25	27	3	30	30	7	23	30	30	30	15	15	17	13	30
1333	....	16	....	16	1	15	16	16	....	16	16	16	16	1	15	....	16	16
1334	....	2	8	8	8	2	10	9	7	3	9	9	9	5	....	4	7	10
1340	1	12	2	5	10	3	12	12	7	5	12	12	12	2	10	3	10	12
1342	11	....	6	5	7	3	10	9	7	4	10	10	10	11	....	5	6	10
1345	12	1	10	3	6	7	12	12	3	10	13	11	13	8	5	9	4	12
1346	....	7	....	7	6	1	7	7	....	7	7	7	7	2	5	3	4	7

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
1353	3	9	3	9	9	3	12	12	8	4	12	12	12	....	12	.10	2	12
1355	15	1	11	5	15	....	16	13	9	7	15	15	15	6	9	14	2	15
1358	5	7	9	2	7	4	9	9	3	8	8	9	9	9	2	8	2	9
1359	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	11	11	....	11	11	10	11	....	11	....	11
1361	4	6	4	6	5	5	9	9	3	4	7	7	7	5	3	8	2	6
1364	10	12	15	7	13	9	22	17	13	8	22	20	20	16	5	17	3	21
1365	37	2	13	26	21	18	37	31	28	10	36	35	35	26	10	24	12	36
1367	153	10	103	59	94	66	47	151	74	82	152	156	149	126	27	124	32	149
1368	10	....	10	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1369	22	....	22	....	5	17	22	22	9	12	20	20	18	20	1	19	2	21
1371	15	....	14	1	4	11	15	15	15	....	15	15	15	15	....	15	....	15
1373	8	2	4	6	7	3	10	10	5	5	9	10	8	6	4	7	3	7
1374	8	3	11	....	4	8	11	11	9	1	10	9	10	9	2	10	1	9
1376	2	10	1	11	11	1	12	12	4	8	12	12	12	6	6	12	....	12
1377	8	18	21	5	19	7	22	22	10	15	21	23	21	17	8	22	2	21
1378	5	4	....	9	4	5	8	7	5	4	8	7	7	2	6	5	3	7
1379	4	13	12	5	6	11	12	15	5	12	15	15	15	13	3	12	3	12
1380	9	3	6	6	8	4	12	12	7	5	12	12	12	9	3	6	6	11
1382	1	9	3	7	2	8	8	10	1	9	10	10	9	5	4	3	7	8
1384	21	2	....	21	20	1	22	20	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	3	20	2
1386	16	1	9	8	15	3	16	16	16	3	15	14	16	7	7	5	8	12

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER 1st District	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST 2d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT 3d District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY 4th District	JOHN WALQUIST 5th District	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE 6th District	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY 7th District
1388	4	12	6	10	6	10	14	14	14	2	15	15	14	9	7	10	5	16
1389	13	18	11	20	11	20	31	31	12	19	31	31	31	8	23	9	22	31
1391	28	11	18	19	35	4	36	38	17	20	39	37	36	18	18	24	13	37
1393	42	13	36	7	20	18	38	32	1	55	30	32	31	20	9	12	17	24
1396	10	...	6	4	10	....	10	8	4	6	10	10	10	3	7	6	4	10
1398	11	1	8	4	12	....	12	12	8	4	12	12	12	8	4	9	2	12
1399	33	1	...	34	34	6	34	34	1	33	34	34	34	1	33	34	....	34
1400	...	9	...	3	6	9	9	9	4	5	9	9	9	3	6	9	....	9
1403	27	...	10	18	23	6	24	25	10	19	25	29	24	23	5	15	13	28
1405	2	22	...	23	1	23	23	22	1	21	22	22	23	12	11	5	8	23
1407	9	3	8	3	6	5	12	11	10	2	11	11	9	10	1	2	8	8
1408	14	3	9	5	11	6	15	11	9	6	14	14	13	10	3	15	1	14
1410	45	6	36	11	31	15	50	43	1	55	41	42	44	39	4	37	6	42
1412	10	2	4	8	12	...	11	12	6	5	11	12	11	4	7	3	8	11
1413	2	20	....	21	17	5	21	20	11	11	17	20	20	9	13	20	2	20
1414	13	3	11	5	10	5	16	16	11	5	16	16	15	12	2	15	...	14
1417	15	2	12	5	13	3	17	17	8	9	17	16	15	11	4	12	5	15
1419	11	1	11	1	9	3	12	12	2	10	12	12	12	9	3	8	4	12
1420	8	2	10	....	5	5	9	9	7	2	9	9	7	8	2	6	4	8
1424	....	11	5	6	10	1	11	9	4	5	11	11	11	6	5	8	3	11
1425	4	21	25	....	1	24	23	21	25	....	22	24	22	12	13	14	10	24

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
1426	21	....	15	6	17	4	20	21	2	19	21	19	16	18	3	19	2	21
1427	....	22	10	12	3	19	22	22	1	21	22	22	22	16	6	16	6	22
1428	4	5	5	4	6	3	9	9	7	2	9	9	9	8	1	7	2	9
1430	15	....	14	1	15	....	14	10	12	....	12	11	12	15	....	11	1	12
1433	20	7	11	14	22	5	26	25	12	13	24	25	23	15	11	16	10	24
1434	16	15	6	25	27	4	28	27	9	22	28	29	29	11	20	18	13	27
1435	9	1	8	2	7	3	10	10	7	3	10	10	10	8	2	9	1	10
1436	17	11	24	4	12	15	25	25	18	10	27	26	23	16	10	19	8	25
1437	1	12	6	7	....	13	13	13	5	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1438	18	15	1	32	23	10	31	30	12	21	31	32	32	9	24	11	21	31
1439	7	5	5	2	6	7	12	10	7	6	4	10	8	8	3	10	1	9
1440	....	34	7	27	17	16	33	34	10	22	30	34	34	16	18	12	19	33
1441	8	....	5	2	7	....	8	7	4	4	8	8	7	3	5	5	3	8
1442	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	23	22	1	23	23	23	23	....	23	....	23
1443	10	4	14	1	13	2	14	13	5	10	14	13	13	11	2	9	4	14
1445	1	8	2	9	8	1	8	8	3	6	8	9	8	3	6	8	1	9
1446	6	3	8	1	3	6	9	9	5	4	9	9	9	6	3	8	1	9
1447	6	15	6	14	17	4	17	18	10	10	19	21	19	8	10	9	11	18
1450	32	20	24	25	20	26	40	37	24	23	39	33	38	22	23	18	25	38
1451	7	15	12	10	14	8	18	18	6	14	19	19	20	12	7	16	5	20
1454	5	3	3	5	3	5	8	8	5	3	8	8	8	4	4	8	....	8

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
1456	9	...	2	7	5	3	9	9	6	3	9	9	9	3	6	6	3	8
1459	5	2	3	5	2	6	8	8	....	8	7	7	8	7	1	5	2	8
1463	...	11	4	5	2	4	9	7	....	11	11	11	11	10	1	7	4	11
1464	24	3	21	8	15	14	29	27	6	23	28	27	27	24	5	19	9	28
1465	7	2	2	7	8	1	9	7	3	6	8	9	9	4	5	5	....	9
1471	8	....	8	....	6	....	8	8	4	4	8	8	8	8	....	8	....	8
1472	9	10	13	4	6	14	19	20	8	13	18	18	17	10	8	14	3	16
1473	20	25	21	25	36	7	44	43	21	21	39	39	41	32	11	41	5	37
1474	11	....	11	....	2	9	11	11	2	9	11	11	11	11	....	8	3	11
1476	1	12	2	11	12	1	13	13	....	13	13	13	13	8	5	4	9	13
1478	15	....	14	1	15	....	15	14	4	12	15	14	15	15	....	15	....	15
1479	18	....	13	5	13	4	18	16	1	17	17	17	14	18	....	14	2	16
1480	....	7	5	2	5	2	6	6	5	1	6	6	7	5	....	6	1	6
1481	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	9	....	9	9	9	9	9	....	9	....	9
1482	1	7	1	7	7	....	8	7	4	3	6	7	7	1	5	1	5	7
1483	29	....	20	8	2	27	25	24	22	7	26	26	27	15	11	21	5	26
1487	....	9	....	6	6	1	8	7	5	5	6	8	7	7	1	1	8	8
1491	....	1	12	....	10	2	12	12	11	1	12	12	12	9	3	12	....	12
1492	11	16	13	14	13	14	27	24	10	17	26	26	27	12	15	17	10	26
1495	11	1	8	4	7	5	12	12	8	4	12	12	12	9	3	12	....	12
1496	....	10	7	2	10	....	9	9	2	8	9	10	8	1	8	5	5	8

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
1510	24	14	19	18	30	8	37	37	10	27	37	38	38	25	11	27	11	36
1512	....	17	....	16	3	14	11	16	7	10	16	16	16	8	8	10	5	14
1514	6	13	13	6	14	5	19	19	10	7	19	18	18	13	3	16	2	18
1515	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	7	....	10	9	9	9	9	1	9	1	8
1519	3	22	12	13	16	9	21	19	16	8	15	15	14	11	13	10	15	15
1524	13	3	9	7	14	2	16	14	11	5	14	16	15	10	6	9	7	14
1525	21	....	7	14	14	4	18	16	16	2	17	17	17	18	3	16	2	18
1526	14	....	13	1	1	13	14	14	6	8	14	14	14	12	2	8	6	14
1527	14	....	14	....	12	2	14	13	14	....	14	14	14	13	1	14	....	14
1530	9	4	7	5	8	5	12	12	7	6	11	11	11	5	7	6	6	10
1532	1	28	21	7	9	10	16	17	21	4	25	17	17	15	5	22	4	18
1545	11	....	11	....	....	11	11	11	....	11	11	11	11	11	....	11	....	11
1547	10	7	3	14	12	4	15	13	6	10	14	14	14	10	5	14	2	17
1549	....	10	....	10	3	7	10	10	....	10	10	10	10	3	6	7	2	10
1551	9	1	11	1	8	3	12	10	9	2	12	10	10	6	4	7	3	12
1552	14	11	16	6	8	15	21	22	17	8	22	21	18	10	9	15	5	20
1553	4	6	7	3	7	3	10	9	5	5	10	10	9	6	4	8	2	9
1554	5	3	5	3	9	....	9	8	1	8	8	9	9	4	5	2	7	9
1555	1	20	14	5	11	8	21	19	12	7	18	19	18	11	6	9	8	18
1556	9	....	8	1	8	1	9	9	8	1	9	9	9	9	....	8	1	8
1557	7	....	3	4	4	3	7	6	5	2	7	7	7	5	2	4	2	6

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board											
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	1st District CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	2d District DANIEL A. POST	3d District WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	4th District R. E. L. CONNOLLY	5th District JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	6th District W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	7th District P. C. FOLEY
1560	5	17	16	5	....	22	19	19	19	14	19	19	18	11	9	11	10	16
1562	14	....	12	2	12	2	10	12	11	2	13	12	11	10	5	11	1	13
1563	20	1	14	7	14	6	20	20	10	11	20	19	19	15	4	19	....	18
1565	65	32	62	7	5	91	102	102	88	8	102	102	102	58	9	25	42	102
1567	2	8	4	4	7	1	9	8	1	7	9	8	8	4	4	8	1	7
1568	13	2	3	12	11	3	13	13	4	11	12	13	12	15	1	7	6	13
1573	10	1	6	5	8	3	11	11	....	11	11	11	11	11	....	8	3	11
1577	13	7	12	7	14	4	20	18	10	10	18	19	19	14	7	13	4	17
1578	41	4	35	8	35	10	45	44	29	16	43	42	43	33	11	35	10	40
1582	83	13	60	32	66	23	90	85	53	36	82	86	77	48	34	59	26	74
1585	11	8	1	18	14	5	15	16	6	11	13	17	15	12	7	11	5	14
1586	16	5	12	8	8	12	14	17	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....
1588	5	7	6	6	2	9	12	11	....	12	10	11	10	11	1	3	9	12
1591	1	12	9	4	7	4	11	12	....	12	11	10	11	9	2	9	1	11
1594	7	....	6	1	6	1	7	7	....	....	7	7	7	6	1	7	....	7
1596	52	5	33	20	7	51	49	49	40	13	48	48	49	41	15	38	14	38
1600	5	8	11	2	10	2	12	12	....	13	12	12	12	11	2	9	4	12
1601	11	....	9	2	10	1	11	11	....	3	11	11	11	9	2	11	....	11
1602	13	4	8	8	16	....	17	16	7	9	16	17	15	8	8	12	4	15
1603	12	....	7	4	8	3	11	8	6	4	10	9	8	6	3	5	4	9
1605	11	1	3	9	12	....	12	12	5	6	11	12	10	6	5	4	7	10

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board								
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
1610	16	13	22	5	17	12	27	28	9	19	28	29	28	17	11	17	11	28
1612	24	1	24	1	20	3	23	24	22	2	24	23	24	19	3	21	2	24
1616	10	7	12	3	9	7	17	17	4	8	13	13	17	8	4	9	4	15
1618	12	12	5	18	16	8	21	23	13	11	18	20	19	8	14	18	6	18
1624	2	9	9	1	10	1	11	9	4	7	8	7	11	8	1	6	4	9
1625	12	1	14	....	11	....	12	11	1	13	9	10	9	6	4	6	4	10
1626	2	19	14	7	6	14	18	21	8	12	19	19	20	13	7	14	6	18
1628	5	6	8	3	8	3	10	11	6	5	11	11	11	7	4	6	5	11
1629	1	44	33	13	11	34	42	38	36	6	44	44	44	27	18	33	12	44
1633	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	21	21	....	21	21	21	....	21	....	21	21
1634	1	12	5	8	12	1	13	10	....	3	3	3	3	4	9	3	....	3
1635	12	4	5	11	11	7	13	12	10	6	12	14	12	13	3	11	2	11
1640	59	12	52	17	52	18	56	57	23	42	59	61	58	53	14	68	2	55
1641	10	6	7	9	16	....	15	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	1	....
1645	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	8	....	8	8	8	8	8	....	....	8	8
1647	6	1	7	....	3	4	7	7	6	1	7	7	7	6	1	6	1	7
1649	....	19	....	19	18	1	19	19	16	3	19	19	19	....	19	....	19	19
1651	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	7	1	8	8	8	8	....	6	2	8
1653	1	29	14	10	9	16	22	19	4	23	18	17	19	9	9	11	11	19
1656	....	11	11	....	3	8	7	11	1	10	10	11	11	10	1	11	....	11
1659	22	1	11	12	20	3	22	21	13	15	22	23	22	11	12	16	7	22

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board								
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
1660	4	11	7	7	12	2	13	13	2	13	13	13	13	10	5	10	6	13
1662	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	9	....	9	9	9	9	9	....	....	9	9
1663	15	....	15	....	15	....	....	14	15	....	15	14	15	15	....	15	....	15
1664	4	20	....	25	19	4	21	21	8	16	24	21	23	2	22	12	11	22
1665	32	1	27	5	15	17	31	30	20	10	29	26	25	29	1	25	6	26
1667	21	29	29	21	39	11	46	48	13	36	47	45	46	20	28	36	12	44
1668	11	2	10	3	9	4	12	11	4	9	11	13	12	10	3	11	2	13
1669	2	18	....	20	4	16	20	20	1	19	20	20	20	1	19	5	15	20
1670	13	....	8	4	9	3	12	10	10	1	11	8	8	8	....	8	....	6
1672	....	22	21	1	1	21	22	22	3	19	22	22	22	14	8	19	3	22
1674	4	18	4	18	1	21	20	20	21	1	17	16	14	10	5	8	8	13
1675	4	9	3	11	7	6	13	13	5	9	14	14	14	7	7	11	3	14
1676	7	....	....	7	4	3	7	7	3	4	7	7	7	2	5	6	1	7
1678	13	....	....	13	13	....	13	13	13	....	13	13	13	....	13	13	....	13
1682	11	6	6	11	6	11	17	17	12	5	17	17	17	10	7	11	6	17
1683	....	11	7	3	2	9	8	10	6	5	11	9	9	2	7	7	3	10
1685	3	3	4	2	3	2	5	6	4	3	6	5	6	4	2	5	1	6
1686	28	3	21	5	10	12	26	31	12	12	20	19	22	20	6	14	12	20
1689	....	13	7	6	9	4	13	13	3	10	13	13	13	6	7	12	1	12
1691	1	25	5	21	26	....	26	26	11	15	24	26	24	22	4	6	18	25
1696	29	....	29	....	29	....	29	29	1	28	29	29	29	29	....	1	28	29

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
1699	1	31	28	3	14	16	27	25	9	23	25	26	25	24	7	17	13	19
1701	1	7	5	3	8	....	8	8	4	4	8	8	8	4	4	4	4	8
1704	25	86	98	13	77	33	103	97	32	78	106	105	107	81	28	84	27	111
1706	11	3	10	3	12	1	13	13	8	3	10	9	9	10	....	13	....	9
1709	10	9	12	7	15	3	17	15	12	5	17	16	15	14	1	9	8	13
1710	22	5	17	10	21	5	26	24	10	16	26	26	26	15	12	25	1	24
1715	14	....	14	....	5	9	14	14	....	14	14	14	5	3	9	12	2	14
1717	72	394	268	178	313	134	300	302	177	249	270	273	272	284	92	233	138	245
1719	9	5	9	4	4	9	12	11	6	8	13	13	13	10	4	8	6	12
1721	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	12	12	2	14	13	14	12	2	12	2	12
1722	13	4	14	3	15	2	17	17	3	13	17	16	17	14	3	14	3	17
1723	....	8	3	4	3	5	8	7	1	4	5	6	6	6	....	5	1	6
1725	1	16	5	11	4	13	11	17	7	11	16	16	16	13	4	9	8	15
1730	8	6	....	14	9	5	14	14	5	9	14	13	14	1	13	5	9	14
1733	....	11	1	10	3	8	11	11	4	7	11	11	11	2	9	3	8	11
1736	2	13	5	10	2	13	....	....	1	14	....	....	....	4	11	2	13	....
1737	....	10	9	....	6	4	9	10	....	10	10	10	10	6	4	6	4	10
1739	18	2	11	9	16	4	20	20	6	14	20	20	20	12	8	14	6	20
1745	12	....	....	12	11	1	12	10	....	12	11	9	12	....	12	....	12	11
1747	98	109	124	58	85	97	157	152	149	49	150	143	143	118	38	95	66	134
1748	15	33	13	36	16	32	36	37	14	33	40	41	38	16	31	14	32	37

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER 1st District	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST 2d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT 3d District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY 4th District	JOHN WALQUIST 5th District	W. A. COLE 6th District	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY 7th District
1749	18	....	17	1	17	1	14	14	3	15	11	12	12	15	18	....	18
1750	30	4	27	8	27	7	33	35	13	22	35	33	33	21	32	2	33
1752	6	2	2	6	4	3	8	8	1	8	8	8	8	8	6	3	7
1753	14	....	2	12	12	2	14	14	8	6	13	14	14	9	10	4	14
1754	9	4	6	6	4	6	11	10	1	10	7	7	7	6	7	2	6
1756	45	....	45	....	....	45	45	45	45	....	45	....	45	45	45	....	45
1757	26	....	28	14	20	23	38	40	26	17	39	39	39	23	19	21	29
1759	12	....	5	7	12	....	12	11	5	7	10	11	11	7	9	3	9
1761	16	5	8	13	18	2	20	18	7	13	18	18	18	13	16	4	17
1764	7	9	13	3	13	3	16	16	9	7	16	16	16	14	10	6	16
1766	18	4	11	11	19	2	22	19	11	11	22	22	22	15	20	1	22
1768	....	8	7	....	8	....	8	....	1	7	8	8	7	5	8	....	8
1774	4	14	15	3	6	12	16	18	6	12	15	16	17	13	13	5	16
1775	20	....	17	3	6	14	20	20	10	10	20	20	20	16	16	1	20
1776	2	18	6	14	14	6	18	19	....	19	16	18	18	7	18	1	16
1777	....	12	12	12	12	....	12	12	8	3	11	11	11	2	12	....	11
1779	9	....	....	8	8	1	8	9	....	9	7	8	8	8	5	3	9
1783	17	1	17	1	17	1	18	15	13	5	18	18	18	17	10	8	18
1784	108	2	83	21	44	64	99	103	47	56	95	106	79	81	88	11	94
1785	12	10	23	....	13	7	14	14	6	13	20	20	19	8	13	8	12
1786	58	6	37	21	24	37	55	56	29	37	52	61	54	31	43	13	47

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
1788	8	....	4	4	7	1	8	8	5	3	8	7	8	5	3	8	....	8
1790	37	90	72	48	64	57	108	103	93	31	100	104	97	75	41	73	42	99
1791	....	15	....	15	15	....	15	15	15	....	15	15	15	....	15	....	15	15
1792	8	....	6	2	6	2	8	7	8	....	8	8	8	8	....	8	....	7
1795	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	17	17	....	17	17	17	17	....	17	....	17
1796	5	6	1	9	11	....	11	11	2	9	10	11	11	2	9	3	8	11
1799	13	3	12	4	11	5	11	11	3	13	11	9	10	9	5	5	11	11
1800	1	9	4	6	2	8	9	10	9	1	10	10	10	3	7	7	3	8
1803	17	....	13	4	14	3	17	16	11	6	16	15	16	11	6	14	3	17
1805	24	9	18	9	21	10	23	26	14	14	26	26	26	21	7	21	7	23
1812	1	10	3	8	11	....	11	11	5	6	11	11	11	6	4	10	1	9
1823	....	8	....	8	8	....	8	8	5	3	8	8	8	8	....	....	8	8
1824	45	40	38	46	28	51	70	68	16	71	65	64	64	60	14	59	15	67
1826	1	7	6	2	8	....	8	8	7	1	8	8	8	....	8	6	2	8
1829	12	1	7	6	11	1	13	11	5	7	13	13	12	8	4	9	3	13
1832	17	9	3	23	24	2	26	19	10	16	23	23	23	23	3	16	9	23
1833	26	....	26	....	26	....	26	26	26	....	26	26	26	26	....	26	....	26
1835	38	24	16	41	47	13	54	48	21	31	50	48	46	16	44	34	19	50
1840	10	3	4	8	12	2	14	13	5	9	12	12	14	7	7	11	3	14
1846	14	2	6	9	13	2	12	11	9	6	12	12	12	10	5	12	3	12
1850	7	3	6	3	5	5	10	10	8	2	10	10	10	10	....	9	1	8

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
1856	9	1	9	1	7	3	10	10	4	6	10	10	10	8	2	6	4	10
1858	8	....	7	1	4	4	8	8	1	7	8	8	8	6	2	6	2	8
1860	22	....	21	1	21	....	22	21	21	1	22	22	22	21	1	22	....	19
1865	18	....	18	....	....	18	18	16	....	18	14	17	16	18	2	16	1	17
1866	....	9	....	9	4	5	9	9	2	7	9	9	9	7	2	5	4	9
1868	30	6	19	17	26	9	31	31	17	18	31	30	30	33	1	27	7	31
1869	9	1	3	9	2	8	10	10	8	8	10	10	10	10	7	7	3	10
1870	11	1	12	....	12	....	12	12	12	....	12	12	12	12	....	12	....	12
1874	27	74	35	61	74	22	93	89	73	55	76	80	77	45	41	23	73	76
1875	13	...	10	3	13	....	13	13	13	....	13	13	13	11	2	12	1	13
1876	....	11	7	4	1	10	11	10	4	7	11	11	11	7	3	9	1	11
1887	3	10	....	13	2	9	10	11	2	11	12	12	12	3	10	3	10	12
1889	7	....	2	5	7	....	7	5	5	2	7	7	6	3	4	3	4	7
1891	10	1	3	8	11	....	11	10	7	4	9	10	7	5	6	6	5	7
1895	10	....	....	10	8	1	9	10	....	10	10	10	10	1	9	1	9	9
1898	9	12	6	15	15	6	20	17	9	12	18	16	19	11	10	13	5	18
1905	10	1	6	5	11	....	11	10	6	5	11	11	10	6	5	4	7	11
1906	9	....	9	....	5	4	9	9	9	....	9	9	8	4	5	6	3	9
1907	19	....	10	8	14	4	18	16	7	11	18	18	18	8	10	17	1	18
1908	16	....	9	7	16	....	16	16	4	12	14	15	16	13	3	12	4	16
1909	32	3	30	5	4	31	35	35	26	9	35	35	35	31	4	15	20	35

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General President | | First General Vice-President | Second General Vice-President | General Secretary | General Treasurer | General Executive Board | | |

Report of Committee on Tabulation of Vote for General Officers.

Indianapolis, Indiana, January 11, 1909.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sir and Brother—The committee appointed by you to compile and tabulate the vote for General Officers, by a referendum vote of the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at the election held the third week, during the time specified in the general constitution, to wit: November 15 to 21, inclusive, of 1908, following the convention held in September, 1908, and in accordance with the laws governing the election of General Officers, respectfully report as follows:

—For General President.—

Wm. D. Huber 24,113
T. M. Guerin 22,401

—For First General Vice-President.—

A. A. Quinn 24,157
P. J. Carlson 20,671

—For Second General Vice-President.—

L. Fuuk 27,473
Geo. J. Bohnen 17,036

—For General Secretary.—

Frank Duffy 40,407

—For General Treasurer.—

Thos. Neale 39,662

—For General Executive Board.—

First District.

Chas. H. Bausher 23,194
A. M. Watson 21,116

Second District.

D. A. Post 36,901

Third District.

Wm. G. Schardt 37,370

Fourth District.

R. E. L. Connolly 37,503

Fifth District.

John Walquist 27,357
A. J. Cronkhite 14,642

Sixth District.

W. A. Cole 27,626
A. J. McLean 14,773

Seventh District.

P. C. Foley 36,637

The vote of the following Local Unions were not counted for the reasons stated in each particular instance:

The votes of the following Local Unions were not counted on account of bearing no dates of election, viz: 547, 918, 961, 1276, 1302, 1406, 1485, 1539, 1671, 1793 and 1931.

The votes were not counted as they had not complied with Section 21 of the general constitution, viz: By not holding the elections within the specified time: 3, 44, 45,

48, 68, 81, 97, 116, 120, 126, 170, 174, 176, 207, 222, 248, 270, 283, 287, 292, 293, 294, 301, 346, 389, 404, 412, 420, 433, 446, 456, 468, 481, 487, 488, 494, 517, 522, 523, 524, 537, 540, 542, 552, 573, 576, 587, 590, 591, 610, 618, 623, 634, 646, 661, 668, 671, 672, 682, 694, 705, 714, 731, 734, 744, 761, 770, 775, 787, 792, 808, 809, 830, 838, 852, 861, 862, 864, 870, 880, 882, 883, 893, 895, 919, 921, 928, 954, 956, 971, 980, 1001, 1011, 1021, 1023, 1032, 1035, 1040, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1070, 1094, 1098, 1112, 1115, 1120, 1124, 1126, 1127, 1139, 1163, 1173, 1200, 1204, 1207, 1217, 1227, 1237, 1242, 1260, 1263, 1270, 1273, 1286, 1287, 1298, 1301, 1317, 1322, 1324, 1328, 1336, 1337, 1339, 1349, 1362, 1390, 1392, 1409, 1470, 1488, 1489, 1493, 1498, 1504, 1536, 1540, 1548, 1561, 1566, 1574, 1576, 1592, 1598, 1604, 1619, 1620, 1622, 1632, 1654, 1677, 1684, 1714, 1738, 1743, 1744, 1751, 1787, 1801, 1807, 1814, 1845, 1847, 1851, 1903, 1915 and 1948.

The vote of Local Union No. 636 was not counted, as official returns show 54 votes cast, whereas L. U. No. 636 had only 26 members in good standing as per report of F. S. to General Secretary for month of November, 1908.

Your committee finds errors in official returns of Locals Nos. 115, 141, 246, 553, 730, 930, 937, 963, 1194, 1261, 1384, 1512, 1634 and 1755, which on examination of official returns and ballots your committee have corrected and counted.

No election returns received from the following Local Unions: 46, 49, 69, 86, 92, 101, 102, 108, 159, 195, 200, 205, 212, 213, 219, 226, 233, 246, 253, 261, 267, 277, 278, 286, 298, 313, 332, 338, 341, 343, 352, 353, 354, 373, 385, 392, 394, 396, 397, 398, 400, 403, 409, 415, 418, 425, 429, 437, 439, 459, 463, 466, 467, 475, 477, 479, 480, 485, 489, 506, 525, 527, 529, 533, 538, 546, 549, 565, 566, 569, 579, 582, 583, 585, 588, 589, 596, 598, 602, 607, 608, 609, 619, 625, 630, 643, 663, 666, 670, 673, 681, 685, 686, 695, 697, 699, 703, 705, 706, 709, 717, 719, 721, 722, 732, 733, 735, 738, 740, 745, 752, 753, 770, 773, 776, 782, 785, 786, 788, 789, 791, 792, 797, 798, 804, 805, 807, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 823, 825, 827, 828, 832, 834, 837, 839, 840, 848, 850, 851, 855, 869, 873, 874, 875, 876, 881, 896, 899, 909, 915, 922, 923, 932, 939, 942, 955, 959, 964, 969, 970, 973, 974, 975, 981, 982, 986, 987, 988, 992, 994, 995, 998, 1000, 1004, 1010, 1012, 1017, 1020, 1029, 1033, 1038, 1039, 1047, 1049, 1050, 1052, 1060, 1065, 1066, 1071, 1081, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1099, 1101, 1102, 1106, 1114, 1118, 1121, 1122, 1128, 1131, 1141, 1142, 1150, 1156, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1162, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1174, 1175, 1183, 1187, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1197, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1205, 1221, 1223, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1241, 1249, 1254, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1262, 1265, 1271, 1274, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1284, 1288, 1289, 1298, 1299, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1309, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1330, 1332, 1335, 1341, 1343, 1347, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1357, 1360, 1363, 1366, 1370, 1372, 1375, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1390, 1394, 1395, 1397, 1401, 1402, 1404, 1411, 1415, 1416, 1418, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1429, 1431, 1432, 1444, 1448, 1449, 1452, 1453, 1458, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1475, 1477, 1486, 1490, 1494, 1497, 1499, 1500, 1502, 1503, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1521, 1523, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1534, 1537, 1538, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1546, 1550, 1558, 1559, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1583, 1584, 1587, 1589, 1590, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1613, 1623, 1627, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1635, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1646, 1648, 1650, 1652, 1655, 1657, 1658, 1661, 1666, 1673, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1687, 1688, 1690, 1692, 1694, 1695, 1697, 1698, 1700, 1702, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1716, 1720, 1724, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1731, 1732, 1734, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1746, 1755,

1758, 1760, 1762, 1763, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1778, 1781, 1782, 1789, 1794, 1797, 1798, 1802, 1806, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1813, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1820, 1821, 1825, 1830, 1831, 1834, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1848, 1849, 1854, 1855, 1857, 1861, 1863, 1864, 1867, 1871, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1896, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1911, 1912, 1914, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1925, 1927, 1928, 1930, 1935, 1936, 1942, 1944, 1945, 1947 and 1949.

The following Local Unions were in arrears with the General Office and received no ballots: 221, 254, 560, 641, 688, 689, 758, 872, 890, 902, 966, 967, 1048, 1073, 1109, 1133, 1138, 1148, 1185, 1204, 1206, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1267, 1283, 1292, 1323, 1331, 1338, 1344, 1351, 1356, 1381, 1455, 1457, 1484, 1501, 1520, 1522, 1528, 1535, 1541, 1564, 1575, 1599, 1611, 1614, 1615, 1621, 1680, 1693, 1708, 1718, 1767, 1780, 1804, 1808, 1815, 1819, 1822, 1827, 1828, 1841, 1852, 1853, 1859, 1862, 1872, 1873, 1897, 1904, 1916, 1926, 1929, 1939 and 1951.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN RICE, L. U. No. 476,
O. E. WOODBURY, L. U. No. 10,
A. J. BLONDIN, L. U. No. 73,
JAMES T. GOODE, L. U. No. 281,
C. S. MOSLEY, L. U. No. 296,
Committee.

PEGG, MRS., wife of J. D. Pegg of L. U. 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FRAME, MAPHUS P., of L. U. 599, Hammond, Ind.

FREIBERGER, FRANK J., of L. U. 9, Buffalo, N. Y.

PETERS, GEORGE, of L. U. 1709, Ashland, Wis.

GLOBE, WILLIAM, of L. U. 626, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CLAIMS PAID
DURING JANUARY, 1909

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
10146	Mrs. Christina Menrath.	2	$ 50.00
10147	Frank J. Freiburger....	9	200.00
10148	Mrs. L. Krupinski.....	14	50.00
10149	Chas. A. Worden	26	200.00
10150	John Falk	51	200.00
10151	Julius Jaeger	58	200.00
10152	Mrs. Fridarika Oscar...	59	50.00
10153	John Hansen	78	200.00
10154	Jackson Penn	92	200.00
10155	E. D. Woods	225	200.00
10156	Mrs. Emilie Ebitsch....	309	50.00
10157	Isaac DeVries	335	50.00
10158	Harry B. Tyson	340	200.00
10159	B. A. Anderson	360	200.00
10160	George Newman	519	50.00
10161	Mrs. E. D. Morton.....	624	50.00
10162	Henry Seneff	838	50.00
10163	Oswin S. Hillegass.....	897	50.00
10164	David R. Hallman	897	200.00
10165	Mrs. A. E. Rittenhouse.	913	50.00
10166	Robert L. Morrison....	919	200.00
10167	Isaac Snyder	1216	200.00
10168	A. F. Kisby	1275	200.00
10169	Mrs. M. R. Mazziotta...	1613	50.00
10170	Frederick Davis	1915	50.00
10171	Nels F. Anderson.....	7	200.00
10172	Patrick J. Doyle	8	200.00
10173	Jacob W. Judy.....	104	200.00
10174	Mrs. Antoni Cerny	309	50.00
10175	Mrs. Bertha Morlack ..	349	50.00
10176	Otto Wegner	419	200.00
10177	Mrs. A. C. Thompson...	1154	50.00
10178	James M. Lind	1640	155.00
10179	Levi Dornsife	1714	50.00
10180	Alphonse Landry	407	200.00
10181	Joseph Miller	427	50.00
10182	Richard M. Pruden.....	471	200.00
10183	Calvin Herring	514	50.00
10184	James Barkley	875	100.00
10185	Henry E. Brinkman ...	1362	200.00
10186	Mrs. Deana Bertram...	1	50.00
10187	Samuel H. Ford.....	33	50.00
10188	Mrs. Mary Welsh	33	25.00
10189	Benj. F. Jones.....	52	200.00
10190	Geo. W. Grieb	122	200.00
10191	Pierce Livingston	473	200.00
10192	Mrs. Henrietta Belles..	514	50.00
10193	E. S. Burk	532	200.00
10194	Mrs. Rhoda J. Rogers..	627	50.00
10195	Edward H. Contant ...	707	200.00
10196	James P. Gardner	750	200.00
10197	J. N. Maddox	810	100.00
10198	Mrs. Catharine Hull...	993	50.00
10199	Michael Sheady	13	200.00
10200	Mrs. A. R. Laudefeld...	45	50.00
10201	Mrs. Marie Germain....	134	50.00
10202	Mrs. Lona L. Brown....	198	50.00
10203	Mrs. Catherine Oetzel..	238	50.00
10204	Mrs. M. S. Huggan....	306	50.00
10205	John Strack	1367	200.00
10206	Mrs. Agnes Rutherford.	1377	50.00
10207	Thomas Peterson	47	200.00
10208	J. A. Mellwraith.....	64	100.00
10209	W. A. Maycock (dis.)..	187	400.00
10210	R. M. Means (dis.)....	198	400.00
10211	Geo. W. Hill (dis.).....	211	300.00
10212	A. M. Anderson (dis.)..	1082	400.00
10213	Joseph Lamarre (dis.)..	1146	300.00
10214	Joseph Jackson (dis.)..	1345	100.00
10215	George Peters	1709	200.00
10216	August Luedtke 1748		200.00
10217	O. H. Green	1924	200.00
10218	Mrs. Susan J. Rhoads..	37	50.00
10219	John Ulrich	147	200.00
10220	Charles Sward	181	200.00
10221	Mrs. Susan Kirk	247	50.00
10222	Julius Frey	402	200.00
10223	David Dyer	494	200.00
10224	Wm. G. Kloeb	628	200.00
10225	Mrs. Nellie L. Harvey..	697	50.00
10226	Olaf P. Nelson	804	50.00
10227	Mrs. Dellar Thomas ...	1203	50.00
10228	Arthur W. VanWart...	1747	200.00
10229	Rudolph Wenzel	1	200.00
10230	John Sarsfield	79	200.00
10231	Sylvester C. Melcher...	119	50.00
10232	Vincent Davis	224	200.00
10233	Mrs. Emma E. Myers...	367	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
10234	H. C. Funk	1120	200.00
10235	Joe Kronzier (dis.)	7	400.00
10236	Hans Jacobsen	10	100.00
10237	Mrs. Mary Slingerland.	774	50.00
10238	E. P. Grover	887	50.00
10239	James P. Boyd	1098	50.00
10240	Edward F. Hadcock	1641	200.00
10241	James W. McNamara	1717	200.00
10242	Malcolm N. Hawkins	1864	200.00
10243	Mrs. Elizabeth Hird	27	50.00
10244	Mrs. Wilhelm Schaefer.	355	50.00
10245	Charles Maxwell	483	200.00
10246	Francois X. Handfield.	1125	200.00
10247	Wm. M. Roelsma	1040	75.00
10248	Newman Hall	1653	200.00
10249	Louis Wappler	45	50.00
10250	Mrs. Mary A. Nachbaur.	166	50.00
10251	E. M. Gaines	365	200.00
10252	Ferdinand Passenheim.	419	50.00
10253	August Moefs	6	200.00
10254	Allen Tolliver	92	200.00
10255	Mrs. Elizabeth Iver	124	50.00
10256	Mrs. Herminie Calone	193	50.00
10257	H. F. Daniel	233	50.00
10258	John A. Ney	287	50.00
10259	Jud D. Wall	330	200.00
10260	George Winter	375	200.00
10261	Edgar Glaze	436	200.00
10262	Mrs. Lula J. Mabbs	454	50.00
10263	Mrs. Harriet E. Baker.	595	50.00
10264	Jacob Englund	1370	200.00
10265	Geo. T. Fitzgerald	1750	200.00
10266	John Bauermeister	1938	50.00
10267	Richard Biedermanu	47	158.40
10268	Mrs. Hannah Boal	77	50.00
10269	Samuel Van Huel, Sr.	151	50.00
10270	George T. Jackson	177	50.00
10271	John Schaller	214	200.00
10272	Benjamin Barton	258	200.00
10273	Mrs. Barbara Nesselbush	440	50.00
10274	John Bastido	455	50.00
10275	Mrs. Lottie B. Stahl	495	50.00
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A device which is likely to be appreciated by every practical carpenter is the "Peerless Nail Set Holder" advertised in this issue. By inserting it into the end of the hammer handle you don't lose your nail set and the latter is not wearing out your pockets or liable to get lost in the shavings. You need not search for it in the basket or tool-chest, it is always in your hands available for instant use.

To attach the Nail Set Holder, mortise out of the end of the hammer handle enough wood so as to allow lever to work back and forth freely. Drill hole for cup. Screw on plate and then drill center hole one-half inch deeper than actual length of nail set and then insert the small rubber plug which wants to be pushed down to the bottom of the hole and which acts as a cushion and prevents the set from rattling. Care must be taken in drilling center hole straight and have the same line up with the hole in the plate, otherwise the nail set will not work freely.

The Stites Patent Handle.

The "Stites Patent Handle," advertised in this journal, is spoken of very highly by all who are using it or have seen it. It can be easily attached to or detached from any saw blade. Its convenience lies in the fact that a man can carry a dozen or more blades with him and need only carry one, or possibly two handles, which can easily be carried in his pocket, whereas, the old way has been that a man had to carry a box, which often is not now allowed upon the cars, or else carry a large bundle of saws with handles which are always bulky.

Worst Crime of All.

"Call the jury for the next case," said the judge.

"May it please the court," said the prosecuting attorney, "the prisoner at bar is not entitled to a jury. He"—

"Why, even the orneriest chicken thief is entitled to a trial by jury," exclaimed the judge. "It is the inalienable right of every man charged with"—

"But this is a union man charged with having violated your order not to approach a strikebreaker with intent to influence him."

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If rising on its wrecks at last,
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From out the storied Past, and used
Within the Present, but transfused
Thro' future time by power of thought.
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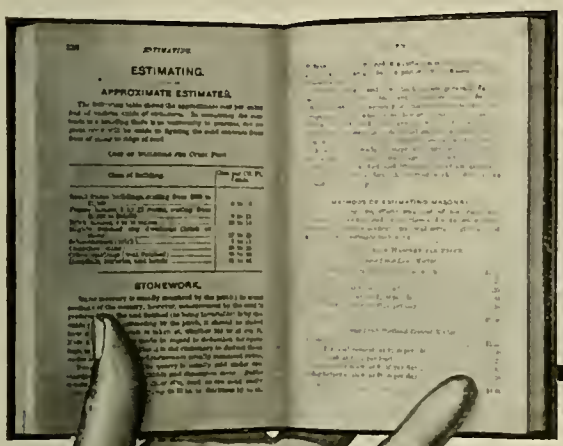

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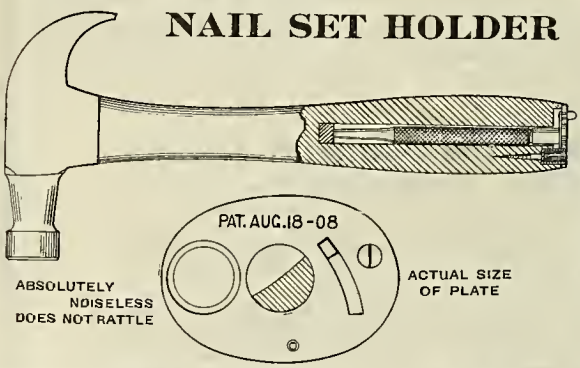

DON'T LOSE YOUR NAIL SET

It is NOT wearing out the pockets of your clothes.
NOT mixed up with the nails in your apron pockets.
NOT in the basket or tool chest when wanted.
NOT lost among the shavings.
It is always in your hand available for instant use.

To Operate—Hold hammer in right hand, press spring with thumb of left hand. Nail Set will drop into your palm ready for use. To replace, simply place Nail Set in hole and give a quick shove. The attachment can not be injured by failing or striking on end of hammer handle.

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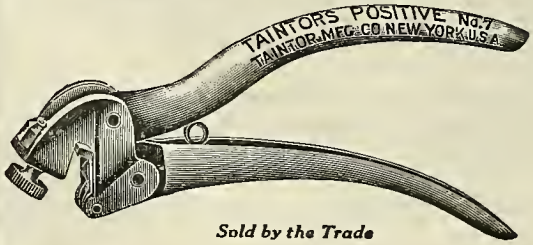

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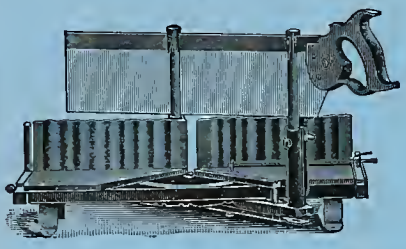

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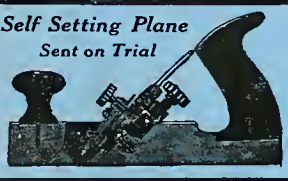

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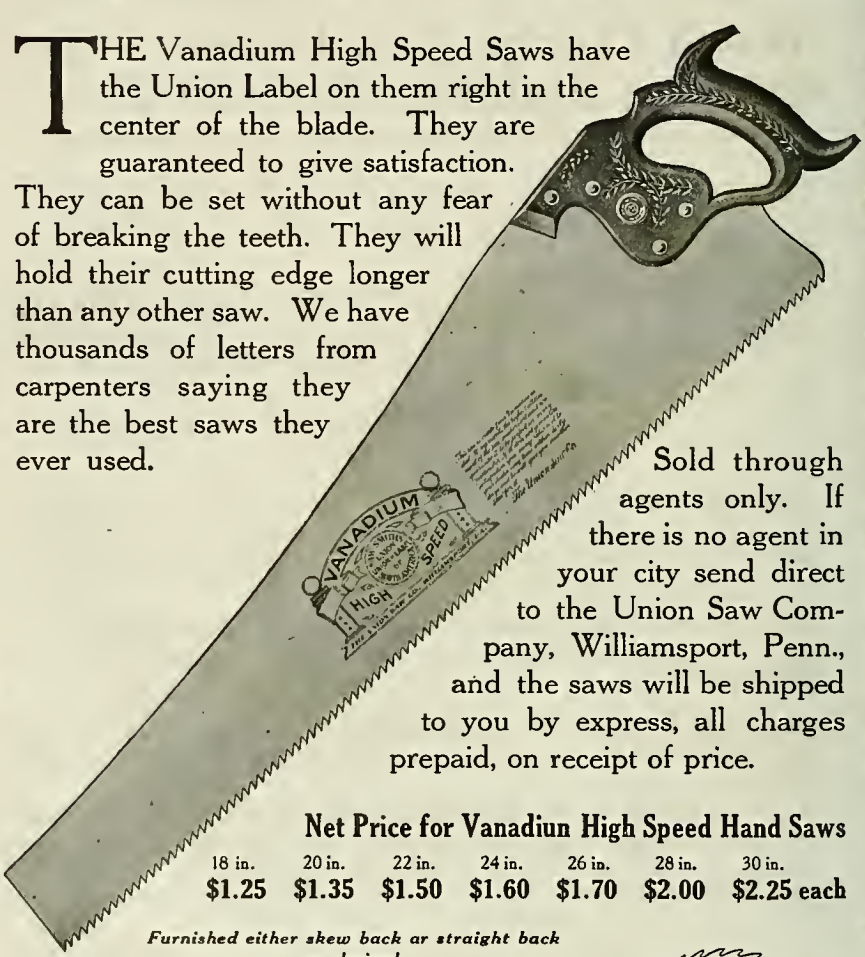

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Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXIX—No. 3
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1909

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

AS WE JOURNEY

By MRS. MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

On thia terrestrial planet placed
Without our own consent,
We need not question nature's law
Or the All Wise intent;
We may be aure a meaning lies
Above all mortal ken,
A reason for our being here—
Our going, how and when.

Then, as perforce we journey on
Through dust and sun and rain,
Whate'er this life may offer us
Of pleasure or of pain,
The best philosophy would teach
A practice of the good,
The gentleness of sympathy—
A kindly brotherhood.

We only know that we are here,
And know that all must die—
'Tis ours to play the part assigned
Nor question reasons why;
If life's road leads to heights sublime,
Or o'er the level plain,
With courage true for ups and downs
We'll toil and not complain.

Then as we journey toward the West
"We pass but once this way"—
If to our fellow travelers
We may do good each day—
If it be granted us to serve
As neighbor, helper, friend,
We'll go rejoicing on our way
Unto the journey's end.

The Carpenter

A REMARKABLE PROPOSITION.

(By John B. Powell.)

TO the shame of the Republic of the United States of America, certain of its citizens are assassinating the constitutional rights, liberties and freedom of the people, the press and the wage-earners of the country by playing upon the vanity, conceit and ignorance of judges to "persuade" them—to use what is said to be an unlawful term—to aid as accessories to, after and before the fact of the crime.

The Apostle Paul was "persuaded" that nothing created could separate him from the love of God, and I persuade myself that his understanding of the meaning of the word quoted was that it was peaceful, kindly, pure and lawful.

It is human nature to yield to vanity and conceit, but broad minds consider them a weakness and as frailties. To these frailties these assassins have added the corrupting influence of money and threats, in platitudinous but intimidating language, to obtain decision—as they have obtained one after another—favoring their ends until the sages of the world stand amazed at the wonderful effort to depart from ancient and accepted precedent and usage fixing clear, accurate and full literal and legal meanings, shadings and applications of words, phrases and sentences employed in jurisprudence.

Says the London Chronicle:

"The present century will take its place in Time's legal chambers for the great number of judicial opinions that have been given the effect of law without enacted law to support them or create their necessity. Judges appear to have assumed the offices of lexicologists and glossologists in construing language and its meanings, in some cases coining words, changing phrases and limiting or enlarging applications to give them the effect of unoriginated law, others showing bias and prejudice in power, purpose and mind."

Insisting that this is a studied application to many now on the American bench, a New York paper scathingly remarks:

"Such men are a disgrace to the legal profession, especially those whose tenure is backed by a power strong enough to give it continuance. Some have shown an utter lack of properly understanding the meaning, scope and purpose of law. We have a pure food law to which substitution is amenable. Judicial substitution is just as violative. What source or influence clothes them with such violable privilege? None whatever. Their ignorance and incompetency gives basis for contempt. In some of their opinions the force and effect of law has been given, but in them appear the boldest and most outrageous attempts to overthrow constitutional guarantees and statutory provisions for free speech, free opinion and a free press. A number of capitalists are now flooding the laboring classes with 'educational' literature, and it is over the shoulders of the toilers that they are making their attack upon the liberties of the press which is endeavoring to have the public compare their 'educational' methods with decisions they have secured, though it requires no expert analysis to discover the similarity of thought and expression uttered by capitalistic attorneys and judges. Neither the labor people nor the press need such education or educators; it is their intelligence and intellectuality that is exposing the animus of capitalists and courts and the amity between them. If anything in the way of education is needed, it is an Educational Court that will teach trust lawyers and judges and juries the true meaning of language as it appears in laws enacted by representatives of the people."

This is to the American people a remarkable proposition, especially since upon the supreme bench sits a jurist whose father was a literant of the purest quality, his use, conception and construction of the English language—its words and their meanings being accepted by the erudites of all lands as clear, definite and perfect. In an unlimited sense, the proposition is reflective upon the legal education and training of the American bar; but it carries a suggestion that either some such court or the Congress should name and

classify, beyond dispute, what bodies, public, private, corporate and incorporate, should come under the law, and also define and fix constitutional rights and statutory law, the latitude, power, jurisdiction and utterances of judges and juries, and the reach and scope and meanings of such phrases as "domestic tranquility," "general welfare," "blessings of liberty," "public safety," "domestic violence," "privileges and immunities," "freedom of speech or of the press," "property rights," "vested rights," "restraint of trade," "persuasion," "intimidation," "coercion" and "conspiracy," and many other words, phrases and sentences that are or have been applied to the constitution and enacted laws or been given the effect of the latter or construed as applying to the former by "opinions" and "decisions" emanating from modern Pompeys, for Pompey allowed men more cunning than himself to play upon his vanity, only—Pompey—fell, still unwilling to part with his imaginary greatness.

What we know as fraternal insurance orders are more strictly business and not benevolent enterprises. The work of the church is divine, following more "the way of the Lord than the way of the world." Its purpose really is to purify, so far as it can, the soul, a matter between Maker and Man. The specific and actually fraternal orders are those who follow more the "way of the world" than of the Lord, as they work on the broad field of philanthropy, exerting every effort to aid and assist their fellow members in forced or unexpected want, suffering and idleness, in doing which they perform humane work. In organism they are sclerotic for and among peoples and communities, each, however, existing upon some business system or method, but all secure from, at least they have not been held amenable to common nor civil law. Narrowing to the exclusive business class or the unities which are covetous, greedy and mercenary for gain and increment and those whose aim and purpose is humanely mutual, it is undoubtedly the latter class that by divine and moral law should have the civil law's protection.

Relief, in the form of aid, help and assistance, seems to have been clearly defined by an Indiana court, of minor recognition, that was petitioned to enjoin a church directorate from financially assisting a needy family from "funds derived from voluntary and provided sources approved by the supporters and thereafter controlled and expended by said directorate and said supporters as said directorate deemed proper," on the grounds that the "head of said family held certain views at variance with the conduct of affairs, forms of worship of said church, its directorate, pastorate and supporters."

In denying the petition, the court said: "Relief, in sickness or in distress, is properly within the province and prerogatives of any moral or humane institution. Acts of benevolence and charity, though not essentially religious or religion, are specifically an exercise of the philanthropy of moral and civil law. We can force the law to be charitable, benevolent and philanthropic, but not enjoin it when it is. Opinion is one's own act and may be pertinaciously adhered to and defended. The law takes notice of only that opinion which injures, libels or condemns without cause. No evidence appears of any such cause. The directorate had power, delegated it by the supporters of the church, to prescribe rules and regulations for moral and religious work and disburse said voluntary and provided funds. Relieving and aiding the sick and distressed is moral work, and exercise of the philanthropy of moral and civil law."

This decision is interesting to labor unions in that it supports the view that they may exist upon prescribed rules and regulations for moral work, have their own moral ritualism and disburse their funds "derived from voluntary and provided sources," approved by their members, provided they, as delegated powers, perform acts of benevolence and charity and exercise the philanthropy of moral and civil law and aid and relieve the sick and distressed. It appears that this decision was very wisely accepted and not appealed from. It is manifestly the views of a moralist and not of a religious zealot, who, however, was determined "the way of the Lord and not of the world" should govern him.

The Carpenter

As author and founder of the D. O. K. K. (Pythian "Shrine"), also of no less than seven secret society rituals, five yet in use, and as a member of the Masonic, Pythian, Odd Fellow, Elk and many other fraternities, the writer has found experience which induces the belief that labor unions may, and, sooner or later, must change to ritualisms and organisms that will qualify them as secret fraternal societies, "exercising the philanthropy" and having the protection of the moral and civil laws.

It is not, however, certain that they will not find, after the change, some judge or jury to construe the Anti-Trust Law to apply to religious bodies and secret fraternal orders.

When that time comes the Sherman "act" and Sherman's "war" will be very important.

ON THE SQUARE.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

PRINCIPLE plays an important part in every man's career. In every condition of life, and in every position from the highest to the lowest, principle is the cornerstone of character. All harmony of business relations is based on the mutual confidence inspired by unquestioned probity. Business integrity means a square deal, and should not be a barrier to success.

Human experience, however, has bred suspicion and distrust, for, unfortunately, high principle does not always characterize business methods.

In these days of stress and strain, of false standards, of pride and the abnormal tendency of social life to live beyond our means; to strive after making a thousand-dollar appearance on a hundred-dollar income, the temptation is great to doubt the existence of old-fashioned honesty.

Current events indicate climax. A commercial, industrial and religious unrest is upon the people like a consuming fever, pressing on to a crisis in economic conditions.

The new century is over-reaching itself in progressive activity, and life is at high pressure. Dealing on the square is not obsolete, yet a financial policy of cunning selfishness and graft has become the fashion and in a measure justifies the universal lack of confidence.

With corruption rather than sincerity ruling the business world, the cloud of suspicion hangs over all; so many are bad that the good are forced to be on the defensive.

The atmosphere is vibrant with unexpressed anxiety. A kind of reckless expectancy increases the general nervous tension.

The commercial and industrial elements are, perhaps, the most important aggressive forces, representing the oppressor and the oppressed. While "coming events cast their shadows before," the busy world is moving on in its accustomed way, every profession and every craft occupied with its own affairs. But each line of activity has a direct and personal interest in some other branch of industry, and is therefore indirectly interested in all, so the time must come when all will be more or less involved in economic controversy.

Capital and labor cannot act harmoniously without a square deal. To deal on the square, power must not be overbearing.

We are told that, "When bad men combine, good men should associate." The day of combine and association—the day of organization is here.

Though most important to the interests of the laboring masses, the industrial depression of the past year had its effect on other lines of activity as well. The politician is busy with political issues; the financier's attention is given to finance; the preacher is studying theology; the farmer, agriculture; the doctor, disease and remedy; the lawyer, how to win his case; the trades, each craft after its own affairs, are busy in self-culture. Each with his own mental equipment and appropriate tools, has a

share in the structure of a nation. From the president of the U. S. to the superintendent of public works and the man driving the garbage wagon, each individual doing his own work, has a proportionate and personal interest in the universal prosperity, and in good government.

We are called a Christian nation, yet we are said to be now in the most reckless era of lawlessness in the history of civilized America. We reason from cause to effect. Reasoning thus, we cannot deal justly in condemning effect without investigating the cause.

As a Christian nation, our laws are based on equity, justice and Christian principle. The oath of office implies indiscriminate and impartial judgment for all. Over every department of law—even above the President and Congress, the Supreme Court is the highest tribunal of justice. Why, then, has an era of lawlessness come upon us?

It would be disloyal as well as unbecoming in citizens unfamiliar with government methods to criticise judicial decisions, but such comment would be useless because the alleged era of lawlessness tells its own story.

A wholesome respect for law and order is necessary in all forms of government, but if the law forfeits the respect that should be its due, the natural result would be disorder and disloyalty.

No human institution is infallible. All are subject to mistakes, for "To err is human." Even among the Lord's chosen disciples there skulked a Judas bent on mischief; then, it is not impossible that self-interest, class prejudice or personal spite may sometimes cause sentences to be passed that are a travesty on justice!

While pondering the growing evil of lawlessness, public attention has been drawn to the recent court decisions that have roused bitter protest throughout the industrial world. Those interested in studying cause and effect may find food for thought in tracing the obvious connection.

But we sigh in vain for the power of maintaining the constitutional liberty we are supposed to enjoy.

THE PRINCIPAL MAINSTAYS OF THE TRADE UNION STRUCTURE

(By W. J. Shields.)

IN this age of progress there has been great advancement and improvement in all lines of enterprise, and it is pleasing to note that the trade union movement has kept well in line in the work of protecting the interests of its membership. Much thought and discussion have been given that resulted in the establishing of new plans, and new methods, all tending to strengthen and perpetuate the organization. Every one competent to take part in the management of a labor society in which so large a number of trusting people are so deeply interested, know, or at least ought to know, that the primary purpose of the society is to produce satisfactory results. The knowledge of the sacredness of the trade union mission, and of the splendidly equipped opposition as arrayed against our humane work, appeals to us on the lines that trade unions should be organized on as scientific a basis as possible, and not as some, at least, feel, simply as a game of chance. This kind of organization is needful from the fact that it is the foundation upon which the trade union structure depends for its very existence. In view of all this the building up and managing the craft organization is a work that, properly cared for, is of great magnitude and of everlasting benefit to all concerned. No weakness should be permitted to exist, and while it has been most gratifying to know that a substantial and satisfying increase of members has been made from the beginning up to the present time, still it would be a far greater satisfaction to know that our unions have also increased in financial strength in proportion to the increase in membership, and the new conditions as traceable to trade union effort. The principal mainstay of all business structures (and

we class trade unions as such) is a good, substantial financial foundation. If we are desirous of legislative enactments of beneficial laws, and if we feel the need of preventing the enactment of inimical laws, the obtaining fair and just rulings in the courts, the obtaining of reasonable and just decisions, in the interpretation of the law so that it will mean the same, and operate to the same effect in all cases and under all circumstances; if we desire to perpetuate the beneficial features of the organization and if trade conditions are to be maintained and extended, then this question of better financing the organization should be given the right of way. Some members believe that the word unionism is big enough and broad enough to permit vast business transactions in its name in violation of established business principles. They believe that there is something in that most excellent word trade union which will enable the society to meet its binding obligations with 100 cents on the dollar while collecting from the membership only about 50 per cent. of the actual cost needed to properly guarantee to the membership as a whole what the laws promise them. It is pleasing to note that this condition does not generally apply; it is the exception, not the rule. The necessity of applying a remedy to this defect has attracted the mind force of many of our unions to the effect of higher initiation fees and extended dues. In the division of this increased revenue, our general fund should not be forgotten, from the fact that the best financed crafts are the ones least molested, or contested in their work of improving conditions. A United Brotherhood defense fund should be created, with a per capita basis of, say $4.00 per member, and through a system providing for the proper maintenance of that proposition it would insure us against much of the opposition we have under our present condition to contend with. This would represent but a day's pay on the part of the member—in some communities a mite more. In its aggregate state it would put back of our general organization a defense fund of $1,000,000, and the means of continually replenishing as the need presented itself. This one feature of higher finance would change our society from its present bases of operation, which is too often illustrated in the following:

> He who fights and runs away
> Will live to fight another day.

This we would change to conform to the following:

> He who fights and wins the day
> Advances faster on his way.

In conclusion permit me to say that in our effort to make provisions for the financial responsibilities of our organization we should not overlook other important features which have in the past contributed to our success. Our unions are more than trade protective organizations. They are social and benevolent associations. In addition to guaranteeing extended trade conditions, the payment of death and sick and accident benefits, all of which are purely business transactions, they promise to provide social entertainment and recreation to their members, to render assistance in the hour of sickness and distress, to attend and assist in the burial of the dead, and to do other acts prompted by the spirit of brotherly love, and not least among these is the looking after the interests of the brother seeking work; and all these promises should be faithfully kept. If our unions are to maintain their popularity of the past—a popularity that has in great degree contributed to their most wonderful growth in membership—they must not desert the lodge meetings. Their presence and advice is needful to the union success and to the proper conduct of the meeting. The open meeting, the little suppers and the pleasant entertainment all play their part. The duty of visiting the sick must not be overlooked. Those unions which draw the most interest and render the most attention to their sick and distressed members, the union which does the most to assist the needy, and to find employment for the unemployed, which provides the most inviting open meetings—the local which will give these matters its attention will be the most attractive to the craft membership and the public in general. These unions will have the largest accession of new members and will stand the better chance of securing improved trade conditions.

One more word in closing. Times and

conditions have changed and are still changing. The mistakes and failures of the past should be a guidance and warning for the future. We do well to be impressed with the thought that—

After all, we are judged in our journey through life
By the gray matter under our hood,
And the unions that win out in the strenuous strife
Are the unions that deliver the goods.

LABOR IN CONTEMPT?

(By Thomas F. Kearney.)

GOVERNMENT by injunction has at last culminated in the sentence by a judge, without trial by jury, in the capital of the nation, of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, the president, vice-president and secretary of the American Federation of Labor, for a term of imprisonment for alleged violation of an injunction restraining a boycott against the goods manufactured by a company with which organized labor has a controversy.

Appeal has been taken both from the injunction and from the sentence, and the questions at issue will be carried to the highest judicial authority in the United States, but in the last analysis can only be finally determined at the bar of public opinion and by the people of this country who are the ultimate tribunal of all questions involving constitutional rights and personal liberty.

It is contended by Hon. Alton B. Parker, former Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, and now counsel for the American Federation of Labor in this great case, that the speeches and writings which constitute the alleged contempt for which the representatives of American labor have been sentenced to ignominious punishment, meted out to criminals, cannot be the subject of injunction without trampling under foot the constitutional rights of freedom of speech and of the press; and further that the injunction against the boycott was wrongful and void and can be disregarded without contempt.

The president-elect of the United States declared in his acceptance speech that organized laborers have a right to withdraw themselves and their associates from dealings with or giving custom to those with whom they are in controversy.

And in the case of Plant v. Woods (176 Mass. 492), Mr. Justice Holmes, now justice of the Supreme Court of the United States on appointment of President Roosevelt, sustained in a dissenting opinion, as we are advised, in the most explicit terms the secondary boycott in the most extreme form the wit of man could imagine and in that and another Massachusetts case held the very legal principles for which the American Federation of Labor contends.

The Supreme Court of the State of Montana (Pacific Reporter 96, Lindsay & Co. vs. Montana Federation of Labor) recently, without dissent of any justice of the court, decided in favor of the legality of the boycott, whether primary or secondary, holding that patronage depends upon good will and that no one has a property right in the trade of another, holding also in these words: "If an individual is clothed with a right when acting alone, he does not lose such right merely by acting with others each of whom is clothed with the same right."

The British Parliament has found it necessary and just to relieve against the decisions of the courts by enacting a Magna Charta for organized labor, under which every right for which organized labor contends in the United States is declared and safeguarded.

Therefore, American laborers must demand that they shall be as well protected in their natural rights and in their organized struggle for industrial justice as their British brethren; recognize the gravity of the crisis which confronts organized labor in the United States and sympathize with Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison and approve their brave, loyal and devoted course in defending the necessary rights of organized labor.

We must recognize that if organized labor cannot control its own patronage, its power for effective resistance to the decrees of cap-

ital is destroyed, its power to advance the cause of industrial justice and to conserve the peace and good order of society gone.

We declare that the constitutional rights of the citizen, including especially freedom of speech and of the press, must and shall be preserved; and without despairing of the vindication of those rights by the judiciary as now constituted, we appeal, with complete confidence in the ultimate outcome, to the sovereign power of the people, the ultimate tribunal in a free country for the redress of all wrongs and the preservation of all rights.

ORGANIZATION—LEGITIMATE AND CRIMINAL.

(By J. H. Cribbs.)

WE need organizations of both capital and labor, organizations which tend to make human effort more effective; to increase and not to curtail the production of wealth, are of great benefit to all mankind.

Honest, law-abiding organizations of capital are valuable not only to their own stockholders, but to the community in which they are situated. So also are labor organizations valuable, not only to their own members, but to the whole community. The labor organizations seek to mitigate the evils of long hours and low wages, especially in overcrowded and poorly ventilated shops and work rooms, and more especially to keep the children out of such places and to keep them in school, where they should be.

Such organizations are of particular benefit to mankind in general, and are therefore legitimate. But capitalistic combinations formed for the restriction of trade, and the establishing of monpolies, are not organizations for the production of wealth, but are combinations for the extortion of the just dues of both the laborer, the small dealer and the small producer, or manufacturer.

Such combinations are not industrial, but wholly criminal, a combination purely for robbery. The difference between legitimate organizations and criminal combinations are as great as that between commerce and piracy.

What the labor organizations are seeking to accomplish is to have laws passed and enforced whereby the criminal combinations will be eliminated and the legitimate organizations may have an opportunity for existence, so they may be an uplift to the whole human race.

This is the way I see it, as I read and observe the signs of the times.

Stop and consider it, brother, and if you think I am wrong, sit down and put me in the right through these columns.

A WORD TO THE WOMEN.

(By Mrs. B——.)

I WISH I could persuade and enthuse more union women folks to notice labels, trade-marks, etc., on the goods they buy. If any of the articles purchased come from near-by factories, shops or canneries, find out about the conditions, personally, if you can. Are they union? Do they work children? Is the work done in a cleanly, sanitary way? These are questions which command the immediate interest of the wives of union men and on which they should be thoroughly informed.

For instance, my grocer sent me a very nice lot of canned tomatoes. The label told me that the plant is in this county, quite near our town, and it was a great pleasure to find, upon inquiry, that although the company were struggling beginners in the field, they are giving us good goods and their employes are well satisfied. "The boss is

square,'' they report. I will use the products of that firm and boost them all I can, because they are ''square.''

On the other hand, I have been buying paper patterns of a firm, who, I understand, are unfair to the people they employ. I shall look out for their trade-mark and they will get no more of my money.

It is really a fascinating study to find out about these things, and think of the good we can do. We are the force behind ''the man behind the gun.'' We distribute a good share of the money he earns, so let us see that it goes to build up concerns who are fair in their dealings and whose aim is to elevate their employes.

SOME DEADLY BLOWS AT LABOR; GOVERNMENT BY COURTS.

(By Henry George, Jr.)

SINCE the pre-revolutionary times, when the Boston Tea Party boycotted the British government taxes by throwing a ship load of taxed tea into Boston harbor, no New England town has attracted more attention for a boycott than has little, hat-making Danbury, Conn. All but three of these factories are union. Of the three non-union or ''open'' factories, that of D. E. Loewe & Co. is the largest.

When the union asked Loewe & Co. to unionize, Mr. Loewe refused. He thought he could get his labor cheaper outside.

The union thereupon called its men out and, through the national union—the United Hatters of North America—and the affiliated American Federation of Labor, called the Loewe hats ''unfair'' and declared a boycott.

Loewe turned his case over to the American Anti-Boycott Association, and the fight began in earnest.

The association concluded to fight the union in an unusual way—to attack its individual members. Of the 3,000 men in the local union, it selected approximately 250 of the most prosperous. They had little homes and bank accounts, which the Anti-Boycott Association attached for alleged damages done Loewe's business through the boycott. Simultaneously it began two suits, one in a State and one in a Federal court.

The attachments were at first for $100,000 in the State and $240,000 in the Federal court. But these amounts were overruled as beyond all reason. They were cut by the courts to $60,000 in the State suit and $120,000 in the Federal suit. Of this total of $180,000, the sum of $50,000 was in bank accounts and $130,000 on homes.

These attachments occurred in September, 1904—nearly four and a half years ago!

Legal advisers of the Danbury workmen told them they had not acted unlawfully.

United States District Justice Platt declared that their acts did not come under the Sherman anti-trust act, as read by the decisions and opinions of the United States Supreme Court in various cases, which he cited.

But the Supreme Court chose to ignore its previous rulings and to ignore all custom from the time of the Boston Tea Party. It fell upon the Danbury workmen with a crushing weight.

And it may fall, by application of this decision, in a like crushing way upon tens, perhaps hundreds of thousands of workmen who, through unions, have been endeavoring to resist the downward tendency of wages, the increase of working hours and the general hardening of the conditions of labor.

But they could not turn over their homes, and have had to bear the $130,000 of attachments remaining.

And this they will have to continue to bear while the case is being fought out in the courts.

For the decision of the Supreme Court declared merely that suit might be brought in the name of Loewe under the Sherman anti-trust act for three times the damages that could be proved.

It is up to the Anti-Boycott Association to bring suit for alleged damages in the U. S. District Court.—Cincinnati Post.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF WOODS.

(Owners and Builders Magazine.)

Architects have for a long time sought a process by which American native hard woods could be treated with suitable coloring to make them applicable to interior work, in the building industry, without the use of paints or stains, which are objectionable for many reasons. The Hardwood Department of the Publishers' Paper Company, of New York City, has found such a process, which it calls the transformation of woods, and architects all over the country are hailing it with genuine delight.

The primary object of transforming wood is to obtain deep, solid, natural colors, in order to do away with surface staining, which has been in the past a necessity in the finishing of nearly all fine cabinet woods. This staining is objectionable because, when wood shrinks, as it will in artificially heated apartments, or the wood is scratched or worn, its light interior color becomes exposed, revealing its artificial character, and producing an unsightly and disappointing result. Even mahogany, which is of a light color, and is usually given a mineral stain to make it resemble the old-fashioned mahogany, is certain to become spoiled in its effect when the mineral stain fades, as it is almost sure to do when exposed to the rays of the sun. Very dark mahogany and walnuts are obtainable only at enormous prices, and this fact has necessitated the staining of cheaper, lighter colored woods. On this account the best architects and decorators have been seriously handicapped in their selections of woods for interior finishing, and have continually sought for naturally dark colored woods of good figure, which could be obtained at a reasonable price.

Many attempts have been made in the past to develop a color in woods from that naturally contained in the ligneous matter of the woods themselves, but until the present invention these attempts were fruitless. In many woods the heart portion is much darker than the sap portion, though when the cells through which the sap circulates becomes clogged by natural deposits, that portion of the wood becomes stained to a considerable extent. In time this heart wood becomes much darker, but this result is accomplished by decomposition. The object of the transformation invention was to develop this natural ligneous coloring matter in so short a space of time that no injury would occur to the wood, and the results have exceeded the highest expectations. Not only have the solid, dark colors been produced throughout the wood, but a high figure and grain development has also taken place, and in that respect alone the value of the woods has been greatly increased.

The process of transforming, as pursued by the Hardwood Department of the Publishers' Paper Company, is a method of treating various hardwoods, such as birch, maple, beech, ash, etc., and producing in them all through their structure the colors which are greatest in demand for hardwood finishings. Boards of birch are transformed to the colors of walnut, mahogany, vermilion wood, cocobolo, tulip wood, ebony, etc., and all are colored throughout, as cutting into them, no matter how deeply, will show. No stains or dyes are used in the process, and the colors are produced by developing the coloring matter contained in the ligneo-cellulose portion of the wood itself. The figure and grain of the wood is altered by this process of transformation, and it is true, difficult as it is to realize it, that the American native birch (Betula Lutea) is made to resemble, both in color and figure, the ordinary appearance of a material such as tulip wood.

The representations of the different walnuts, French, Italian, Circassian and the American black walnut, in transformed birch are all exceedingly fine, having the different walnut colors to perfection and the figures and grains also. The chief reason for this figure development is the fact that the coloring matter is so much richer in the annular rings than in the body of the wood. A natural pigment deposit is found in the annular rings, which brings out the figure, which before transformation was invisible to the eye. One of the greatest features of the transformation process is the production of a grey color in various woods, not a flat grey, such as is made by painting, but a delicate clear silver grey tone, which has long been wanted

by the decorator and architect, and which before it had been impossible to obtain. After a long series of experiments, covering several years, it is now possible to produce in some of our native hardwoods any of the natural wood colors.

As evidence of the thickness to which the transformation applies, a log seventeen inches wide was split down the middle after it had been treated, and was found to be perfectly colored throughout. The most beautiful effects are now being secured in interior woodwork by the use of transformed woods, with veneers of another wood, transformed to the same color, for the panels. For these veneers curly birch, figured ash, bird's-eye maple, African birch, magnolia and other woods are used, and no such effect could be obtained by any staining or painting, however clever the finisher might be. The extraordinary clearness and depths of the colors, in conjunction with the grain development, produces a result quite equal to that given by imported tropical cabinet woods.

Native oak is also susceptible of change by the application of this new treatment. English oak can be matched perfectly, and the effect so desirable, but so seldom achieved, except in the old cathedrals of the Continent of Europe, an old dark gray brown shade, which has come with years of atmospheric changes, can, by this process, be obtained in a very short time. This transformed oak is being standardized by the name of Cathedral Oak. The structure of the wood remains unchanged by the treatment. It is just as strong, and just as durable, as wood never subjected to the process. The only change discovered after the application of many tests is a lessening of the tendency to shrink, which is due to the filling of the porous and open vessels, making them more homogeneous. It has also been found impossible to bleach the colors out of the woods by the use of chemicals.

Wood transformation presents many other possibilities in addition to the development of colors and figures. Many of the beautiful native soft woods can be hardened by the application of the process, enabling them to take a high finish without danger of denting or marring them. It is believed that in time transformed soft woods will be used where only hard woods are now considered available, in building operations. For trim, paneling, cabinet work, etc., transformed woods compare in price very favorably with the imported cabinet woods. They make it possible for the architect or decorator to reach an effect which has hitherto involved a large expenditure, at prices which will suit the bank account of the average builder. They also enable him to carry a color scheme which has heretofore been obliged to end where the floor began throughout its entirety. Not only does the use of transformed woods eliminate the process of filling and surface staining, but they can be carved and no fear need be had of a light under-body showing should the surface be marred or a shrinkage of the panels take place. The effects secured are all absolutely permanent. No fading is possible, the colors being fixed in the structure of the wood itself. They are natural colors, and not mineral stains applied to the surface.

The entrance doors of the Second National Bank of New York City are executed in Betula-walnut, which is the copyrighted name of birch transformed to a walnut color. The Hardwood Department of the Publishers' Paper Company is standardizing certain transformed hardwoods by various names, and Betula-walnut is one of them. It has been used for all the interior woodwork for the new Knox store in the Singer building, New York. Mr. Henry Otis Chapman carried out the elaborate panel work of the Hubbard House in Seventeenth street, New York, in the same wood, and the patrons of the house are so pleased with it that much furniture has been ordered to match it. The Norcross Bros. Company have made different interiors in Senator Crane's new house in Betula-walnut, and Mr. Graham, of Foster, Gade & Graham, architects, has used it in his own house at Bernardsville.

Silverwood maple, transformed to the silver-grey shade, can be seen in many interiors, besides that of the Ladies' Department of the Union Trust Company, to which reference has already been made, describing the illustration. The panels of this room are veneered in birds-eye maple, inlaid with ebonized maple, the solid wood, furniture, desks, etc., being made in the straight maple, Silverwood. Other users of transformed

woods have been H. F. Huber, who is using them for the interior of a large residence in Hamburg, Germany; D. S. Hess; Tiffany, Richter & Kolb. The Weber Piano Company has exhibited grand pianos in Silverwood maple, and the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company has built billiard tables of the same material. The entrance to the Astor Theater in New York is executed in Silverwood maple by H. F. Huber & Co., who have made many artistic pieces of furniture in transformed woods.

Silver Ava, which is birch transformed to the same grey color as the Silverwood maple, has also been used quite extensively. A fine example of its effect is seen in the new Allegretti store in New York, designed by Albert S. Gottlieb. A figured ash, transformed to the same grey color, is used for the panels. This wood is used for the interior work in the reception room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons' Library in Philadelphia, Pa.; and Chapman & Fraser have specified Silver Ava, with ash veneer for one interior, and the same veneer, black walnut color, for another near Boston, Mass.

Red Ava, American Cocobolo, Missionwood, and Transformed Mahogany are also largely used by architects and decorators, and quite a fair business is being done in these and the other transformed woods with manufacturers of picture frames, clock cases, fancy boxes, knife handles, and for any purpose in which a dense hardwood is required, capable of taking a high finish. The field for their use is almost illimitable, and the interest they are creating merits the attention of those connected especially with the building indnstry. They are enhancing the value of our forests, for they make our native woods finely adapted for interior woodwork.

We have today growing in our northern forests numerons hardwoods that are well adapted for the finest class of cabinet work, after they have been transformed by this new process. They have not been so used in the past because of their lack of color, or unattractive grain and figure. Vast quantities of the largest and best of our hardwood trees are now converted into stocks for bobbins, and even into fuel wood, for which the landholders receive no commensurate return. When it becomes generally known that lumber from these trees can be economically converted into the highest class of cabinet woods, it is certain that a portion of this forest waste, at least, will be eliminated.

PROGRESS OF SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE.

(Bulletin from Massachusetts Savings Insurance League, per F. W. Coburn.)

As a result of educational work now going on there is every prospect that the plan of savings bank life insurance and old age annuities in Massachusetts will be successful even beyond the expectations of many of its enthusiastic advocates.

Important tangible results are already being achieved. In several of the industrial establishments where savings bank policies are being written, from 25 to 50 per cent. of all the employes have taken out policies of one kind and another. The best showing thus far has been made at some of the shoe factories which were first to establish agencies, but the work is being successfully organized in other industries and equally good results are expected.

A trades union auxiliary committee of the Massachusetts Savings Insurance League, which was formed in December, has now arranged a plan of campaign by which each member of the committee will make himself responsible for a certain district or group of unions, urging officers to arrange for discussion at their meetings of the ways and means of putting this plan into operation among their members. This committee will have the co-operation of the speakers of the Savings Insurance League, one of whom can ordinarily be secured for any meeting at which the matter is to be taken up. The officers of the auxiliary committee are as follows: President, John Golden of Fall River, international president of the United Textile Workers' Union; vice-president, James Duncan of Quincy, national secretary of the Granite Cutters' Union and first vice-

president of the American Federation of Labor; secretary, Austin P. Kaveney, secretary of Waltham Central Labor Union.

An important move affecting employes of the city of Boston, and perhaps suggesting a settlement of the old age pension problem in other municipal governments, is the presentation of a bill to the Massachusetts legislature, providing that every city employe who is earning more than $2.25 a day shall take out an annuity contract as provided by the savings bank insurance act. The petitioners for this bill are Representative Myron E. Pierce, Mayor Hibbard, Thomas H. Canning, Meyer Bloomfield and Louis D. Brandeis. The plan has been worked out in detail to serve as a substitute for the various other pension schemes that have been proposed for the employes of the municipality.

The office of the state actuary, 161 Devonshire street, Boston, has prepared several new tables of rates for policies, among the most important of which are tables of prices for insurance on the lives of children between the ages of ten and seventeen. These will meet the legitimate demand for insurance of young people at cost. The rates and any other information on the insurance side of the project may be obtained from the actuary, Robertson G. Hunter.

The agencies of the Whitman Savings Bank and the Peoples' Savings Bank of Brockton have multiplied until there are now about sixty of them. Several applications to become authorized agencies are also under consideration. Efforts are being made to induce several other savings banks to establish insurance departments, although as the facilities have been made state wide by the agency system, the two banks now in the field can take care of the business of the whole commonwealth.

Opportunities.

Mr. William Rockefeller has come to the front with a morsel of sageness in regard to opportunities for the young man nowadays as compared to opportunities in ages gone. He says that opportunities are now greater than when he was a boy, but, in order to realize them, the young man "has got to work harder, to attend more strictly to business, and live cleaner." This fixes Mr. Rockefeller's nationality. He is Irish, for his utterance is a typical Irish bull. What he says is that it is easier to get along if you work harder doing it. Well, now, really, Mr. R., is that the best you have in the advice shop?

The opportunity to get a corner on the anthracite deposits is somewhat more limited today than heretofore, about as limited as the opportunity to start from New York with a wheelbarrow and compete to the Pacific Coast with a transcontinental railway. Mr. Rockefeller says that "the chances for success in business are greater today even for the poor and friendless young man, than they were in my youth, for the very simple reason that there are more opportunities today." Yes, indeed, that reason is very simple, almost idiotic. What is the difference between the chances and opportunities? If there is no difference, what has he said, much less proved? He might as well say that there are more opportunities today, because there are more men looking for them; that there are more poor men, because there are more chances to get rich; that there are more Pittsburg millionaires, because the young man had to work harder and live cleaner than when Mr. R. was a boy.

Forsooth, what are we coming to when this is the kind of wisdom that gets top column next to reading matter in our newspapers?—Ellis O. Jones, in Life.

They Are Dreamers.

Yes, Parry, Post and Buck Van Cleave
Believe in Wright all right,
Who wants to silence union men
And screw the lid on tight.
But they may wait in patience
'Til the time when hell doth freeze,
Before our members will desist
From buying what they please.
—K. C. Labor Herald.

When in a rich country like ours there are thousands out of employment or in irregular employment at miserably low wagees, there must surely be something radically wrong.

OH! WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD?

(By William Knox.)

Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift, fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around and together be laid;
And the young and the old, and the low and the high
Shall moulder to dust and together shall lie.

The infant and mother, attended and loved;
The mother that infant's affection who proved;
The husband that mother and infant who blessed—
Each, all, are away to their dwellings of rest.

The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, in whose eye
Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by;
And the memory of those that beloved her and praised
Are alike from the minds of the living erased.

The hand of the king that the scepter hath borne;
The brow of the priest that the miter hath worn;
The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.

The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap;
The herdsman, who climbed with his goats up the steep;
The beggar, who wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

The saint that enjoyed the communion of heaven;
The sinner that dared to remain unforgiven;
The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just,
Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.

So the multitude goes, like the flower or the weed,
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same as our fathers have been;
We see the same sights that our fathers have seen;
We drink the same stream and view the same sun,
And run the same course our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think;
From the death we are shrinking our fathers would shrink;
To the life we are clinging they also would cling;
But it speeds for us all, like a bird on the wing.

They loved, but the story we cannot unfold;
They scorned, but the heart of the haughty is cold;
They grieved, but no wail from the slumber will come;
They joyed, but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

They died—ay! they died. We things that are now,
That walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
And make in their dwellings a transient abode,
Meet the things that they met on their pilgrimage road.

Yes! hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
We mingle together in sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear, the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other, like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a breath,
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death,
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud;
Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the STATE LIFE BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price, One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1909

With a view that our Local Unions and district bodies as yet not affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. may become acquainted with its laws and regulations, we are printing the constitution and by-laws of that department on our official pages in this issue.

This department having for its object the advancement of the interest and welfare of the entire building industry, to create a more harmonious feeling between employers and employes, and its mission being to adjust trade disputes and straighten out jurisdiction tangles which, much to our detriment, have so frequently arisen in the past, the matter of affiliation is of the utmost importance and should be taken up by non-affiliated Local Unions and districts without further delay. For the benefit of our German-speaking Local Unions we shall print the constitution in the German language in an early issue.

The last convention of the United Mine Workers which adjourned February 6, again selected Indianapolis as the place for the meeting next year. The delegates held that the city where the general headquarters of a trade organization is located is, from a practical as well as an economical point of view, the proper place to hold conventions.

The result of the last referendum vote on constitutional amendments shows that a majority of the membership of the U. B. voting took the same view on the subject, and though the proposition to hold our convention in Indianapolis did not receive the two-thirds vote required by our constitution for its adoption, we are confident that the proposition will come up again two years hence with a good prospect of being concurred in by the rank and file. The holding of conventions at the seat of their general offices, by all trade organizations, we firmly believe to be but a matter of time.

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Referring to "The Labor Movement," in the course of a lecture on "Democratic Culture," recently given by Professor Chas. Zueblin under the auspices of the League for Political Education in New York City, the speaker made the following interesting remarks:

"By the labor movement I do not mean the clash that comes when capital and labor are in conflict, but the evolution of industry which is absolutely forcing intelligent workingmen into organization for industrial and political accomplishment. A man cannot spend all day at the machine, or be engaged in any other process, however dull he may be otherwise, without getting a grasp of the idea of cause and effect which does not come in the ordinary walks of life. These men did not voluntarily come together; they were thrown together, but they will become intelligent enough to combine.

"It is true that the very best element among the workingmen belongs to these organizations, but does not control, or participate in their government. In exactly the same way the same kind of element does not participate in the municipal government. But more and more the pressure of the factory system will compel these people to come together, if they do not get what they are demanding from their own activities, and through that unfortunate fighting that is going on today. When they find that the Supreme Court turns from their most precious principles, then they are going into unions—you cannot stop it, though you may delay it. If one does not see that, it would seem almost as though he must be socially and economically blind."

Here, the learned professor hits the nail on the head—it is only the socially and economically blind who can not see that the labor movement is the natural outgrowth of existing industrial conditions and, therefore, will maintain and grow as long as these conditions obtain.

The labor movement may temporarily be delayed by an industrial crisis or hostile measures, but as we learn from the past, the hardship and suffering the workers have to endure in consequence has the effect of spurring them to greater effort and, as soon as normal conditions again prevail, lost ground will be recovered and the movement will spread more rapidly and assume larger proportions than ever before.

The views expressed by the speaker on "The Political Movement" are equally interesting. He said in part:

"There is also a political movement. But the patriotic American will say, of course, I know there is a political movement in Austria-Hungary, and in Berlin—they want suffrage there, and in Russia, where they want self-government, but how can you speak of a political movement in a country where our ancestors gave us a government divinely inspired for use forever. We cannot see far if we cannot see a movement. One of the most amazing things that has happened in your and my lifetime is the fact that the Chief Executive of the United States, and the chief leader of the opposition party cannot find any causes of disagreement.

"How long will it take the politician and the rank and file to understand that there has been going on, regardless of parties and constitutions, some kind of thing that has actually brought together the two great leaders of their respective political parties, so that they are indistiuguishable.

"There is a movement to give the people representation, not to give them the semblance of representation such as they have in the House of Representatives and the Senate, but to give them direct representation."

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On February 15 last, our Local Union 309 of New York City completed its 50th year of existence. It was organized February 15, 1859, at the Assembly Rooms, 281 Grand street.

The Local Union has thus the distinction of being the oldest of our U. B. local unions, and at the same time the oldest German-speaking of modern trade unions of the world.

In view of the numerous members still out of employment, and their possible inability to attend at this time, Local Union 309 has postponed the celebration of their 50th anniversary to a later date.

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It is indeed gratifying to note the firm stand the Association of Wood-Working Trades of Great Britain, a federation of wood-working organizations effected a few months ago, are taking towards the limitation of overtime. They recently reached the following agreement: "It is agreed by the affiliated trades unions that on and after this date the members will work overtime as and when required to the extent only of a half-day per man per month, limited to each individual man."

The association consists of six organizations, viz: Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Associated Carpenters and Joiners Society, General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Union of Cabinetmakers, National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association and Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists.

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D. A. POST, 416 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Proceedings of Last Session of Former General Executive Board.

The following matter was acted upon by the Board by correspondence with the General Secretary under date of December 19, 1908.

Request from Local Union No. 1100 of St. Louis, Mo., for financial assistance. The Board appropriates $260.

NOVEMBER 3, 1908.

Elizabeth, N. J. Request from the District Council for additional financial assistance in support of members on strike. Request granted.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 11, 1909.

The General Executive Board met in regular session on the above date and was called to order by Chairman Schardt, with Watson, Post, Walquist and Connolly present.

The General President submitted his quarterly report and the same was read and filed.

The report of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention was read and filed.

The report of the delegates to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was read and filed.

The General Secretary was instructed to forward the following telegram:

Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L.,
423 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood, now in session, extend to you and Brothers Morrison and Mitchell their undivided support in your fight against the oppressors of the toilers. We are with you in every move you may make to have reversed the sentence imposed upon you in the Buck Stove and Range Company case.

Fraternally yours,
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

JANUARY 12.

Chairman Schardt and Watson, Post, Walquist and Connolly present.

Report of a deputy that was referred to the Board by the General President was read and filed.

Montreal, Can. Request from Local Union No. 1244 for financial assistance in maintaining trade conditions. The request cannot be considered by the Board unless it is endorsed by the District Council.

The report of the tabulation committee on the election of General Officers was submitted to the Board by the General President and the following are elected:

General President—W. D. Huber.

First Vice-President—Arthur A. Quinn.

Second Vice-President—Leonard Funk.

General Secretary—Frank Duffy.

General Treasurer—Thomas Neale.

General Executive Board—First District, Chas. Bausher; Second District, D. A. Post; Third District, W. G. Schardt; Fourth District, R. E. L. Connolly; Fifth District, John

Walquist; Sixth District, W. A. Cole; Seventh District, P. C. Foley.

The General Secretary is requested to notify each candidate of the result and also instruct the officers elected to be at the General Office on February 1 to be installed. The General Secretary will also issue a special circular to all local unions informing them of the result.

The report of the tabulating committee on the amendments to the Constitution was submitted to the Board by the General President and questions Nos. 1, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, having received the necessary two-thirds majority of votes cast, were carried. The General Secretary is requested to compile the Constitution as amended and submit a proof of the same to the Board. The Board decides that the Constitution as amended will go into effect on March 1, 1909.

JANUARY 13.

Chairman Schardt and Post, Watson, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

Ohio Valley D. C. Request for financial assistance for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200.00.

Juncos, Porto Rico. Request from Local Union No. 1696 for financial assistance for organizing purposes. $50.00 appropriated.

Catano, Porto Rico. Request from Local Union No. 1114 for financial assistance for organizing purposes. $25.00 appropriated.

Kirkwood, Mo. Request from L. U. No. 1329 for an appropriation to maintain a local organizer. The request is denied. The General President is requested to assist No. 1329 as far as possible with the regular organizers.

Wheaton, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 1527 for financial assistance in organizing DuPage County. $100.00 appropriated.

New York City. Appeal of L. U. No. 1717 from the decision of the General President in the case of Murphy and L. U. No. 1717 vs. New York Joint District Council. The case is laid over awaiting additional information.

New York City. Appeal of John C. Holst from the decision of the G. P. in the case of John C. Holst vs. L. U. No. 109. Inasmuch as section No. 94 of the General Constitution specifies that all appeals must be taken within thirty days after decision is rendered, and as this section has not been complied with the Board will not act upon this case. The papers are filed.

St. Louis, Mo. Appeal of Wm. F. Cochran from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Wm. F. Cochran vs. St. Louis District Council. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

JANUARY 14.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

New York City. Appeal of Julius Friedman and others from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Julius Friedman and others vs. the District Council of New York City. Inasmuch as section No. 94 of the Constitution specifies that an appeal must be taken within thirty days after a decision has been rendered has not been complied with, the Board will not act on this case. The papers are filed.

Newark, N. J. Appeal of Stephen J. Stoll and L. U. No. 119 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Stephen J. Stoll and L. U. No. 119 vs. the District Council of Newark, N. J. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Philadelphia, Pa. Appeal of Geo. Cook and L. U. No. 359 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Geo. Cook and L. U. No. 359 vs. the District Council of Philadelphia, Pa. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of E. B. Miller from the decision of the G. P. in the case of E. B. Miller vs. the District Council of Chicago. Inasmuch as the appeal was not taken within thirty days as specified in the Constitution, section No. 94, the Board will not act in this case. The papers are filed.

New York City. Appeal of Samuel Apicella from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Samuel Apicella vs. L. U. No. 1565. The decision of the G. P., rendered on November 27, 1908, is reversed, the appeal is sustained and L. U. No. 1565 is ordered to reinstate the appellant.

New York City. Appeal of Michael Fierengo from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Michael Fierengo vs. L. U. No. 1565. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal is sustained on the grounds that affidavits furnished by Fierengo, the appellant, show that he did make a report to his L. U. and the reply of L. U. No. 1565 to Fierengo's appeal admits that Fierengo made a report.

Baltimore, Md. Appeal of the District Council of Baltimore from the decsion of the G. P. in the case of Chas. H. Davis vs. the District Council of Baltimore. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal is sustained.

Hammond, Ind. Appeal of the District Council of Hammond from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the District Council of Hammond vs. H. E. Granger. The appeal is sustained and the decision of the G. P. is reversed.

New York, N. Y. Appeal of the District Council of New York from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Chas. Lange and others vs. District Council of New York. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

JANUARY 15.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

Brockton, Mass. Appeal of John M. Pond from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 624 vs. John M. Pond. The appeal not being filed within thirty days as provided for in section No. 94, the Board will not act

upon this case. The papers are filed.

Memphis, Tenn. Appeal of J. M. Holley from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 394 vs. R. P. Hendrick. The records in the case do not show the action of the L. U. on the report of the trial board and the entire subject matter is returned to the G. P. with a request that this information be secured from the L. U.

Evansville, Ind. Appeal of L. U. No. 90 from a ruling of the G. P. in the controversy existing between L. U. No. 90 and several employers in that city. Action in the case is deferred and the G. S. is requested to obtain the very latest information in regard to this case.

Minneapolis, Minn. Request from L. U. No. 7 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 42½ to 45 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Evansville, Ind. Request from L. U. No. 90 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are sent to this office.

Hamilton, Ohio. Request from the District Council of Hamilton and vicinity for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 to 37½ cents per hour and a reduction of hours from nine to eight per day and the establishing of a working card system. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Jamestown, N. Y. Trades rules from L. U. No. 66 were read and referred to the G. P. as per section No. 32 of the Constitution.

Sharon, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 268 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for renewal of an agreement for another year, to go into effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office.

JANUARY 16.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Foley, Walquist and Connolly present.

Tipton, Ind. Request from L. U. No. 358 for sanction and financial support in a trade movement for an increase of wage, to take effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Lincoln, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 568 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour and a decrease in working hours from nine to eight per day, to go into effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Request from stairbuilders' L. U. No. 664 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement. The request is referred back to the L. U. to receive the endorsement of the Cincinnati District Council.

Richmond, Ind. A trade demand was received from L. U. No. 912 and owing to imperfect organization in that city the G. P. is requested to send an organizer to Richmond.

Nowata, Okla. Request of L. U. No. 1705 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 37½ to 45 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Lansford, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 1721 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement to establish a minimum scale of 33 1-3 cents per hour, to take effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

A proof of the revised Constitution was submitted to the Board by the G. S. The Constitution was approved and the G. S. instructed to procure bids for the printing of 200,000 copies and submit the bids to the Board.

JANUARY 18.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

Denver, Colo. Communication containing a request for financial assistance for the Denver branch of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was read and filed.

Hudson County, N. J. Request from the District Council for an appropriation of $3,000.00 for organizing purposes. The request is filed until such time as the District Council send to this office vouchers and receipted bills for money expended from the last appropriation made by the Board.

Louisville, Ky. Request from the District Council for an appropriation for organizing purposes and the assistance of an organizer. The request for an appropriation is denied. The matter of an organizer is referred to the G. P.

Butte, Mont. Communication from L. U. No. 112 in reference to a resolution referred to the Board by the Salt Lake City Convention requesting the U. B. to loan No. 112 $25,000.00 on the property owned by the L. U. in that city. The request is denied.

Bradford, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 124 for permission to circulate an appeal for funds to build a Labor Temple. The request is denied.

Brainerd, Minn. Request from L. U. No. 951 for permission to circulate an appeal for funds to build a hall and also a request for an appropriation by the Board for the same purpose. Both requests denied.

Nashville, Tenn. Request from the District Council for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $150.00.

Morristown, N. J. Communication from L.

U. No. 638 relative to trade conditions in that city was read and filed.

Sorel, Can. Request from L. U. No. 761 for additional financial aid to maintain trade conditions. The Board appropriates $100.00.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Appeal of Harry Dittus from a decision of the G. S. in disapproving a disability claim was read and as new evidence had been introduced the case is referred back to the G. S.

Syracuse, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. No. 26 from the decision of the G. S. in the disability claim of Neils Yohansen. The appeal is sustained, the decision of the G. S. is reversed and the claim of $400.00 ordered paid as per the instructions of the Salt Lake City Convention.

Trenton, N. J. Appeal of L. U. No. 31 from the decision of the G. S. in the disability claim of Isador Kaplan. New evidence having been introduced, the case is referred back to the G. S.

Brooklyn Borough, N. Y. City. Appeal of Jacob Friedrich and Andreas H. Grube of L. U. No. 32 from the decision of the G. S. in the death claims of the wives of the aforesaid brothers. New evidence having been introduced, the claims are referred back to the G. S.

New Rochelle, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. No. 42 from the decision of the G. S. in the disability claim of Fred McCroskey. The decision of the G. S. is reversed as the abstract of ledger shows that McCroskey did not owe a sum equal to three months' dues when the accident occurred. The claim is ordered paid.

Anaconda, Mont. Appeal of L. U. No. 88 from the decision of the G. S. in the death claim of the late Chas. A. Johnson. The decision of the G. S. is sustained as the abstract of ledger and due book show the late member was three months in arrears. The appeal is dismissed.

Rochester, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. No. 231 from the decision of the G. S. in the death claim of the late Avery Kinsman. The decision of the G. S. is sustained as the due book and abstract of ledger show that the late member had gone six months in arrears. The appeal is dismissed.

Asheville, N. C. Appeal of L. U. No. 384 from the decision of the G. S. in the death claim of the late Leo Cummins. Additional evidence having been submitted, the case is referred back to the G. S.

Paducah, Ky. Appeal of L. U. No. 559 from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the death claim of the wife of Frank Brenner. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

JANUARY 19.

Chairman Schardt and Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

Tampa, Fla. Appeal of L. U. No. 696 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late A. D. Broom. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed.

Port Arthur, Texas. Request from L. U. No. 610 that the Board reopen the case of the disability claim of F. J. McKenzie. As no new evidence has been introduced the Board can see no reason to take any further action in the premises.

Mt. Clemens, Mich. Appeal of L. U. No. 674 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late wife of Wm. Engelbrecht. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Jeanette, Pa. Appeal of L. U. No. 1504 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late wife of S. W. Herberger. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal dismissed as the evidence shows that in 1905 S. W. Herberger owed a sum equal to six months' dues and should have been dropped from the roll of membership at that time.

A lengthy document from Wm. B. Austin, business agent for the East Central Ohio District Council, relating to the establishment of a correspondence school for carpenters and apprentices and requesting his appointment as state superintendent thereof was read. The Board decided that not only was the plan impracticable but that it was not a part of the work of the U. B. as outlined in the Constitution. The entire matter is placed on file.

New York City. Appeal of J. Mayback and L. U. No. 1717 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 1717 vs. the District Council of New York City. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the ground that the District Council is entitled to the sum of money in dispute as the District Council was put to this expense in defending a suit brought by the officers of L. U. No. 1717 in the name of the L. U. The appeal is dismissed.

Pittsburg, Pa. Report from the District Council on result of vote of the district on recommendations made by the G. E. B. during the recent session held in that city. The report shows that the only proposition accepted was that reducing the initiation fee temporarily. Received as information and filed.

Cleveland, Ohio. Communication from L. U. No. 11 asking the Board to take some action to discover the authorship of certain unsigned circulars sent to local unions during the election of General Officers, as said circulars, in the opinion of No. 11, were a violation of section 25 of the Constitution. The Board decides this does not come within the scope of its duties.

JANUARY 20.

Chairman Schardt and Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

Paterson, N. J. Accounting was received from the District Council of money appropriated by the Board during 1908 and after examination the same was filed.

Tacoma, Wash. A letter of thanks was read from L. U. No. 470 for $500.00 appropriated

by the Board for organizing purposes. Letter filed.

Pekin, Ill. An acknowledgment was received from L. U. No. 644 for $100.00 appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes. Communication filed.

St. Louis, Mo. An acknowledgment was received from L. U. No. 1100 for $260.00 appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes. Communication filed.

Wheaton, Ill. A partial accounting was received from L. U. No. 1527 of money appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes. Communication filed.

Los Angeles, Cal. Partial accounting received from the District Council for $500.00 appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes. The G. S. will request the D. C. to forward additional receipts and vouchers.

Atlanta, Ga. Acknowledgment from the D. C. of the receipt of $200.00 appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes was read and filed.

Elizabeth, N. J. Communication from the D. C. acknowledging receipt of additional appropriation in support of members on strike and expressing their appreciation for the financial assistance rendered the Elizabeth district was read and filed.

The G. E. B. adjourns to go into session as the Board of Trustees at the call of the Chairman of that body to consider matters pertaining to the new headquarters.

The G. E. B. resumes.

Leadville, Colo. Complaint received from L. U. No. 850 that they were not receiving from the G. S. circular letters, quarterly password, monthly statements, etc., and that the G. S. had collected back per capita tax unjustly. The records at this office show that communications of all kinds have been sent by the G. S. to the R. S. of L. U. No. 850, whose name, as furnished by the L. U., is on file in this office. The F. S. reports at this office as sent by the L. U. show that L. U. No. 850 owed the back per capita tax and had paid same on July 27, 1907. The complaint is dismissed.

The G. P. recommends the name of Wm J. Shields, a former G. P., as the installing officer to install the General Officers on February 1. The G. E. B. concur in the recommendation.

JANUARY 21.

Chairman Sehardt and Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

Muscatine, Iowa. Communication received from L. U. No. 1069 regarding members who did not pay the proportionate amount of their first month's dues. The Board rules that the L. U. must collect the proportionate amount of the first month's dues from all members who have not paid the same in order to entitle them to the benefits of the U. B. By strictly complying with the Constitution in the future all members will be entitled to the benefits of the U. B.

New York City. Communication from L. U. No. 32 in regard to the revocation of the charter of the A. W. W. was read and inasmuch as the G. S. has informed L. U. No. 32 as to the present status of the A. W. W. controversy the matter is filed.

Cleveland, Ohio. Request from L. U. No. 11 for remittance of per capita tax was read and the request denied. The Board appropriated the sum of $75.00 for the relief of L. U. No. 11.

Resolution No. 72 in regard to establishing a sanatarium at Colorado Springs, Colo., for members afflicted with tuberculosis, referred to the Board by the Salt Lake City Convention, was taken up and inasmuch as the referendum vote just compiled plainly shows that our membership is unwilling to increase its per capita tax, the whole subject matter is filed.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of L. U. No. 10 from a ruling of the G. S. in regard to reinstating Louis Fournier, a suspended member. The ruling of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal dismissed. The G. S. is requested to notify L. U. No. 10 that the seal attached to their communication is not the official seal of the U. B. and in the future all documents sent to this office must bear the official seal.

East St. Louis, Ill. Communication from the D. C. relative to the consolidation of the various locals in the district was read and referred to the G. P. for investigation and adjustment.

Communication received from Samuel Gompers relative to the suspension of the "We Don't Patronize" list in the American Federationist. The G. E. B. believes that the decision of the courts are illogical and unjust, calculated and intended to hamper and impede the progress of the labor movement, but inasmuch as no relief can be secured at this time the Board concurs in the action of the editor of the Federationist in temporarily suspending the "We Don't Patronize" list.

Denver, Colo. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of 5 cents per hour for outside carpenters and to establish an eight-hour workday for millmen on May 1, 1909. Matter laid over awaiting additional information asked for by the G. S.

Somerville, N. J. Request of L. U. No. 455 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 41 cents per hour and the establishing of a Saturday half-holiday on April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Jamestown, N. Y. Request of L. U. No. 66 for sanction, without financial aid, of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 31½ to 37½ cents per hour on May 1, 1909, also the services of an organizer. Sanction granted. The G. P. is requested to send an organizer to that city.

The quarterly report of Second Vice-President Quinn was read and filed.

Paterson, N. J. Request from the D. C. for additional financial assistance. Request denied.

Galesburg, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 360 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 40 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Great Falls, Mont. Request from L. U. No. 286 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $4.50 to $5.00 per day. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office.

JANUARY 22.

Chairman Schardt and Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

Montreal, Can. Request from L. U. No. 1270 for permission to distribute raffle tickets among the locals of the U. B. The request is denied.

Niagara Falls, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 322 for permission to reinstate a member who had been dropped from the rolls through the negligence of a brother member. The Board decided that this former member can only be admitted to the U. B. as a new member, subject to the provisions of the Constitution governing new members.

Racine, Wis. Request from L. U. No. 91 for the assistance of an organizer. The Board recommends to the G. P. that an organizer be placed in that city at the earliest opportunity.

Paducah, Ky. Request from L. U. No. 559 for financial assistance for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Breese, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 1679 for sanction of a trade movement for improved trade conditions, to go into effect January 1, 1909. Sanction granted.

Berwick, Pa. Request of L. U. No. 263 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for renewal of 1908 agreement, to go into effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Vancouver, Can. Appeal of L. U. No. 617 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the disability claim of W. W. Hoyt. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed.

Zanesville, Ohio. Appeal of L. U. No. 716 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late Edward Chapman. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts of the General Office is taken up.

JANUARY 23.

Chairman Schardt and Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

JANUARY 25.

Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present. Chairman Schardt absent on business of the U. B.

The examination of the books and accounts continued.

JANUARY 26.

Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present. Chairman Schardt absent on business of the U. B.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

JANUARY 27.

Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present. Chairman Schardt absent on business of the U. B.

The examination of books and accounts continued.

JANUARY 28.

Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present. Chairman Schardt absent on business of the U. B.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

Philadelphia, Pa. Appeal of L. U. No. 1013 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Wm. Warney and L. U. No. 1013 vs. Philadelphia D. C. in regard to censure of Brother Warney. New evidence having been introduced since the G. P. rendered his decision, the case is referred back to the G. P.

Des Moines, Iowa. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 45 cents an hour for outside carpenters and an increase from 30 to 32½ cents per hour for millmen, to take effect May 1, 1909. Also request for use of Union Label under a special dispensation. Sanction of trade movement granted. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office. The matter of using the label is referred to the G. P.

Omaha, Neb. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes in South Omaha and Council Bluffs. $500.00 appropriated, to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

Rockaway Beach, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 601 for permission to circulate an appeal for funds to assist a hospital in that city. Request denied.

Edmonton, Alta., Can. Request from L. U. No. 1325 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage, to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Request from L. U. No. 664 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 47½ to 50 cents per hour and decrease in hours from 45 to 44½ per week. This matter had been referred back to L. U. No. 664 for the endorsement of the D.

C. and the same having been procured, the sanction of the Board is granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Denver, Colo. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 55 to 60 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1909. This matter was laid over on the 21st inst., awaiting additional information. The additional information shows that the proposed demands were made by the D. C. and were not subsequently submitted to a referendum vote of the members of the district as per section No. 56 of the Constitution. Until a vote of the members of the district has been taken and the result of the vote furnished the G. E. B. no action will be taken on the matter.

Springfield, Ohio. Request from L. U. No. 660 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction was granted. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Selma, Ala. Request from L. U. No. 1616 for sanction of a trade movement. There being two locals in Selma and this request coming from but one, the G. S. is requested to secure information as to the attitude of the other local on this matter. Action is deferred pending the receipt of such information.

Ridgeway, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 947 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.75 to $3.00 per day. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

JANUARY 29.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The G. P. is requested to have the member of the Board from that district make an investigation of the conditions in that city.

Paterson, N. J. Additional information from the D. C. in regard to request for financial assistance was read and filed.

Centerville, Iowa. Request from L. U. No. 597 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted.

Fairbury, Neb. Request from L. U. No. 1433 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.50 to $2.80 per day and the reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Waterloo, Iowa. Request of L. U. No. 1835 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.00 to $3.25 per day, to take effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Massachusetts State Council. A letter of information regarding encroachment of our jurisdiction on erection of concrete forms was read and filed.

San Francisco, Cal. Appeal of L. U. No. 483 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the disability claim of J. Lewis. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

New York City. Appeal of L. U. No. 32 of Brooklyn Borough from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claims for wives' benefits of Andreas Grube and Jay Friedrich. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the ground that membership books show that these members were only paying semi-beneficial dues at the time of the death of their respective wives. The appeal is dismissed.

Lafayette, Ind. Appeal of L. U. No. 215 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim of Stephen Crosslyn for disability. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Troy, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. No. 636 from the action of the Compilation Committee in not counting the vote cast by that L. U. for General Officers on the ground that No. 636 cast thirty-four ballots in said election and reported but twenty-six members in good standing for the month of November. The Board decides that the matter does not properly come before the G. E. B. as no appeal has been taken to the G. P. as per sections 93 to 97, and a decision rendered by him.

A circular letter from the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., asking for a donation to assist in taking an appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the decision of Judge Wright in the alleged contempt of court on the part of Brothers Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. The Board appropriates the sum of $2,000.00.

The G. S. submitted the following bids from Indianapolis firms for the printing of 200,000 copies of the Constitution: L. G. Dynes Co., $1,650.00; Harrington & Folger, $1,745.00; Cheltenham Press, $1,628.00. The Cheltenham Press being the lowest bidder, is awarded the contract.

Evansville, Ind. Appeal of L. U. No. 90 from the decision of the G. P. in the controversy between L. U. No. 90 and the National Concrete Co. and Schnute Holman Planing Mill Co. The decision of the G. P. is sustained.

Monmouth, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 1265 for an appropriation for organizing purposes and also the assistance of an organizer. The Board appropriates $50.00 and requests the G. P. to send an organizer to that city.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts of the General Office continued, the report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the General Office, the audit completed and the books and accounts found

correct. The Board found while examining bills that in some instances delegates, deputies and committees had charged in excess of $4.00 per day wages for services rendered the U. B. The Board rules that any amount in excess of $4.00 per day as wages will not be allowed.

JANUARY 30.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Foley, Walquist and Connolly present.

Massachusetts State Council. A request that special attention be paid to organizing the mills of the cities of Massachusetts and adjoining states was read. The matter is referred to the G. P. with a request that the organizers in that district attend to the mills referred to.

The matter of the condition of the organization in Pittsburg, Pa., was taken up and as the recommendations made by the Board at a special meeting held in that city in October, 1908, by direction of the Salt Lake City Convention, have not been carried out by the membership of the Pittsburg district, the chairman of the Board and the member from the Second District are empowered by the Board to take such steps as they may deem necessary in the premises.

The G. P. called the attention of the Board to the fact that furniture factories are engaging to a great extent in the manufacture of interior trim and asked a ruling from the Board as to jurisdiction thereof. The Board ruled that the U. B. has jurisdiction over cabinetmakers and machine men in all furniture factories.

FEBRUARY 1.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Foley, Walquist and Connolly present.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all matters which have been under consideration and are in an unfinished state at the present time be referred to the incoming General Executive Board.

The minutes of the Board are read and adopted as read.

After the minutes were read and before final adjournment of the Board, Chairman Schardt arose and in behalf of the G. P., G. S., G. T. and the holdover members of the Board presented, in a very appropriate manner, Brother A. M. Watson with a watch charm, emblematic of our brotherhood, as a token of esteem, friendship and confidence reposed in him by his associates during the two years just past, and expressing for the future a faith in him of that enduring and zealous loyalty to the principles of our brotherhood, upon which is based the success of our cause. Brother Watson responded in a few well-chosen words, expressing his appreciation of the manner in which his relations with his brother General Officers had terminated so successfully and with unbounded faith in the future again thanked his colleagues for their token of friendship, wishing continued success for the Brotherhood.

Chairman Schardt also stated that he had a ring to be presented to Brother P. H. McCarthy in like manner, but owing to Brother McCarthy's absence it would be necessary to send the ring by mail, with our verbal expressions of the high esteem in which he is held by his official colleagues of the U. B.

The General Executive Board for the term of 1907 and 1908, having completed its term of office, adjourned sine die.

ROBERT E. L. CONNOLLY,
Secretary, G. E. B.

Proceedings of First Quarterly Session, 1909, of Officiating General Executive Board.

FEBRUARY 1.

The following brothers, Charles H. Bausher, D. A. Post, Wm. G. Schardt, R. E. L. Connolly, John Walquist, W. A. Cole, P. C. Foley, members of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, being present at the General Office on the above date, were installed in office by former General President Wm. J. Shields of Boston, Mass.

The General Executive Board was called to order by Brother Schardt, chairman of the former Board.

Wm. G. Schardt was nominated for Chairman, and there being no other candidate, he was unanimously elected.

R. E. L. Connolly was nominated for Secretary of the Board and there being no other candidate, he was unanimously elected.

The G. P., G. S. and G. T. were notified that the G. E. B. was organized and prepared to receive any business or suggestions.

Boston, Mass. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $500.00.

FEBRUARY 2.

All members present.

New York City. Request from L. U. No. 309 that the Chairman of the Board be sent to New York City to assist in bringing about a settlement on the Fifth Avenue library job. The matter is referred to the G. P. with a request that L. U. No. 309's wishes be complied with.

Birmingham, Ala. Request from the First National Bank that the U. B. deposit a portion of its funds in that institution. The G. S. is instructed to inform the said bank that the Board will not open any new accounts at this session.

Chicago, Ill. Request from the Central Trust Company of Illinois that the U. B. deposit a portion of its funds in that institution. The G. S. is requested to inform said trust company that the Board will not open any new accounts at this session.

Tampa, Fla. Request from the First National Bank that the U. B. deposit a portion of its funds in that institution. The G. S. is instructed to notify said bank that the

Board will not open any new accounts at this session.

Leadville, Colo. Communication from L. U. No. 850 was read and filed as a communication bearing on the same subject was acted upon by the Board on January 20.

Austin, Texas. Communication from L. U. No. 300 asking information in regard to the apprentice system. The G. S. will supply L. U. No. 300 with the desired information.

Kankakee, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 496 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour on May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Ft. Smith, Ark. Request from L. U. No. 71 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 40 cents per hour on April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Tri-City D. C. of Rock Island, Davenport and Moline. Request for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 40 cents per hour. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office.

New Britain, Conn. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance in enforcing trade rules. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Appeal of L. U. No. 2 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the disability claim of Harry Dittus. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed.

New York City. Appeal of L. U. No. 724 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the wife of Wm. McLean. The decision of the G. S. is sustained as the records at this office show that the L. U. owed more than three months' tax to this office. The appeal is dismissed.

Jersey City, N. J. Partial accounting received from the D. C. for money appropriated by the Board and also a request for additional financial aid. Partial report is filed. Request for aid denied.

Augusta, Ga. Communication from L. U. No. 283 containing an appeal for aid from L. U. No. 954, Chelsea, Mass., that had not been endorsed by the G. E. B. as per section No. 105 of the Constitution. The G. S. will inform L. U. No. 283 that said circular has not been endorsed by the Board and will also order L. U. No. 954 to recall the circular at once.

New York City. Communication received from the D. C. in regard to jurisdiction over the erection of metal interior trim. The Board rules that the U. B. has jurisdiction over all work of this character.

Milwaukee, Wis. Request from L. U. No. 1053 for a ruling as to the financial standing of certain of its members. The Board rules that all members who were full beneficial members in the A. W. W. at the time they were admitted to the U. B. will be classed as beneficial members of the U. B. upon their paying the dues of beneficial members from the time of their admission to the U. B.

Pittsburg, Pa. Communication from the D. C. relative to an alleged violation of the state law on the filtration plant near the City of Pittsburg was read as information and filed.

The letting of the contract for the printing of our official journal, The Carpenter, was taken up and the G. S. is instructed to enter into a contract with the Cheltenham Press of Indianapolis for the printing of 60,000 copies per month as per contract of 1908, at a cost of $1,652.75.

The matter of the employment of a licensed state accountant for a term of two years was taken up and the Chairman of the Board is instructed to enter into a contract with the firm of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery on the same terms as called for in the contract of 1907.

The bond of the G. T. for $50,000.00, furnished by the Federal Union Surety Company of Indianapolis with receipted bill for premium of $200.00 attached was presented to the Board and placed in care of the Chairman of the G. E. B.

FEBRUARY 3.

All members present.

Newark, N. J. Appeal of L. U. No. 148 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late Chas. Luif. The case is referred back to the G. S. with a request that he instruct L. U. No. 148 to forward to this office all books pertaining to the case.

Communications received from L. U. Nos. 685, 1059, 1800, 1245, 223, 342, 1561, 1287, 1353, 563, 9, 1794, 270, 67, 109, 624, 481, 1042, 172, 595, 120 and the following District Councils, Norfolk, Va., Hudson County, N. J., Springfield, Mass., Chicago, Ill., Yonkers, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa., protesting against the encroachment by other organizations in the matter of building and erecting concrete forms. Inasmuch as this is strictly carpenter work that has always belonged to us, the Board instructs the G. P. to notify the A. F. of L. and the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. to that effect.

Salt Lake City, Utah. Communication from the Union Company was read and filed.

Boston, Mass. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance in support of members involved in a trade dispute was read and as the Board has already made an appropriation for that purpose upon a telegraphic request, the communication was filed.

Jersey City, N. J. Appeal of L. U. No. 564 and the B. T. C. in regard to Labor Day tickets. The ruling of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

New York City. Communication from L. U. No. 147, Brooklyn Borough, in regard to the purchase of real estate by the L. U., was referred to the Board by the G. P. for a ruling.

The Board rules that all property of a local union must be held in the name of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Washington, D. C. Request from the A. F. of L. for the endorsement of a circular letter to be sent to our local unions, asking financial assistance for the legal defense of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. Inasmuch as the G. E. B. has already donated $2,000.00 to this cause, the communication was filed.

FEBRUARY 4.

All members present.

Portchester, N. Y. Controversy between L. U. No. 77 and the G. S. in regard to per capita tax due this office. This matter was laid over from the Salt Lake City meeting of the Board. After going through a mass of documents and being unable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, the Board requests the G. P. to send an auditor to L. U. No. 77 and have a thorough audit made and submit the same to the Board at the April meeting.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the Board adjourned to meet again at this office April 5, 1909.

R. E. L. CONNOLLY,
Secretary, G. E. B.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Secy.

Constitution and By-Laws of Building Trades Department American Federation of Labor. Amended at Denver, Colorado, November 23 to 28, Inclusive, 1908.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and shall be composed of National and International Building Trades Organizations recognized as such, duly and regularly chartered by the American Federation of Labor. Membership shall be confined to National and International Building Trades Organizations who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and which are universally employed in the Building Industry, either in erection, repair, or alteration.

Sec. 2. The object of this body shall be the encouragement and formation of local organizations of building tradesmen, and the conferring of such power and authority upon the several locals of this Department as may advance the interest and welfare of the building industry; to adjust trade disputes along practical lines as they arise from time to time and to create a more harmonious feeling between the employer and employe; to issue charters to State and Local Building Trades Councils for the purpose of attending to building trades matter.

Sec. 3. Recognizing the justice of trade jurisdiction, we aim to guarantee to the various branches of the building industry control of such work as rightfully belongs to them, and to which they are justly entitled.

Sec. 4. The annual convention of this Department shall be held on the second Monday in October, at such place as may be selected by the preceding convention. Special conventions may be called by the President should a majority of the affiliated National and International organizations so request.

Sec. 5. The basis of representation in the convention shall be: From National or International Unions of less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, and so on. Questions may be decided by a division or show of hands; but if a call of the roll is demanded, each delegate shall cast one vote.

Sec. 6. The delegates shall be elected at least thirty days previous to the convention, and the names of such delegates shall be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Department immediately after election.

Sec. 7. No organization that has seceded, or been expelled or suspended by this Department, the American Federation of Labor, or by any National or International organization connected therewith, or any local that refuses to join the National or International of its trade, shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this Department, or in any local or State Council under penalty of suspension of the body violating this section.

Sec. 8. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization is in good standing in the American Federation of Labor, or shall have applied for and received a certificate of affiliation at least three months prior to a convention of this Department, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate whose National

or International organization is not affiliated with this Department.

Sec. 9. The officers of this Department shall consist of a President, five Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary-Treasurer, to be elected at the annual convention by ballot, these officers to constitute the Executive Council, and no two members can belong to the same organization.

Sec. 10. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be members of the succeeding convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote, and shall be eligible to re-election.

Sec. 11. All elective officers shall be members in good standing of their respective organizations.

Sec. 12. The terms of the officers of this Department shall end on the first day of January following the convention.

Sec. 13. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall engage suitable offices in the city of Washington, D. C., at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, for the transaction of the business of the organization.

Sec. 14. All books and financial accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of the President and Executive Council.

Sec. 15. All permanent salaried officers of this Department shall devote their exclusive time to its interests.

Sec. 16. The President shall preside at all conventions and Executive Council meetings, and exercise supervision of the Department throughout its jurisdiction; sign all official documents, orders on the Secretary-Treasurer, and devote his exclusive time for the advancement of the best interests of the Department. He shall receive for his services such remuneration as may be determined upon from time to time by the annual conventions.

Sec. 17. The Vice-President shall assist the President in the performance of his duties.

Sec. 18. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the conventions and meetings of the Executive Council; he shall keep a list of all the officers of the affiliated organizations; he shall furnish all affiliated organizations with a monthly statement of all business transacted, and shall conduct all official correspondence pertaining to the Department; he shall have full charge of the financial affairs of the Department, and shall keep an itemized account of all expenditures and be prepared to submit his books and other accounts to the Auditing Committee at the direction of the Executive Council; he shall receive such compensation as shall have been determined by the convention prior to his election; he shall not be allowed to leave headquarters on official business without the consent of the President; he shall furnish within four weeks after his election a bond, to be approved, and the amount fixed by the Executive Council, for the faithful performance of his duties as Secretary-Treasurer of the Department; the expenses of bond shall be borne by the organization.

Sec. 19. Regular meetings of the Executive Council shall be held semi-annually at such places as the Board, in its judgment, may deem wise to select. Special meetings may be held in the interim, should occasion arise that may demand the instant assembling of the Council, by a call of the President.

Sec. 20. The revenue for the support of this Department shall be derived from an initiation fee on the National or International Unions of one hundred ($100.00) dollars each; the sale of supplies, and by a per capita tax of one-quarter (¼) of one cent per member per month upon members of all affiliated National and International organizations; sale of supplies to Local and State Councils, and charter fees which shall be $10.00.

Sec. 21. The President shall receive as compensation a salary of $2,200.00 per year.

Sec. 22. The Secretary-Treasurer shall receive as compensation a salary of $2,000.00 per year.

Sec. 23. The Executive Council shall receive for each meeting, and for all other work required of them, and done under orders of the President, as compensation, $5.00 per day.

Sec. 24. The above officers shall receive transportation charges and be allowed $4.50 per day for hotel and incidental expenses.

Sec. 25. Each affiliated organization

shall be required to submit a written statement covering the extent and character if its trade jurisdiction, and when allowed by the Executive Council and approved by the general convention, no encroachment by other trades will be countenanced or tolerated.

Sec. 26. On receipt of a claim of jurisdiction the Secretary-Treasurer shall send a copy of the same to affiliated organizations. Should a conflict in jurisdiction occur, the parties in interest shall hold a joint conference within ninety days, and endeavor to adjust their differences, and if no adjustment has been reached within the prescribed time, the disputed points shall be referred to the next convention of this Department for a decision, and their award shall be binding upon all affiliated organizations.

Sec. 27. The following committees, consisting of five (5) members, shall be appointed by the President:

1. Rules and Order of Business.
2. Report of President.
3. Report of Secretary-Treasurer.
4. Report of the Executive Council.
5. Resolutions.
6. Laws.
7. Organization.
8. Adjustment.
9. Local and State Organizations.

Sec. 28. The President shall direct the chief executive officers of three National or International Unions, at least ten days previous to the holding of the annual convention, to appoint one delegate each from their respective delegations-elect, who shall compose the Auditing Committee. This committee shall meet at such place, and at such a time as the President of the Department may determine is necessary for the proper performance of their duty; and they shall audit the accounts of this Department for the preceding twelve months, and report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the convention. The expenses of said committee shall be paid out of the funds of the Department. In no case, however, shall a member of the Executive Council be considered eligible to serve on the Auditing Committee.

Sec. 29. Resolutions of any character, or propositions for changes in this constitution can not be introduced in the convention after the second day's session, except by unanimous consent.

Sec. 30. The convention shall have power to order an executive session at any time.

Sec. 31. None other than members of a bona-fide trade union shall be permitted to address the convention or read papers therein, except by a two-thirds vote of the convention.

Sec. 32. The rules and order of business governing the preceding convention shall be in force from the opening of any convention of this Department until new rules have been adopted.

Sec. 33. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than a majority of the delegates attending a convention.

Sec. 34. No grievance shall be considered by any convention that has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor shall any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

Rules of Order.

1. Call to order.
2. Presenting credentials.
3. Report of Committee on Credentials.
4. Roll call of Delegates.
5. Reading of minutes.
6. Appointment of standing committees.
7. Reports of Officers.
8. Reports of Standing and Special Committees.
9. Unfinished business.
10. New business.
11. Election and Installation of Officers.
12. Adjournment.

Local Councils.

Sec. 35. Where there exists three (3) or more local unions of affiliated trades in any locality, they shall, when called upon by the Department, be instructed by their respective National or International organizations to form a Local Building Trades Council, and such locals, when chartered, must be governed in accordance with the laws of this Department. Local unions

shall be compelled by their National or International Unions to affiliate with Local Councils of this Department and shall be required to affiliate with Central Labor Unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor where such central bodies exist.

Sec. 36. Basis of Representation in Local Councils.—100 members or less, 3 delegates; 200 members or more, 4 delegates; 400 members or more, 5 delegates; 800 members or more, 6 delegates; 1,600 members or more, 7 delegates; 3,200 members or more, 8 delegates; 6,400 members or more, 9 delegates; 12,800 members or more, 10 delegates. In no case shall more than ten (10) delegates be allowed each craft.

Sec. 37. Each organization affiliated with a local council shall be held responsible for the acts of its members, and any local or organization which fails or refuses to discipline its members for violations of the working rules of the council shall be dealt with in accordance with the laws, and the secretary of the local council shall report the matter to the Secretary-Treasurer of this Department, who shall notify the National or International organization to discipline their rebellious locals. Should the National or International refuse or neglect to do so within sixty days, the Secretary-Treasurer shall request the local council and the offending local organization for the evidence in the case, which will be laid before the Executive Council at its next regular or special meeting, who shall take such action as, in their judgment, the evidence in the case warrants; which action shall remain in full force until the next convention: Provided, however, That while local organizations shall abide by and conform to existing agreements with their employers, they shall not on the expiration of such agreements enter into any new agreements containing any clause which will prevent their obeying the laws of this Department or from their giving each other prompt and effective assistance or their combining for united action and material support.

Sec. 38. This Department shall adopt a universal working card, the same to be furnished on application by the Secretary of Department to State Councils where such exist; where none exist they will be supplied to Local Councils. The card to have the emblem of this Department, the reverse side to represent the Local Council and the organization to which it was issued, the color of card to be changed quarterly. The Secretary of the Department will select the color and notify the State and Local Councils at least once a year of color adopted. All local councils shall adopt the universal working card, which shall be carried by all affiliated members, and to be paid for as the by-laws of the council may determine; and no other card shall be recognized by the affiliated trades on any job or building where they are employed.

Sec. 39. All laws and rules of Local Councils shall be submitted to all affiliated locals for a referendum vote, a majority vote of the locals affiliated to be necessary for adoption of same; Provided, however, that such laws or rules have been previously forwarded to the General Office for approval.

Sec. 40. Where District Councils or Central Bodies in any organizations exist, the representation to the Local Council shall come through that District Council or Central Body, as the case may be; and all business between the council and their affiliated organization shall be done through the district councils of the different organizations, where such exist.

Sec. 41. Each local council shall establish an executive board, composed of the president and secretary and one delegate from each affiliated organization.

Sec. 42. The duties of local executive boards shall be to attend to any business assigned to them by the local councils in accordance with the laws of this Department.

Sec. 43. The officers of the local councils shall consist of president, vice-president, secretaries, treasurer, sergeant-at-arms, and board of trustees. It shall be optional with the local council, if they desire, to consolidate the offices of secretaries and treasurer.

Sec. 44. The president shall preside at the meetings, preserve order, enforce the constitution and by-laws, and see that the other officers perform their duties in ac-

cordance with the laws of this Department and its local council.

Sec. 45. The vice-president shall, in the absence of the president, perform all duties appertaining to the office of president.

Sec. 46. The recording and corresponding secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the council, and attest all orders signed by the president. He shall be custodian of the archives and seal of the council. He shall furnish each affiliated union with a copy of the proceedings of the council, and he shall perform such other duties as are elsewhere indicated in this constitution and assigned him by the council. He shall receive such salary as the council, by motion or resolution, may determine.

Sec. 47. The financial secretary shall receive all dues and moneys to be paid to the council and pay the same over to the treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. He shall keep an accurate account of all moneys received and expended. He shall issue all orders for the payment of bills ordered by the council, the same to be attested by the signatures of the president and the recording and corresponding secretary. He shall make quarterly financial reports to the council. He shall notify all unions in arrears, and he shall receive such salary as the council, on motion or resolution, may determine.

Sec. 48. The treasurer shall receive from and receipt for all moneys paid to him by the financial secretary, and disburse the same upon the order of the council. He shall keep an account of all moneys received and expended and produce his books for inspection whenever called upon by the board of trustees. He shall not retain more than one hundred dollars ($100.00) in his possession at any one time, and shall deposit all moneys or funds in such bank as the council may designate. He shall furnish such bonds as the council may require and receive such salary as the council, by motion or resolution, may determine.

Sec. 49. The sergeant-at-arms shall maintain order and perform such other duties as the local council may direct.

Sec. 50. The secretary-treasurer may at any time, either in person, or by deputy, examine and take possession of the books of a local council, and in case of the dissolution of a local council, all moneys and other properties in possession of the local council shall immediately be forwarded to the general office in such a manner as the Secretary-Treasurer shall direct.

Sec. 51. No local council can be disbanded so long as two organizations will continue their affiliation.

Sec. 52. No member shall be eligible to hold any office in any local council unless his organization shall have paid all its indebtedness to the local council up to the first day of the current quarter.

Sec. 53. No local council shall reject an application for membership by a local union, chartered by a National or International organization affiliated with this Department. The eligibility of all delegates whose credentials have been presented to the local councils shall be determined by the local council in accordance with its laws. This Department grants full autonomy to all local councils in the government of their local affairs in conformity with the laws of this Department.

Sec. 54. All demands for increased wage or reduction of hours must be submitted to the local council and receive its approval, and under no consideration shall a local union or unions of any organization affiliated with this Department be allowed to inaugurate strikes without the local council's consent.

Laws for State Bodies.

Sec. 55. Three local councils or more in any State or province may form State Building Trades Councils in the United States or Canada with power to make their own laws in conformity with the laws of this Department.

Sec. 56. Amendments to constitution can be made only by a majority vote during the annual conventions.

Our New General Constitution Ready for Distribution.

The English edition of our General Constitution as amended by the Salt Lake City Convention and as approved by the referendum vote, went into effect March 1, 1909, and is now ready for distribution at

the price of 5 cents per copy. Local Unions will please send in their orders to the General Office without delay.

A Fraudulent Circular.

Local Unions of the U. B. and other unions who lately have received a printed circular seemingly issued by "Carpenters Union, Local 954, Boston, Mass.," asking for donations in aid of their members crippled or killed in the Chelsea fire, are hereby notified that this circular has been sent out without the knowledge and without any authority of Local Union 954. Local Unions having responded to this appeal and sent money to M. Umans, 21 Sheafe street, Maplewood, the sender of this fraudulent circular, will please notify the General Office of the amount, stating date when sent.

The vote of Local Unions on Question 15, as reported by the Committee on Tabulation and published in the January "Carpenter," is incorrect. The total number of votes cast for the proposition is 15,605 and 11,147 against. It, therefore, did not carry by the necessary two-thirds vote to make it a law and Section 229 of the General Constitution is unchanged.

Rejection of Candidate.

E. E. Henderson applied for admission to L. U. 668, Palo Alto, Cal., three times and was rejected each time.

Expulsions.

Romeo St. Onge, the former treasurer of L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I., has been expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Local Union.

Chas. Chaffee of L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., has been expelled for stealing tools from a brother member and selling them in a pawn shop.

H. Buttgereit of L. U. 1179, Cliffside, N. J., has been expelled by the Local Union for embezzlement of funds.

J. H. Martin of L. U. 160, Philadelphia, Pa., has been expelled by the Local Union for embezzlement of funds.

Localities to be Avoided.

Amarillo, Tex.
Anadarko, Okla.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Belleville, Ill.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
DeLand, Fla.
Demopolis, Ala.
Detroit, Mich.
Duluth, Minn.
Edwardsville, Ill.
El Reno, Okla.
Ely, Nev.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gary, Ind.
Hartford, Conn.
Helena, Mont.
Hendersonville, N. C.
Houston, Tex.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Kansas City, Mo.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Lawton, Okla.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Lynn, Mass.
Marion, O.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mulberry, Fla.
Nashville, Tenn.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New York City.
Norfolk, Va.
Oakland, Cal.
Owensboro, Ky.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pottsville, Pa.
Pueblo, Colo.
Richmond, Va.
Rockford, Ill.
Salineville, O.
Sayre, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
San Francisco, Cal.
Tacoma, Wash.
Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Wheeling, W. Va.
White Plains, N. Y.
Youngstown, O.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Kingsville, Tex.
New York, N. Y.
Snyder, Okla.
Piercefield, N. Y.
Burlington, Ia.
Clayton, N. M.
Nara Visa, N. M.
Arctic, R. I.
Happy, Tex.
Guayama, Porto Rico.
Hobart, Ind.

Total: 11 Local Unions.

The National Builder.

We notice that the old, reliable building paper, the National Builder, of Chicago, has placed the union label on the paper, which is a step in advance.

The work on this publication has always been done by union men, but as the publishers did not place the label on it many members of this brotherhood did not take it.

Now that the label appears they will be likely to take the National Builder as it contains much valuable matter for the carpenter.

The editor, Fred T. Hodgson, is known to every carpenter in America, and his writings are always so clear that every one can always readily understand them.

THE BUSINESS AGENT'S ALPHABET.

A. AGGRESSIVENESS—
A necessary qualification for a successful business agent.

B. BACKBONE—
Force is the Backbone of the Organization; if the Backbone is weak, the Organization is weak.
BEST—
Don't be satisfied to be an ordinary Business Agent; aim to be the best.

C. CHEERFULNESS—
It doesn't cost anything—keep yourself well supplied.

D. DOLLARS—
Guard them well; they are good friends if properly used.

E. EXPENSES—
Keep them down.

F. FAITH—
Without faith in yourself and the Organization you represent, you cannot succeed.

G. GRIT—
If you don't know what it is stay off the street.

H. HUSTLE—
Getting results while your competitor is warming his feet.

I. INTELLIGENCE—
Do not underestimate a thorough knowledge of your Organization.
INDUSTRY—
Be industrious, there is no room in the game for a lazy man.

J. JUDGMENT—
Means good sense; you always need it.

K. KEEN—
Be sharp enough to see an opportunity and then take advantage of it.
KNOCK—
You can't succeed with a Hammer; let the fellows you represent use the Hammer.

L. LOYALTY—
Loyalty means faithfulness and faithfulness means being true to your trust.

M. METHOD—
Your method must be of your own invention—the better your method the more successful you will be.
MINUTES—
Every one counts—don't waste them.

N. NEAT—
Neatness in personal appearance helps you win friends.

O. OPTIMISM—
Be always hopeful; lots of people have more troubles than you.

P. PERSEVERANCE—
PATIENCE—
PUSH—and
PROFITS—
Are good things to bear in mind.

Q. QUALITY—
The best quality can be found in your Organization.

R. RESULTS—
The figures in the lower right hand corner are the most important ones on your result statement.
REASON—
Have a reason and a good one for everything you do.

S. SYSTEM—
Without system you can make little headway.
SAMPLES—
Carry some every day.

T. TROUBLES—
Usually more imaginary than real.
TALK—
Quality, not quantity, is what counts.

U. UNBOSOM—
Don't tell your business to every stranger you happen to meet.
UPWARD—
Each week should be a little higher than the week preceding.

V. VALUE—
Your value is based on the results of your work.

W. WORK—
The hardest workers get the best results.
EXCELLENCE—An excellent man representing an excellent Organization makes a strong combination.

Y. YOURSELF—
The success of your position depends on you—remember that.

Z. ZULU—
A human being with little wisdom and gaudy ideas of personal adornment. Don't be a "Zulu."

—Samuel Campbell, J. A. Ryan.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

R. Fuelle.

Since I sent my last report for publication in the journal I visited L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo., finding them in prosperous condition. Leaving that city, I went to Carthage, Mo., where I installed the new L. U. 1880. A live set of officers was elected that night and from all appearances a great deal of good may soon be accomplished by and for the carpenters of that locality. I then proceeded to Webb City, in another attempt to effect an organization, which, work being very scarce, again proved futile, however. I next went to Bartlesville, Okla., finding that city organized to a man, but an ex-business agent trying to create trouble for the membership of the L. U. (1659). After a few rounds, the mischief-maker was down and out and is no longer a member.

On my visits to Local Unions 943, Tulsa; 1072, Muskogee; 1585, Lawton; 986, McAlester; 1028, Ardmore, I found most all the members working when the weather so permitted. The meetings held were well attended and my presence appreciated. The outlook for the current year is bright in these localities. All the cities here enumerated are enjoying the eight-hour workday.

On February 8th I attended a meeting of L. U. 653, Chickasha, with 62 members present out of a membership of 105. This is another closed town in Okla., no work for the "scabs" there; our members hold an agreement with the bosses which excludes them. All our men were in employment.

Arriving at Oklahoma City, I found L. U. 276 having changed meeting night, but from the explanations given me by the business agent, Brother E. Howland, I was soon able to get a grasp of the situation. The Bosses' Association, which consists of the smaller and unfair employers, started the fight April 1st of last year at the time when our men demanded an advance in wages and the Saturday half holiday and have kept up the fight to this day. Their opposition, however, is now becoming more insignificant than ever from the fact that a number of large firms from St. Louis have secured the contracts on the biggest jobs in town, and, as generally is the case when a large construction firm comes from that city, they employ union men. As a result, our membership in Oklahoma City is increasing every meeting night. From conversations with our members throughout the country I find that St. Louis, Mo., has the reputation of being a first class union town, which I hope it will remain for all time to come.

On investigation I found that 32 bosses in Oklahoma City constitute the membership of the association and all of them locked out our members last year. In an interview with quite a number of these employers, several of them expressed themselves as thoroughly dissatisfied with the attitude and tactics of the association, saying that under present conditions they could not get mechanics to do their work, while the farmers who come to town offering their services were wholly incompetent and not the practical men they needed. Were they not under bond with the association, which they are afraid to forfeit by employing union men, these bosses said, they would hire no others and fare better by it.

On February 16 I went to Snyder, Okla., where I installed the new L. U. 1230. Every resident carpenter was present at the meeting excepting two who were working out of town, but sent word that they would appear for initiation at the ensuing meeting. Twenty-two members pledged their allegiance to the U. B. that night.

Oklahoma is the baby State of our Na-

tion; it has great possibilities, but, no doubt, also great disappointments in store for those who want to get rich quick.

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Leonardo Pacheco.

The first two months of January I devoted to a study of conditions and spreading the gospel of unionism in San German, finally succeeding in organizing a local union of our U. B.

On the 18th I arrived at the city of Ponce, where I attended an open meeting which, with the assistance of brothers of other trade organizations, proved quite a success. While in this city, I looked after the interests of our membership and did my best to strengthen the organization.

On the 24th of January I went to Arrayo for the purpose of straightening out some matters involving L. U. 1767 and succeeded to the satisfaction of all concerned. At the termination of the month I was still in Arrayo.

Charles Sumner Expressed These Views on Courts and Judges.

In a speech against the fugitive slave law just before the Civil War, Charles Sumner, one of the bravest champions of human liberty ever heard in the Senate of the United States, expressed the following views on courts and judges, and they are applicable now:

"Let me here say that I hold judges, and especially the Supreme Court of the country, in much respect. But I am too familiar with the history of judicial proceedings to regard them with any superstitious reverence. Judges are but men, and in all ages have shown a full share of frailty. Alas! alas! the worst crimes of history have been perpetrated under their sanction. The blood of martyrs and of patriots, crying from the ground, summons them to judgment.

"It was a judicial tribunal which condemned Socrates to drink the fatal hemlock, and which pushed the Saviour barefoot over pavements of Jerusalem, bending beneath His cross. It was a judicial tribunal which, against the entreaties of her father, surrendered the fair Virginia as a slave—which arrested the teachings of the great Apostle to the Gentiles and sent him in bonds from Judea to Rome; which, in the name of the old religion adjured the saints and fathers of the Christian Church to death, in all its most dreaded forms; and which afterward, in the name of the new religion, enforced the tortures of the Inquisition, amidst the shrieks and agonies of its victims, while it compelled Galileo to declare, in solemn denial of the great truth he had disclosed, that the earth did not move around the sun.

"It was a judicial tribunal which in France, during the long reign of her monarchs, lent itself to be the instrument of every tyranny, as during the brief reign of terror it did not hesitate to stand forth, the unpitying accessory of the unpitying guillotine. Ay, sir, it was a judicial tribunal in England, surrounded by all the forms of law, which sanctioned every despotic caprice of Henry VIII from the unjust divorce of his Queen to the beheading of Sir Thomas Moore; which lighted the fire of persecution, that glowed at Oxford and Smithfield, over the cinders of Latimer, Ridley and John Rodgers, which, after elaborate argument, upheld the fatal tyranny of ship money against the patriotic resistance of Hampden; which in defiance of justice and humanity sent Sydney and Russell to the block; which persistently enforced the laws of conformity that our Puritan fathers persistently refused to obey; and which afterward, with Jeffries on the bench, crimsoned the pages of English history with massacre and murder, even with the blood of innocent women. Ay, sir, and it was a judicial tribunal in our country, surrounded by all the forms of law, which hung witches at Salem, which affirmed the constitutionality of the stamp act, while it admonished "jurors and the people" to obey, and which now, in our day, has lent its sanction to the unutterable atrocity of the fugitive slave law."—Iron City Trade Journal.

The education of workers upon social and political questions is the only thing that will prevent a terrible revolution. More money is not what the people need, but more opportunity and more leisure.—Rights of Man.

CORRESPONDENCE

Wives of Members Should Help to Strengthen Union Movement.

Editor The Carpenter:

I have just been reading the letter of Mrs. Austin of Ohio, and want to say that there are hosts of wives of carpenters all over this country who agree with her and, like Mrs. Anstin, are looking for a chance to help to strengthen this great union movement.

There is no one who can realize the benefit of the organized labor movement more than the wives of union men, if they ever study existing unjust industrial and economical conditions and the causes that lead to them. It is the wife who has to look to the management of the home. The husband and father must provide the means, but the wife must be able to use them to the best possible advantage of the entire family, and when there are children to clothe, feed and to educate, house expenses, insurance and dozens of other things to be looked after, it takes an immense amount of courage to try to make it reach and meet all demands. It means so many hours of hard brain work to figure it all out, and it is, as we know, the combination of capital that makes the stretching of the workingmen's dollar an absolute necessity —and right here is where it is absolutely necessary for the men who work to stand together and demand an equal share as well as an adequate share of the products of their labor to provide for those who are near and dear to them. Men do better work when they have the love and encouragement of their wives. They feel that they have some one to share their interests and worries as well as victories. This is why I always feel it would be a grand thing to have the wives of union men organized, that they might interest their neighbor woman in the movement, so she will want her husband and sons to become identified with the union and its work.

And another thing that every woman should insist on is the attendance of these husbands and sons at their local meetings. Have the evening meal ready a little earlier and everything in order that they may have no excuse for not being on hand when the meeting is called to order. Talk the affairs of the union, so far as you may know of them, over with your husband, read the labor papers and get interested. It is one of the most wonderful studies if you only once get the habit.

It is my great hope that women may be organized as auxiliaries to their husbands' organizations. Then go after the men and their wives who say they don't intend to be tied up with an organization which dictates to them whether they work or not, but who are perfectly willing to accept better conditions in their different callings, so long as your husband and mine work to keep up an organized body; who are able to keep the wages to where we can at least exist if we must do away with the pleasures and luxuries.

I have had women tell me their men folks did not have to belong to the union and risk a strike; they got just the same pay and besides could work more hours if they wanted to. Such women care only for the money that man brings into the home. He is only a machine who is worth just what his two hands can earn and no more. I have made a study of this now for ten years, have talked to every woman with whom I came in contact in any way that I could broach the subject, and the older I get, the more I see of the unnecessary suffering of working people in this vast and wealthy country, the louder I shout Unionism, first, last and forever.

MRS. J. E. CRUGLE,
Spokane, Wash.

The Carpenter

There is Something Wrong With the Machinery.

Editor The Carpenter:

I have read with a degree of satisfaction the article by Alphonse H. Henryot, and I feel that he had in consideration equity and justice. But he has not filled his mission to my satisfaction in explaining why the carpenters' organization as a whole is opposed to old age pensions.

In their deliberations in convention at Salt Lake City, when some provision for old age was mentioned, it was dropped like a hot potato, resembling the fragments of a haystack after a cyclone. They did not even suggest the drafting of some resolution to present to our legislators and Congressmen in behalf of some measure to provide for age. They were not even as generous as our oldtime friend Professor Osler, who suggested chloroform. But he gave no prescription nor any directions by whom it should be administered.

And there is no man intelligent enough to be called a carpenter but what knows that the laws of our country hold a man amenable for murder, and suicide being equivalent, would cause a complication in our criminal courts. The evidence of the plaintiff would be superannuated incompetency. The defendant would plead self-defense and the State would pay the costs.

Why is it that one side of the road from There to There, no one Knows Where, beautifully decorated with flowers, shrubs and evergreen plants, affluence and luxuries to gratify want, is never traveled by those who beautified it and spread it with comforts?

Let me tell you. The lawmakers of the land have issued an edict, and followed it by legislation, that a man who is willing to work has no time to enjoy such comforts. This edict was ratified in Chicago in 1881 by a little bunch of carpenters in an amendment providing that should you be absent inadvertently or otherwise from your daily labors on this road for any small space of time, when Old Time ticks your age at fifty years, you are debarred from benefit. The edict means that we will hereby, with power vested, settle with you for all past services rendered, and such as we may procure from you in the future with an 00.

Now comes half flattery and half command: You have done well to prepare the way through the "Wilderness" and made it feasible for us to pass over in our automobiles, through fragrance of flowers delicious and refreshing spreads, to the feast of the "Passover."

Thou shalt now go on the other side, where poverty, misery and destitution exist and do likewise, and the poor wage-earner drudges along half clad, half starved, forlorn and without hope. The parasites flit by in great haste to obtain a front seat at the grafter's table, and as he passes you he again compensates you for past services with a disdainful look and a sneering epithet: "Look at the poor devil."

Will some one explain to me why there should any distinction exist against men who always have advocated union principles, even prior to 1881? Ah! says one, You likely made a mistake and allowed yourself to fall in arrears at the age of fifty, which according to our constitution and by-laws deprives you of certain rights and privileges and puts you on the non-beneficial list. But what about the man who joined at the age of 49 years and eleven months and then, through compulsion, he remains in the union two or three years and passes in his checks. He has all the benefits and honors bestowed upon him that is in store for any one. But let the brother who was in the arrears at 50 be reinstated a year later and work zealously for 30 years more—then cross over to the beyond—he gets a straight black mark from 20————————80. Consistency has a charm; reward is a jewel!

If this world was today composed of such men who never made a mistake, we would still be reposing upon an antediluvian stool of leathery. Going to mill carrying the grain on our backs or on horseback, the grain in one end of the sack and a stone in the other end to balance it. We must give credit to all great achievements, those that have advanced this country to what it is, through what some people term mistakes. When practice was applied to original ideas they were found wanting.

This gave room for new ideas, new improvements and amendments.

Let us quit using flintlock muzzle-loaders just because our great great grand PAP had one. You can never hit a JAP with one.

Yours fraternally,

G. M. WYNE.

Old Age Pension.

Editor The Carpenter:

Reading the article on "Old Age Pension," in the January, 1909, issue of our journal, I came to the conclusion that yourself and probably others at our head office are in favor of the government providing for the relief of the superannuated toiler. If so, I heartily agree with you, but I believe that our U. B. should go ahead with a good example and treat its old members somewhat better and not so stepmotherly as they are treated now.

I am now 61 years old, but still hale and hearty and able to turn out a good day's work in eight hours, at the trade. I am a member of L. U. 767, Ottumwa, Ia. I helped to organize the union before I was 50 years of age. We failed twice and when we reorganized I each time figured as a charter member, which the old record will show. Unfortunately, at the time of our last reorganization I was over 50, and now, after the local union had twice failed, which I could not help and though I have been on hand again at each reorganization, I am debarred from most all benefits.

This, I say, is doing an injustice to old members. We should be all alike, young and old, and show brotherly love for one another. It is well for us to get the public interested in the old age pension question. That something has to be done even in this country, for the superannuated toiler, no one can deny, but I think we should be more consistent and do what is right and just by the superannuated in our own midst and at least accord them the same benefits that we allow younger members.

I hope this matter will be considered by our next convention and that that highest tribunal of our U. B. will put to right what thousands of our members consider a crying wrong.

Now, Brother Editor, as it is very seldom that I see an article in The Carpenter from any of the members of my L. U. 767, I desire to make a few remarks on other subjects. I like our journal, read it and have read it with great pleasure for many years; it contains many interesting and valuable articles to the good of our cause.

Our Local Union is getting along finely and as good as can be expected during an industrial depression. We have had our ups and downs, but still go marching on. We gained the 8-hour day several years ago, but had to fight hard for it, as among our opponents are some of the most prominent bosses and contractors. On the other hand, we are up against the non-union journeymen carpenters whom, so far, we could not get to join our ranks. But we are keeping up the fight in both directions and hope to win in the end.

Our meetings are fairly well attended, and thanks to our officers and a number of good, active and intelligent members, the Local Union is in good working order, transacting business in a business-like manner. From all appearances we will have a good summer season; at present, most of last season's work being completed, trade is very dull.

Yours fraternally,

JACOB ZESINGER,

L. U. 767, Ottumwa, Ia.

For the Good of the Trade.

Editor The Carpenter:

In most cities and towns I find the organizers trying to get every man working at the trade into the union and so here in Los Angeles. The zealousness of the organizers in this respect is deserving of our appreciation, but the local unions in admitting a candidate to membership should in my opinion act with caution. I know that here in Los Angeles we have taken in men who were not capable of doing a good day's work, nor a good class of work, and I know also that this indiscriminate admission of members has had the effect of lowering the union in the employers' estimation and respect. Time and again I have heard the remark made by employers: "If that is the best man the union can send me, I prefer getting my own men." This is a deplorable state of things; an evil that should be remedied.

I would suggest that every Local Union

appoint an examining board of about six good carpenters for a term of three months, and then if a candidate can not answer the questions put to him satisfactorily, send him to a job and see if he is a competent mechanic and qualified for membership. If he is, admit him at next meeting.

I have been in Los Angeles six years most of the time and I can say, that if the carpenters here were not so weak-knced, they might have had better wages three years ago, when building operations were in full blossom. Now, I am not the best workman in the trade, and don't pretend to be, but I can hold my own with most carpenters in quality and quantity and never lack for work very long.

I would like to hear from the brothers on my suggestion, through the columns of this journal. Yours fraternally,

T. L. BRITTON,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Butler (Pa.) Local Union Thriving Despite Injunction.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union 500, Butler, Pa., not having been heard from in The Carpenter since the time the injunction proceedings were brought against it by the Purvis Mfg. Co. and other firms, I deem it my duty as recording secretary to let the brothers of the U. B. know that we are still on deck and in a flourishing condition, despite the injunction and other adversities.

As regards this injunction, it must be stated that some of the people here strongly sided with the firms that brought it on, in the hope to put us down and out. Yet, in the course of time and developments, these people have learned that the cause the carpenters are fighting for is a fair and equitable one and they are viewing our movement with greater favor.

We give the courts no cause to hold us in contempt; we are at all times conscious of the courts' dictum that we can not refuse to handle non-union material; but neither can we be compelled to withdraw our sympathy from firms that are fair to us and to use our influence in their favor.

The working population here is quite numerous, comparatively speaking; the different trades are all well organized and many of us own our own homes, having built since the issuing of the injunction. We naturally purchased our material from firms who took no part in the injunction proceedings, and consequently the participants therein lost heavily by their hostile attitude towards the organized mechanics of their town and by not unionizing their mills. Some of these firms have been in the hands of the receiver; most of their work is shipped to outlying districts.

Our Local Union gave their Annual Euchre and Lunch on Thursday evening, February 18, when about 200 people enjoyed themselves royally from 8 to 11.30 p. m., the clock striking 12 before the last of the local's officers left. We had progressive euchre, flinch and checkers and every one seemed busy at one or the other of the pastimes.

Fraternally yours,
J. H. CRIBBS, R. S. L. U. 509,
Butler, Pa.

Unionism—One of the Greatest Educational Forces.

Editor The Carpenter:

Although a great deal has been said and written on the subject, we are still quite frequently approached with the query, "What is Unionism?" Some believe that unionism is a cult, some that it is the outgrowth of a delusion or a mental derangement on the part of its promoters. Sometimes it is denounced as a feeder of malevolence.

Unionism is the irresistible outgrowth of existing industrial conditions. It is an antidote to and serves to remove existing evil. If all industrial dealings were equitably governed, the term unionism would be meaningless as a factor by itself, but would be embraced in the equitable dealings.

Greed, or selfish covetousness to obtain more than is just, through coercion by forced conditions, is the primary cause of unified action to check the forces employed to compel vassalage to assumed superior knights. Unionism, therefore, is not an estrangement-craze, an enemy-maker or factual resultant, but a mollifier, destined to change wrong conditions to felicitous peace and reciprocal confidence. Its

mission is to adjust and harmonize all the forces of revolutionary progress and to install ethical oneness.

In unionism there is no malevolence, no hatred, no dissension, no tearing down, but building up. It aims at a remodeling of the common method of exchange to a basis of fair dealing, where all classes are made participants in all matters pertaining to the community, city, state or nation. Unionism is the great public educator to higher life; the basis of all social wealth.

The greatest enemy of unionism is ignorance as to its mission in the pooling of all issues of remunerative exchange, weighed on the scale of justice and distributed to all in proportion to mental and physical power invested in wealth production. Unionism is the emancipator of the producer of wealth; it is the star of hope for the common people, the sunlight that leads to peace and happiness.

Yours fraternally,
G. H. NORIE, L. U. 80,
Chicago, Ill.

Little Work, Scab Labor and Low Wages at A.-Y.-P. Exposition.

Editor The Carpenter:

I desire to inform the members of the U. B., through the medium of our monthly journal, that Seattle, Wash., is a good place for them to avoid, as work is not at all plentiful here and numbers of idle men are impatiently watching their chances for a job. The real estate men are trying to create a boom by inducing men to come here so they themselves may thrive. They state in their ads that 5,000 men are wanted to erect buildings at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, when in fact the buildings are most all completed except the one for the U. S. and one or two State, or other minor structures. Union men have no show on these works anyway, as only scabs are employed thereon, and the highest wage paid is $3.20, which is extremely low considering the extraordinary high cost of living here.

The town is overrun with men who have come here to "get rich" at the fair and little work and poor pay is their reward. It serves them right; men who run about the country without investigating as to conditions of the place they intend to go to, are deserving of no sympathy. These men are not only playing a hazardous game, but their presence at such a place has an evil effect on conditions, and as a result resident men find it hard to get a decent living out of their work.

Men have come here, and union men at that, who, according to their own statements, have been working at all three, four or five fairs held in the past and have not hesitated to go scabbing. It is high time that these "fair bums" be discouraged. The union here has grwon tired of them, as they are not desirable members and a discredit to organized labor. Let them go back where they came from and reform. Let them read The Carpenter, learn what is going on in other localities and become loyal union men.

The fight made on the unions here for the past year has been a stubborn and relentless one, and the end is not yet. The Builders' Exchange threatens to put us out of business and says unions must go.

Now, brothers, let me say to you, do not be misled as to conditions existing in Seattle, Wash., they are very bad and no hope for betterment. The city is overrun with carpenters in search of work, the wages at the A.-Y.-P. Exposition are low, and unless the influx of idle men is checked, conditions in general will go to pieces. Stay away! Fraternally yours,

FRED S. M'CULLOUGH,
L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash.

The Double Speed Monkey Wrench.

A careful and unprejudiced examination of this new Monkey Wrench results in but two questions as to its complete superiority over all other screw monkey wrenches now on the market.

1. Will the double acting screw get out of order or become inoperative for any reason?

2. Is the Double Speed Monkey Wrench as strong as any other standard monkey wrench?

On account of the thread engagement at each end of the screw there can positively be no lost motion and no wear. The only possible way to affect the operation of the screw is to bend the wrench bar.

This would put any other wrench screw out of business also, but the makers guarantee that no human power can bend their case-hardened bar.

See ad. in this issue.

NEWS NOTES from LOCAL UNIONS

Mt. Carmel, Ill.—We would earnestly warn traveling carpenters to avoid this city and vicinity at this time. Trade is very dull and as a result over three-fourths of our membership are walking the streets in vain search for employment. The outlook is very gloomy at this time and prospects for a revival of business during the next two or three months rather poor.

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Okmulgee, Okla.—Owing to a trade movement being in progress here we would request transient carpenters to steer clear of this place until such time as our new scale of wages, which is to become effective April 1st next, has been acceded to by our bosses. Some of them are favorable to our demand for a raise, while a few of them oppose it. For this reason, by staying away until this wage question has been settled, you will contribute to our eventual success.

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Champaign, Ill.—Trade being very dull here at present, traveling brothers are requested to steer clear of this place until further notice. Many of our own members are idle, and aside from this we are contemplating a move for better conditions which we feel we are entitled to. In this undertaking traveling brothers can materially assist us by staying away until the difficulty we are confronted with has been adjusted and the trade outlook has brightened up.

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Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—One of our local papers recently printed an item to the effect that a great boom in the building line was on in this city, which is misleading and contrary to conditions as they actually obtain. There has not been the shadow of a boom here since May 1, 1908. This misrepresentation of facts is evidently traceable to the desperate efforts of the Boss Carpenters' Association to force the open shop upon us, and to that end flood the city with idle men. We would urgently request all carpenters to stay away from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., until L. U. 203 has reached an agreement with the bosses guaranteeing union conditions. Quite a number of our home men are at this time walking the streets.

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Reno, Nev.—All carpenters are hereby warned to avoid this city and to pay no heed to ads for carpenters wanted here. Trade conditions are very bad, and as a result most of our members are walking the streets. We are in hope that the coming spring and summer will have better times in store for us, but for the next few months, keep away. In spite of adverse circumstances, the two Local Unions here are holding their own remarkably well.

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Ludington, Mich.—Carpenters are advised to remain away from this city and until further notice as trade is very dull and no possible chance for securing employment. Pay no attention to newspaper talk as to carpenters being wanted here; such statements deserve no credence and are entirely misleading. We have more men here than required to do all the work and some to spare.

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Santa Cruz, Cal.—Migrating carpenters will please take notice that this is a good place to avoid at this time. Times are hard here, trade very dull and not one out of ten of our members is in employment. Prospects for the coming season are not very good either.

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Atlantic City, N. J.—We are getting down to business day by day, but have some of the brothers still out of employment. We are holding our own and lately taking in a few members. Work is still scarce here. There is no foundation to the

rumor that large brick buildings are going up. The merchants and unions here have inaugurated a so-called "Buy at Home and Employ Home Labor" movement. The subjoined resolution, presented by the Trades Union League of this city to the Business League, for indorsement, has been unanimously adopted at a recent meeting of the latter organization:

"Whereas, We believe that it is as much to the interest of our city to build at home, and that your committee is informed by the committee of the Trades Union League that 40 per cent of our building and other work at the present time is performed by out-of-town labor; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Atlantic City Business League request and urge its members and the public in general to give Atlantic City labor the preference in all work that they may have done, and that they specify in all contracts made that Atlantic City labor shall be employed as far as it can be obtained.

"And further, that this resolution shall be given all the publicity possible."

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Look Out For Him!

Nelson Hughes, ex-treasurer of L. U. 50, Portland, Ore., some months ago absconded with $400 of the L. U.'s funds. His whereabouts are still unknown. Height, 5 ft. 6 in.; weight, about 140 pounds; dark curly hair and dark mustache. He is supposed to be in Canada or British Columbia. $50.00 reward offered for his arrest.

NELSON HUGHES.

J. F. WEATHERLY, R. S. L. U. 808,
581 E. 16th street, Portland, Ore.

Look Out For Him.

Sand Point, Idaho.—Orville Grow, a member of L. U. 366 of this city, supposed to be sick, borrowed money from brother members, promising to pay it back after receipt of his sick benefit. The next morning after receiving same, he left town, defrauding the brothers who loaned him the money. He is about 30 years of age, about 5 ft. 6 in. tall, dark hair, a slick talker and boaster of his exploits. Look out for him!

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Information Wanted.

Ed. E. Haney, a printer by trade, is inquired for by his brother, William E., a member of L. U. 327, C. & J. of Cincinnati, O. He is 28 years of age, 5 ft. 8 in. high, weighs about 160 pounds, smooth face, blue eyes, fair complexion, wears glasses; is possibly laid up sick in some Southern city. Any one who can locate him or knows of his address, will they kindly notify the undersigned.

W. E. HANEY,
2117 Florence Ave., Cincinnati, O.

The wife of a carpenter by the name of "Hess," or a similarly sounding name, is eagerly sought for on behalf of her mother, who now is a widow and destitute. About twenty years ago, Hess married Sarah Jane Turner, the daughter inquired for. Her mother, now Mrs. Conolly, lives in Vineland, N. J. News has reached her that Mr. Hess and her daughter went to Canada. Information as to their whereabouts will be thankfully received and will do great good to a suffering and sorrowful woman. Kindly address

D. W. SIGAFOO,
Vineland, N. J.

Romeo St. Onge; aged 22 years; 5 ft. 3 in. tall; light complexion, smooth face; weight, about 140 pounds, is wanted by L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I., for embezzlement of funds. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will kindly communicate with the undersigned.

E. DUFRESNE, F. S. L. U. 801,
460 Diamond Hill Road, Woonsocket, R. I.

Charles Hitt; born and raised in Union

Springs, N. Y.; carpenter by trade; last heard from in Rochester, N. Y., about 18 years ago, where he belonged to the union. Spent and lived most of his early life in the state of New York; about 55 years of age; 6 ft. in height; light hair. For years he has been vainly sought for by his daughter, upon whom those knowing of his whereabouts will convey a great favor by communicating with

MRS. R. J. RYAN,
55 E. Concord street, Boston, Mass.

Learn to Use the Telephone.

"Only about one person in every ten knows how properly to use the telephone," said a district manager of one of the local companies. "Yes, sir, I'll stand by my guns on that assertion; and I think I can prove my point. Nine out of every ten persons talk entirely too loud over the telephone. They actually shout and make so much noise that they drown out all semblance of clearness. Then they can't hear, and the first thing you know there is a complaint about poor connection and faulty service. The correct way to talk over the telephone is to talk as you do in ordinary conversation, or even a trifle lower. People can't seem to realize that the telephone will carry a whisper even. No, they must talk loud enough to be heard from Tenth and Chestnut streets to Germantown, if those be the connected points. Just try yourself. Try the low, well-modulated voice, and see if you do not get infinitely better service out of your telephone in the future."—Philadelphia Record.

Those Stubborn Union Men.

President Eliot says the labor unions would be all right if they would abandon the strike, the boycott, and the label, and would make no objection to working with non-union men and having as many apprentices in the shop as the employer desires and would not try to restrict output when the employers want to rush things nor insist on being employed when the employer wants to cut down expenses.

No doubt King George would have thought the Continental Congress quite unobjectionable if only it would have refrained from criticising the right of the British government to make laws for the American colonists, appoint officials to enforce the laws, impose and collect taxes, and regulate trade and industry in a way conducive to British commercial prosperity.

But the colonists, stubborn fellows that they were, would not make these reasonable concessions, and so a war was precipitated in which, sad to relate, King George got the worst of it.

There is ground for serious apprehension that the organized workingmen of America will be equally stubborn and unreasonable. And, although we all know that right makes might, that he is thrice armed that hath his quarrel just, and that God's in His heaven and all's right with the world, yet, so strangely do things get twisted, it may be that King Capital will go the way of King George, and constitutional liberty be established in the shop as it has been on the political field. Even Dr. Eliot, with all his faith in God and man, seems to share the fear.—New York Call.

Bottled Gas for Lighting the Home.

In the near future the householder will be able to purchase "bottled gas" for illuminating his home, as he now buys bottled beer or bottled milk for consumption. A company known as the Blaugas Company has purchased ground in New Jersey for the erection of a factory for bottled gas, and expects to place it on the market very soon. The product will be peddled, like milk, from door to door. Each house or apartment may, if so desired, have its own gas plant, and the occupant can run his own lines from retort to lamps, burn as much or as little as he pleases, and, when his supply is exhausted, procure a fresh bottle from the nearest store. It is claimed for the new gas that it is economical and that it will not asphyxiate. It is the discovery of a chemist of Bavaria, and its chemical properties permit it to be compressed, for bottling, to about 1,400 of its original volume.—Owners and Builders' Magazine.

TRADE NOTES

Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 1835, Waterloo, Ia.—In reviewing and considering our present trade rules at a recent regularly called meeting, we have changed our minimum wage rate from $3.00 to $3.25 per day of 9 hours. Although we have as yet not succeeded in getting the contractors to meet with us for the consideration of the advance of 25 cents per day, there is no likelihood of a strike, and present indications point to a busy season this spring and summer.

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District Council, Des Moines, Ia.—We have entered into a movement for an advance in wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour for outside carpenters and from 30 to 32½ cents per hour for millmen, to take effect May 1, 1909. Our membership is determined to secure the advance demanded and we are hopeful of success.

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Local Union 30, New London, Conn.—We are making a demand on the contractors for a minimum wage of $3.00 per day, to take effect May 1st, 1909. Prospects for ultimate success are good, but as we have to deal with the Interstate Association, a clash may be expected and we have to prepare for a fight. We trust that migrating brothers will assist us in this move by staying away until such time as our demand has been granted.

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Tri-City (Moline, Ill., Rock Island, Ill., Davenport, Ia. and Geneseo, Ill) District Council.—By referendum vote, the Local Unions comprising this district have decided to make a demand upon the contractors for an advance of 2½ cents per hour, or a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour, for outside carpenters. From present indications we will have little or no difficulty in getting our demand granted. Our working hours are 8 per day.

District Council, Hamilton, O.—The Local Unions affiliated with this body early in December last adopted a one-year agreement which provides for a reduction of hours to 8 per day and an increase in wages from $2.70 to $3.00 per day, to become effective on May 1, 1909. The agreement has been submitted to all contractors, but up to this writing we have not obtained a signature to it. Prospects for gaining our demands are good, yet it would be premature to predict the outcome of our movement at this early hour.

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Local Union 1433, Fairbury, Neb.—At a regular meeting held by this Local Union early in January, for the purpose of revising our local by-laws, the following amendments were carried and it was resolved to make a demand upon the contractors to put them into effect: Eight hours shall constitute a day's work; 35 cents an hour shall be the minimum pay for journeymen, and 20 cents an hour for apprentices. Our present schedule is 9 hours per day at $2.80 per day. All our bosses employing men under union conditions, we do not expect to meet with much opposition to our demands.

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Local Union 1705, Nowata, Okla.—By a unanimous vote this Local Union decided to raise our present wage scale from $3.10 per day to 45 cents per hour, or $3.60 per day of 8 hours, to take effect April 1, 1909.

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Local Union 1721, Lansford, Pa.—As in the past we have had no fixed schedule of hours and wages in this city, we have drawn up an agreement for presentation to the bosses, which, among minor points, contains the following provisions: The working hours shall be from 7 a. m. to 12 noon, and from 12.40 p. m. to 5 p. m., excepting Saturdays, when work shall cease at 3 p. m., and on Saturdays in the months of June, July and August there shall be

a half holiday with 7 hours work, quitting at 12.20 p. m. The minimum rate of wages shall be 33 1-3 cents per hour.

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Local Union 358, Tipton, Ind.—Our working agreement with the contractors expiring April 1st, next, we have drawn up a new agreement for presentation to our employers, containing the following changes or demands: From Nov. 1, 1909, eight hours, instead of nine, shall constitute a day's work for carpenters, and 35 cents instead of 30 cents per hour shall be the minimum wage. Further: On and after Nov. 1, 1909, nine hours, instead of ten hours, shall constitute a day's work for mill and bench hands, their minimum wage to be 30 cents per hour. Trade conditions are fair and so are prospects for getting our demands granted without any trouble.

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Local Union 360, Galesburg, Ill.—This Local Union has decided to take a small step forward in our wage scale. For the past three years we have worked at the rate of 37½ cents per hour, 8 hours being our standard working hours. On and after April 1st, next, we shall demand 40 cents an hour. There is apparently no doubt as to the success of this move, and we anticipate no trouble.

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Local Union 455, Somerville, N. J.—We have notified our contractors that, commencing with April 1, 1909, we shall demand a half-holiday on Saturdays, or 44 hours per week at the wages previously paid for 48 hours, viz: $18.00 per week, or 41 cents per hour. We have as yet not received any reply from the contractors, but we are determined to firmly stand by our reasonable demand.

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Local Union 660, Springfield, O.—Receiving 30 cents an hour for 9 hours' work, with one hour off on Saturdays, it is the sentiment of our membership that we are at least entitled to an advance in wages, and at our last regular meeting voted to ask for an increase in our present rates of 5 cents per hour. We have all the competent mechanics in the union, and should any of us have to go on strike to enforce our demand, the strike will be of but short duration.

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Local Union 664, Cincinnati, O.—This Local Union, composed of stairbuilders, has submitted a working agreement to the employers for the two years beginning June 3, 1909, and expiring May 1, 1911. The agreement provides for a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour, while our present rate is $3.80 per day. Our working hours are 8 per day, with a half holiday on Saturday.

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Local Union 947, Ridgeway, Pa.—After due consideration of our wage scale and the present high cost of living, we have voted to ask the contractors for a raise from 30 5-9 cents to 33 1-3 cents an hour minimum for journeymen carpenters, and 38 cents an hour for foremen. All our employers observing union rules, and there being no non-union men in town, we hope to be successful in our demand. We are working 9 hours per day.

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Local Union 496, Kankakee, Ill.—We have notified our contractors of a resolution adopted by our regular meeting held January 29, 1909, to the effect that on and after May 1st we shall demand a minimum rate of 35 cents an hour, which is an increase of 5 cents per hour over our present scale. In consideration of the depressed state of business generally, we do not think the time opportune for a demand for eight hours, but will bide our time in this respect. The advance in wages we expect to be conceded by the employers without much opposition or difficulty.

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Local Union 568, Lincoln, Ill.—The new working agreement adopted by this Local Union requires a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 and an advance in wages from 30 to 35 cents an hour minimum, to take effect April 1, 1909. We think we will obtain the signatures of the contractors to the new agreement without any difficulty, most of them having expressed themselves favorable to the change.

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Local Union 597, Centerville, Ia.—Our this year's demand upon the employers is an increase in our minimum wage scale

of 5 cents, or a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour; our working hours to remain 9 hours per day. There is no likelihood of a strike on account of our demand, which is to become effective April 1st, 1909.

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District Council, New Britain, Conn.—On the 5th day of March, 1908, we sent a circular letter to all bosses and contractors, notifying them that thereafter no mill work would be handled by any member of our organization that has not been made under union conditions as prevailing in this district. The bosses accepted the terms laid down in the circular without protest, and complied with these terms up till Jan. 1, 1909, when some of them violated them, and we withdrew our men from their jobs. About the same time, these recalcitrant employers induced others to join with them, and we were notified by the bosses that they would buy material wherever they pleased, and whether made under union conditions or not. We laid this notification on the table, but at the bosses' request, appointed a committee to meet a committee from them and tried to come to an understanding on matters in dispute. When the committees met it was found that each side was determined to stand by their respective demands; the bosses leaving the hall threatening to force us into submission to their terms. While we are anxious to avoid a strike, and will confine ourselves to taking our men off on jobs where a violation of our agreement occurs, the bosses may possibly declare a lockout, and we are preparing for the emergency.

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Local Union 7, Minneapolis, Minn.—At a specially called meeting held by this L. U., January 8, it was voted to ask for an increase in our wages from 42½ to 45 cents per hour, which action received the approval of the D. C. Trade being fairly good at this time, we hope to gain our demand without difficulty.

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Local Union 66, Jamestown, N. Y.—In the articles of agreement with the contractors for the coming year, beginning with May 1, we have made a change in the wage clause. Instead of 31¼ cents per hour, the new agreement calls for a minimum wage of 37½ cents per hour, and a demand has been made to that effect. Eight hours per day constitutes a days' work in this city and vicinity.

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Local Union 71, Fort Smith, Ark.—A resolution calling for a raise in our minimum scale from 37½ cents to 40 cents per hour, has been adopted by this Local Union against one dissenting voice. The new scale is to become effective April 1st, 1909. Most of our men already receive 40 cents per hour, and some more. There is good prospect of winning out without a clash. Work is fair and the outlook for spring is bright. At present, however, operations are tied up on account of severe cold weather with snow.

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Local Union 90, Evansville, Ind.—Our only demand upon the employers this year is straight time on concrete form work. We are working 8 hours per day at $3.20 per day. Our demand being so very modest and reasonable, we anticipate no trouble.

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Local Union 286, Great Falls, Mont.—At a regular meeting held December 6, 1908, this Local Union adopted an amendment to their local by-laws changing the minimum scale from $4.50 to $5.00 per day for 8 hours' work, the new scale to take effect March 1, this year. We have no non-union men that we know of; our employers are all fair, and prospects for success are bright.

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From all parts of the country our Local Unions are sending in reports giving an account of immense gatherings of working people protesting against the sentence imposed on Sam. Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and registering their disapproval of the terms and findings of Justice Wright's decision. Our Local Unions are taking a prominent part in these demonstrations.

And step by step, since time began,
I see the steady gain of man.—John G. Whittier.

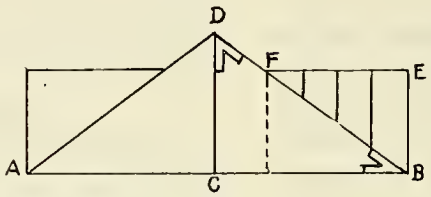
Method of Finding Lengths and Bevels of Rafter for Valley Roofs.

(By E. P. Pratt, L. U. 1158, Berkeley, Cal.)

The writer has seen so many old ideas in The Carpenter of the different ways of getting the lengths of common and hip rafters, that he feels compelled to give an up-to-date method by which one can get lengths and bevels of common hip and jack rafters and the distance they set apart, all at once. By this method any man or boy can very easily accomplish it, as it is just the same as though you were measuring everything on a flat surface.

Fig. 1 is the elevation of the roof; A B is the width of the building; C D is the rise of the roof; B E is the rise of the cross roof and F E is the ridge of the same. The bevel for the foot of the common rafter of the main roof is seen at B; at D is seen the down bevel for the top of the common rafters and the top and bottom of the jack rafter at 4, 5 and 6 W in Fig. 2.

Fig. 1



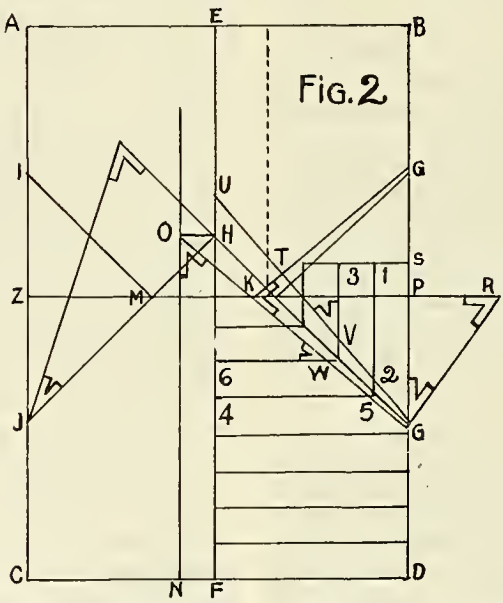


Fig. 2—A B C D is a plan of the roof; E F is the ridge of the main roof; G H and I H is the plan of the long valley rafters; J K and L M is the plan of the short valley rafters; Z M and K P is the

plan of the ridge of the cross roof. Lay off from d to N the length of the common rafter A D Fig. 1, draw the line N O parallel to E F, then from H—the point where the plan of the valley rafter joins the ridge—draw the line O H square with the line E F; join O and G, which gives the length of the long valley rafter, the edge bevel for the top being shown at O. Draw a line from J to K 1, the point where the line O G crosses the ridge Z P; then J K 1 is the length of the short valley rafter, the edge bevel for the same, where it butts against the long valley rafter being shown at K 1. The length of the jack rafters is seen at 4 5, and 6 W, the edge bevel for the same being shown at W. To find the down bevels of the valley rafter, take the plan of the valley rafter I H for a base line; from H draw the line X H; square from I H, making X H equal to the rise of the roof C D (Fig. 1); join I and X, which gives the elevation of the valley rafters, the bevel for the foot being shown at I, and the down bevel for the top being shown at X. To find the length and down bevels of the rafters for the cross roof, take G P for a base line; draw the line P R at right angles with P G, equal to the rise of the cross roof E B (Fig. 1); join R and G, which gives the length of the common rafters (when there are any, as when the building is made in the form of a cross X); the bevel for the foot of the common rafters being shown at G, the down bevel for the top of the common rafters, and the top and bottom of the jackrafters, being shown at R. Lay the length of the common rafter G R from G to S; draw S T parallel to P K; draw the line T K from K, square with the line K P; then draw a line representing the valley rafter from G through the point T; then the length of the jack rafters is shown at 1, 2 and 3 V, the edge bevels for the same being shown at V. The length of these rafters are measured on the center line of the edge, and from these lengths, half of the thickness of the ridge piece, or half the thickness of the valley rafter, must be cut off, as may be necessary. The amount to be cut off must be measured square from the bevel on the end of the rafters, so that if the ridge piece was two inches thick, the piece which would be cut off would be one inch thick. Sometimes the ridge of the cross roof is carried clear through from Z to P; in this case the valley rafters are all the same length. The plan of them would be G K, J K, I M and L M, their actual length being G T, and the edge bevel of the top of the valley rafters is the angle formed by the lines G T and S T. D G N O is part of the roof laid down flat, the edge being kept even with D G; now, if N O is raised equal to C D (Fig. 1) it will stand just plumb over F H, and the hip rafter O G will stand plumb over the plain of the valley H G. G T S is one side of the cross roof laid down flat, the foot of the rafter S G being kept even at G; now, if T S is raised the height of E B (Fig. 1) the end S of the rafter G S being kept plumb over the plate D B, then S T will stand plumb over K P, and the lines O G and V G will meet and stand plumb over H G; the points T and K 1 will meet plumb over K.

To get backing on hips and level on valleys the length of hip rafter on the blade of the square and rise of roof on tongue—tongue gives bevel; this is simple and quick. It takes quite a lot to explain the above, but one that knows the principle can do it in one-half the time it takes to run it off with a square, and more accurate.

Almost all of the modern books on carpentry, such as Hodgins and Sylvester, give the rule that I have explained, and I give it for the benefit of the brothers who cannot afford to own such works. If the editor cares to have them I can furnish a problem for carrying cornices around where you have a great many different pitches in the roof and still you want the gutter and the other mouldings to all go around level.

Mahogany is Peer of Decorative Hardwoods.

For refined expression in the manufacture of furniture and all other forms of interior decoration, mahogany is undoubtedly the peer of the hardwoods. No wood is so universally used today for this purpose in every city and country of the world; no wood is so freely and successfully imitated.

The Carpenter

America's architects and men of the furniture and cabinet-making industries draw heavily upon the markets of the world in the struggle to supply an ever increasing demand for genuine mahogany. Hundreds of tons of logs annually are imported into this country and worked into beautiful forms to grace fine homes or dignify the interior of public buildings, large hotels or railway cars.

A few years ago mahogany was regarded as a very precious wood, and was employed only in the interior of the finest houses and in the manufacture of the most expensive furniture. During the past few years, however, there has been a wonderful development in mahogany importation and use.

The total quantity of mahogany imported last year was nearly forty-two million board feet. Of this large amount North America supplied 65.6 per cent and Europe 18 per cent. Though Europe supplied only a little more than one-fourth as much mahogany as there was imported from North America, its average value per thousand feet was more than twice as much, due to finer quality. The remainder of the imports came from Africa, South America and Asia.

Mexico furnished 46.2 per cent of the mahogany coming from North America; Nicaragua followed with 19.2 per cent, British Honduras with 15.5 per cent, Cuba with 8 per cent, and Honduras with 7.4 per cent. Other Central American countries furnished the small remaining percentage.

Immediately following the war with Spain, lumbermen of the United States exploited the largest and most accessible of the Cuban mahogany forests. For a few years the forests of Cuba contributed more largely to the supply in this country than at the present time, largely owing to the rapidity with which this valuable timber was logged and shipped. An engineer employed by American authorities during the recent intervention in Cuba claims that nearly all of the available supply of mahogany of that island has been exhausted and that what now remains in any considerable quantities is far remote from transportation facilities.

The number of buyers of mahogany in this country's hardwood market is now exceeded only by those of oak, maple, poplar, basswood, ash, birch, chestnut, and cypress. The principal reason for the popularity of mahogany is that the importers of the logs and the manufacturers of lumber have never advanced its prices beyond a modest profit, and it is relatively so low that it now makes little difference in price whether an office building or a home is finished in mahogany or quartersawn white oak.

Another reason for its popularity is because it improves in tone with age. After much experimentation car builders finish practically all of their cars in mahogany, as it withstands satisfactorily the severe usage and also holds its finish. The chief centers of mahogany importation and manufacture are Boston, New York, Louisville, New Orleans, Chicago and Indianapolis.

The mahogany is the wood of a tree of Swietenia, of the natural family of Cedrelaceae, named by Jaquin in honor of J. Van Swieten. The tree is one of the most majestic and beautiful, with large spreading head and pinnate shining leaves. The trunk is often forty feet in length and six feet in diameter and is divided into many massive arms.

In the London Timber and Trade Journal there appeared recently an interesting historical reference to the mahogany trade in England. According to this writer mahogany wood was first imported by England in 1724, although in 1597 Sir Walter Raleigh demonstrated the great value of this wood which was used in repairing his ships at Trinidad. From 1724 until the discovery of the mahogany forests of Africa by Stanley, England and Continental Europe were heavy purchasers of mahogany from the West Indies, Honduras and Mexico. A great part of the mahogany used in this country in early years came from Europe, it having first reached there from the West Indies, Mexico and Honduras.

Nature cries aloud to the most powerful, as well as the most abject of men, that they are all members of the same body.—Stanislaus.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der Schluß-Sitzung des ausgeschiedenen General-Exekutiv-Board.

Folgende Angelegenheiten wurden während dieser und der vorhergegangenen Sitzung durch Briefwechsel zwischen den Mitgliedern des Board und den Generalbeamten erledigt.

Der L. U. 1100 St. Louis, Mo., wurde die Summe von $260.00 zur Unterstützung einer lokalen Gewerksbewegung bewilligt.

Der Elizabeth, N. J., D. C. ersuchte um weitere Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung immernoch ausstehender Mitglieder und wurde obigem die weitere Summe von $1,363 angewiesen.

11. Januar 1909.

Der Board tritt in Sitzung; Vorsitzender Schardt und die Mitglieder Watson, Post, Walquist und Connolly sind anwesend.

Der Vierteljahresbericht des G. P. wird verlesen und angenommen.

Der Bericht der Delegaten zur A. F. of L. Konvention und derjenige der Delegaten zur Konvention des Baugewerks-Departements, werden verlesen und den Akten einverleibt.

Der G. S. wird angewiesen folgendes Telegram an Sam. Gompers, den Präsidenten der A. F. of L., zu senden:

„Der gegenwärtig tagende Exekutiv-Board der V. B. der Z. und B. garantirt hiermit Ihnen, sowie den Brüdern Mitchell und Morrison, in ihrem Kampfe gegen die Unterdrücker der Arbeiter, seine volle Unterstützung. In jedem Schritte den Sie unternehmen mögen um die Aufhebung der, diesen Brüdern im Buck Stove and Range Co. Prozesse auferlegte Gefängnisstrafe herbeizuführen, stehen wir Ihnen voll und ganz zur Seite."

12. Januar.

Gesuch der L. U. 1244 Montreal, Can., um finanziellen Beistand in ihrem Bemühen eine Verschlechterung der Gewerkslage zu verhindern. Bleibt unberücksichtigt bis das Gesuch vom D. C. indossirt ist.

Der Bericht des Komites das das Resultat der Generalbeamtenwahl zusammenstellte wird unterbreitet. Hieraus ergibt sich als gewählt:

G. P., Wm. D. Huber; 1. V. P., Arthur A. Quinn; 2. V. P., Leonard Funk; G. S., Frank Duffy; G. Sch., Thomas Neale.

General-Exekutiv-Board: Chas. Bausher, D. A. Post, W. G. Schardt, R. E. L. Connolly, John Walquist, W. A. Cole und P. C. Foley.

Der G. S. wird angewiesen obige Beamten von ihrer Erwählung in Kenntnis zu setzen und den Lokal-Unionen das Wahlergebnis in einem speziellen Cirkular bekannt zu geben.

Der Bericht des Komites für Zusammenstellung des Resultates der Urabstimmung über die Amendements zur General-Konstitution liegt ebenfalls vor. Die Vorschläge Nos. 1, 5, 6, 10, 11,. 13, 14 und 16 erhielten zweidrittel Majorität der abgegebenen Stimmen und sind angenommen. Der G. S. wird mit der Zusammenstellung der revidirten Konstitution betraut und der Board beschließt, daß letztere am 1. März 1909 in Kraft treten soll.

13. Januar.

Der Board macht folgende Geldbewilligungen für Organisationszwecke: Ohio D. C., $200.00; L. U. 1696 Juncos, Porto Rico, $50.00; L. U. 1114 Gatano, Porto Rico, $25.00; L. U. 1527, Wheaton, Ill., $100.00.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 1329 Kirkwood, Mo., um Bewilligung einer Summe zur Bestreitung der Unkosten eines lokalen Organisators wird abgewiesen und der G. P. ersucht einen der General-Organisatoren nach Kirkwood zu senden.

Appellation der L. U. 1717 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle ihres Mitgliedes Murphy gegen den Joint New York D. C. Wird bis zum Eintreffen weiteren Beweismaterials zurückgelegt.

Appellation John G. Holts gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellan-

ten gegen L. U. 109 New York City. Da die Appellation nicht während der in Sekt. 94 vorgeschriebenen Frist eingereicht wurde, findet dieselbe keine Berücksichtigung.

Appellation Wm. F. Cochrans gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den St. Louis, Mo., D. C. Wird abgewiesen.

14. Januar.

Apellation Julius Friedmans und andere gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen den New York City D. C. Wird, wegen Nichteinhaltung der Appellationsfrist, abgewiesen.

Appellation Stephen J. Stolls und L. U. 119 Newark, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen den Newark D. C. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation Geo. Cooks und L. U. 359, Philadelhia, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen die Philadelphia D. C. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation E. B. Millers gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den Chicago, Ill., D. C. Da die Appellationsfrist verfallen ist, wird der Fall außer Ordnung erklärt.

Appellation Sam. Apicellas gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 1565 New York City. Dit Entscheidung wird umgestoßen und erwähnte L. U. angewiesen Apicella wieder in seine Mitgliedsrechte einzusetzen.

Appellation Michael Fierengos gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanton gegen dieselbe L. U. 1565. Auch hier wird die Entscheidung des G. P. umgestoßen und die Appellationsgründe für berechtigt anerkannt. Selbst das von L. U. 1565 gelieferte Beweismaterial läßt ersehen, daß Appellant, dem die Nichteinreichung eines Berichtes als Vergehen angerechnet wurde, einen Bericht unterbreitet hatte.

Appellation des Baltimore, Md., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle Chas. H. Davis gegen den D. C. Die Appellationsgründe werden als berechtigt befunden und die Entscheidung umgestoßen.

Appellation des Hammond, Ind., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des D. C. gegen H. E. Granger. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird umgestoßen.

Appellation des New York City D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle Chas. Lange und andere gegen den D. C. Wird abgewiesen.

15. Januar.

Appellation John M. Ponds gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., gegen Appellanten. Wird wegen Verfall der Appellationsfrist nicht berücksichtigt.

Berufung der L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind., gegen eine Verfügung des G. P. in einer Differenz zwischen der L. U. und einigen Arbeitgebern. Der G. S. wird angewiesen nähere Einzelheiten in dem Falle einzuholen und die Angelegenheit einstweilen zurückgelegt.

Die Gesuche folgender L. U.'en und D. C.'s um Genehmigung ihrer betreffenden Gewerksforderungen werden erörtert, Genehmigung erteilt und die Frage des finanziellen Beistandes zurückgelegt bis sich solcher als notwendig erweist:

L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., verlangt Lohnerhöhung von 42½ auf 45 Cents per Stunde; Hamilton, O., D. C. fordert Lohnerhöhung von 30 auf 37½ Cents per Stunde; L. U. 268 Sharon, Pa., verlangt von den Arbeitgebern Anerkennung ihrer bisher beobachteten Gewerksregeln.

16. Januar.

Folgende Gewerksforderungen werden genehmigt und die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung vorläufig zurückgelegt:

L. U. 358 Tipton, Ind., Arbeitszeitverkürzung von 9 auf 8 Stunden per Tag und Lohnerhöhung von 30 auf 35 Cents per Stunde. L. U. 568 Lincoln, Ill., dieselbe Forderung. L. U. 1705 Nowata, Okla., Lohnerhöhung von 37½ auf 45 Cents per Stunde; L. U. 1721 Lansford, Pa., Minimallohn von 33 1/3 Cents per Stunde.

Eine Forderung der L. U. 664 Cincinnati, Treppenbauer, wird zurückgelegt bis dieselbe vom D. C. indossirt ist.

In Erledigung einer Forderung der L. U. 912 Richmond, Ind., wird der G. P. ersucht einen Organisator nach der Stadt zu senden.

18. Januar.

Gesuch des Hudson County, N. J., D. C. um weiter Geldbewilligung zu Organisationszwecken. Wird zurückgelegt bis Ausweis über früher zum selben Zwecke erhaltene Gelder eingelaufen ist.

Der Louisville, Ky., D. C. ersucht um Geldbewilligung und Entsendung eines Organisators zur Stärkung der dortigen Bewegung.

Ein Schreiben von L. U. 112 Butte, Mont., läuft ein, bezugnehmend auf eine von der Salt Lake City Konvention gefaßten Resolution, worin es sich um eine von der L. U. gewünschten Anleihe im Betrage von $25,000 zur Abtragung einer auf Grundeigentum der L. U. lastenden Schuld handelt. Der Board beschließt sich nicht in dieses Geschäft einzulassen.

L. U. 124 Bradford, Pa., ersucht um Erlaubnis zur Aussendung eines Cirkulars in welchem die Lokal-Unionen aufgefordert werden sollen zur Errichtung einer Arbeiterhalle in jener Stadt beizusteuern. Gesuch nicht gewährt.

L. U. 951 Brainard, Minn., stellt ein ähnliches Gesuch und wünscht Geldbewilligung zum selben Zwecke. Ebenfalls abgelehnt.

Dem Nashville, Tenn., D. C. wird die Summe von $150.00 und der L. U. 761 Sorel, Can., werden $100.00 zu Organisationszwecken bewilligt.

Appellation Harry Dittus', Mitglied einer Cincinnati, O., L. U. gegen Zurückweisung seiner Unfall-Benefit-Forderung seitens des G. S. Da neues Beweismaterial eingetroffen ist, wird die Angelegenheit nochmals an den G. S. verwiesen.

In einem ähnlichen, Neils Johansen von L. U. 26 Syracuse, N. Y., betreffenden Falle, wird die Appellation als begründet anerkannt und die Auszahlung der Summe von $400.00 verfügt.

Appellation der L. U. 31 Trenton, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. von Isidor Kaplan gefordertes Unfall-Benefit betreffend. Wird, da neues Beweismaterial vorliegt, nochmals an den G. S. verwiesen.

Appellation Jacob Friedrichs und A. H. Grubes von L. U. 32 Brooklyn, N. Y. Frauen-Sterbegeld betreffend. Auch diese Fälle werden aus denselben im vorhergehenden Falle erwähnten Gründen an den G. S. zurückverwiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 42 New Rochelle, N. Y., gegen Zurückweisung der Unfall-Benefit-Forderung ihres Mitgliedes Fred McGrosley. Da sich aus einem Ledgerauszug ergibt, daß McGrosley zur Zeit des Unfalls nicht drei Monate im Rückstande war, wird die Auszahlung der Benefitsumme angeordnet.

Appellation der L. U. 88 Anaconda, Mont., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. Die Sterbegeld-Forderung im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Chas. A. Johnson zurückweisend. Die Entscheidung des G. S. wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 231 Rochester, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Avery Kinsman, Sterbegeld betreffend. Wird abgewiesen.

Ein ähnlicher Fall, Geo. Cummins von L. U. 384 Asheville, N. C., betreffend, wird dem G. S. zu nochmaliger Erwägung überwiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 559 Paducah, Ky., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle Frank Brenner, Frauen-Sterbegeld betreffend. Wird abgwiesen.

19. Januar.

Appellation der L. U. 696 Tampa, Fla., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. Die Sterbegeld-Forderung im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes A. D. Broom zurückweisend. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

L. U. 610 Port Arthur, Tex., ersucht um Wiederaufnahme des Falles F. J. McKenzie, Unfall-Benefit betreffend. Da kein neues Beweismaterial vorliegt, wird das Gesuch abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 674 Mt. Clemens, Mich., gegen Zurückweisung der Frauensterbegeld-Forderung Wm. Engelbrechts. Wird abgewiesen.

Ein ähnlicher Fall, S. W. Herberger von L. U. 1504 Jeanette, Pa., betreffend, wird in derselben Weise erledigt.

Ein umfangreiches Schreiben läuft ein von W. B. Austin, Geschäftsagent des East Central Ohio Distrikts die Errichtung einer Korrespondenzschule und die Ernennung Austins als Superintendent derselben betreffend, wird zu den Akten gelegt da sich der Board nicht berechtigt fühlt in die Sache einzugreifen.

Appellation J. Maybachs und L. U. 1717 New York gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. gegen den New York City D. C., Gelder betreffend zu deren Erlangung der D. C. die Prozeßkosten bestritten hat und die dieser Körper beansprucht. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung des G. P. an und weist die Appellation ab.

Ein Bericht des Pittsburg, Pa., D. C. über das Resultat der Urabstimmung des Distrikts über die, in der Pittsburger Sitzung des G. E. B. gemachten Vorschläge, wird verlesen. Nur zur Erniedrigung ihres überhohen Ein-

trittsgeldes konnte sich laut Bericht, die Pittsburger Mitgliedschaft verstehen. Die niedrigen Beiträge werden beibehalten.

20. Januar.

Vom Paterson, N. J., D. C. lauft Ausweis über erhaltene Unterstützungsgelder ein, und von L. U. 1527 Wheaton, Ill., und vom Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. ein teilweiser Rechenschaftsbericht über solche Gelder.

Der Board tritt in seiner Eigenschaft als Board of Trustees für das Hauptquartiergebäude in Sitzung, zur Erledigung einschlägiger Geschäfte.

Wiederaufnahme der G. E. B. Sitzung.

Verschiedene Beschwerden der L. U. 850 Leadville, Colo., über Nichtempfang von offiziellen Zirkularen und Ueberforderung, bezüglich Kopfsteuer, werden untersucht und als unbegründet befunden.

Der G. P. schlägt W. J. Shields von Boston früherer G. P. der V. B. vor, um die Installationen der neuen Generalbeamten zu leiten. Der Vorschlag wird gebilligt.

21. Januar.

Von L. U. 1069 Muscatine, Ja., liegt ein Schreiben vor in welchem Auskunft gewünscht wird betreffs des Beitrags solcher Mitglieder die Mitte eines Monats aufgenommen werden.

Beschlossen, der G. S. soll der L. U. antworten, daß alle solche Mitglieder den konstitutionsgemäßen Teil des Beitrages zu entrichten haben um benefitberechtigt zu sein.

L. U. 32 Brooklyn, N. Y., wünscht einem Schreiben Stellungnahme gegen die Amalgamated Woodworkers. Der Board findet die Angelegenheit durch das Antwortschreiben des G. S. erledigt.

Der L. U. 11 Cleveland, O., wird die Unterstützungssumme von $75.00 angewiesen.

Resolution No. 72 der Salt Lake City Konvention wird erörtert, da aber die letzte Urabstimmung gezeigt hat, daß die große Majorität unserer Mitglieder nicht gewillt ist größere finanzielle Opfer zu bringen, wird die Resolution zu den Akten gelegt.

Appellation der L. U. 10 Chicago gegen die Verfügung des G. S. Die Wiederaufnahme in die L. U. Louis Fourniers betreffend. Wird abgewiesen.

In Erledigung eines Schreibens von Sam. Gompers, erklärt der Board die Entfernung der Unfairliste im „Federationist" als ratsam, aber auch als die Folge unerhörter Eingriffe in die Rechte der Arbeiter.

Folgende Gewerksforderungen werden sanktionirt:

L. U. 455 Somerville, N. J., Lohnerhöhng von 37½ auf 41 Cents die Stunde; Jamestown, N. Y., Lohnerhöhung von 31½ auf 37½ Cents per Stunde; L. U. 360 Galesburg, Ill., Lohnerhöhung von 37½ auf 40 Cents die Stunde; L. U. 286 Great Falls, Mont., Lohnerhöhung von $4.50 auf $5.00 per Tag.

22. Januar.

Gesuch der L. U. 1270 Montreal, Can., Um Erlaubnis Verlosungstickets unter den Lokal-Unionen der V. B. absetzen zu dürfen. Wird nicht gewährt.

Gesuch der L. U. 322 Niagara Falls, N. Y., ein Mitglied, welches durch die Schuld eines anderen Mitgliedes außer Benefit kam, wieder in seine Rechte einsetzen zu dürfen. Der Board beschließt, daß das Mitglied nur als neues Mitglied unter Befolgung der Konstitutionsbestimmungen die sich auf die Aufnahme eines Kandidaten beziehen, wieder aufgenommen werden kann.

Auf Gesuch der L. U. 91 Racine, Wis., wird dem G. P. empfohlen einen Organisator nach dieser Stadt zu senden.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 559 Paducah, Ky., um Geldbewilligung für Organisationszwecke, wird abgewiesen.

Die von L. U. 1679 Breez, Ill., und L. U. 263 Berwick, Pa., inszenirten Bewegungen die Anerkennung, seitens der Arbeitgeber, ihrer Gewerksregeln zu erlangen, werden sanktionirt.

Appellation der L. U. 617 Vancouver, Can., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle W. W. Hoyts eine Unfallbenefit Forderung abweisend. Der Board hält die Entscheidung der G. S. aufrecht.

Appellation der L. U. 716 Zanesville, O., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Edward Chapman, Sterbegeld betreffend. Wird abgewiesen.

Die Revision der Bücher der G. O. wird begonnen.

23. 25. 26 und 27. Januar.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt und nimmt obige Sitzungen vollständig in Anspruch.

28. Januar.

Appellation der L. U. 1013 Philadelphia, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle Wm. Warney und der L. U. gegen den Philadelphia D. C. Da 'eit der Entscheidung neues Beweismaterial eingelaufen ist, wird der Fall nochmals an den G. P. verwiesen.

Folgenden Gewerksforderungen wird Genehmigung erteilt:

Des Moines, Ja., D. C., Lohnerhöhung von 40 auf 45 Cents per Stunde für outside Carpenters und von 30 auf 32½ Cents per Stunde für Shop und Fabrikarbeiter; L. U. 1325 Edmonton, Alta., Can., Lohnerhöhung; L. U. 664 Cincinnati O., (Treppenbauer) Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von 45 auf 44½ Stunde per Woche und Lohnerhöhung von 47½ auf 50 Cents per Stunde; L. U. 660 Springfield, O., Lohnerhöhung von 30 auf 35 Cents per Stunde; L. U. 947 Ridgewood, Pa., Lohnerhöhung von $2.75 auf $3.00 per Woche.

Die Forderungen des Denver, Colo., D. C. und der L. U. 1616 Selma, Ala., werden bis

zum Eintreffen weiterer Information über die Situation an diesen Orten zurückgelegt.

Für eine, in South Omaha zu entfaltende Agitation, wird dem Omaha, Neb., D. C. die Summe von $500.00 angewiesen.

Gesuch der L. U. 601 Rockaway Beach, N. Y., um Erlaubnis zur Versendung von Aufrufen zur finanziellen Unterstützung eines Hospitals an jenem Orte. Wird abgewiesen.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt.

29. Januar.

In Erledigung eines Gesuches des Chattanooga, Tenn., D. C.'s um Bewilligung einer Summe zu Organisationszwecken, wird dem G. P. empfohlen die Situation an obigem Orte durch das Boardmitglied des Distrikts untersuchen zu lassen.

Folgende Gewerksforderungen werden genehmigt:

L. U. 597 Centerville, Ja., Lohnerhöhung von 30 auf 50 Cents per Stunde; L. U. 1433 Fairbury, Neb., Arbeitszeitverkürzung von 9 auf 8 Stunden und Lohnerhöhung von $2.50 auf $2.80 per Tag; L. U. 1835 Waterloo, Ja., Lohnerhöhung von $3.00 auf $3.25 per Tag.

Appellation der L. U. 483 San Francisco, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., in welcher derselbe die Unfall-Benefit-Forderung ihres Mitgliedes J. Lewis abwies. Der Board hält die Entscheidung aufrecht.

Appellation der L. U. 32 Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle ihrer Mitglieder, Andreas Grube und Jay Friedrich, Frauensterbegeld-Forderungen betreffend. Da erwähnte Mitglieder bis zum Tode ihrer Ehefrauen nur den Beitrag solcher Mitglieder entrichteten, die nur zu teilweisem Benefit berechtigt sind, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 215 Lafayette, Ind., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle ihres Mitgliedes Stephen Großlyn eine Unfallbenefit-Forderung abweisend. Der Board findet die Gründe der Abweisung für stichhaltig und hält die Entscheidung aufrecht.

Appellation der L. U. 636 Troy, N. Y., gegen die Verfügung des Komites zur Zusammenstellung des Generalbeamtenwahl-Resultats nach welcher die, von obiger L. U. abgegebenen 34 Stimmen, aus dem Grunde, daß die L. U. für den Monat November nur für 26 Mitglieder Kopfsteuer entrichtet habe, nicht gezählt wurden. Der Board findet, daß ihn die Angelegenheit so lange nichts angeht als die L. U. nicht gemäß der Sektionen 93 und 97 der General-Konstitution an den G. P. appellirt und dieser eine Entscheidung abgegeben hat.

In Erledigung eines Cirkulars der A. F. of L. um finanziellen Beistand zur Bestreitung der Kosten einer Appellation gegen die Verurteilung von Gompers, Mitchell und Morrison, wird die Summe ovn $2,000 zu diesem Zwecke bewilligt.

Appellation der L. U. 90 Evansville, Ind., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. in der Streitfrage zwischen der L. U. und der National Concrete Co. und Schute-Holman Planing Mill Co. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung des G. P. an und weist die Appellation ab.

Der L. U. 1265 Monmouth, Ill., wird die Summe von $50.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt und der G. P. wird ersucht einen Organisator nach dem Orte zu senden.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der G. O. wird fortgesetzt und beendet.

Da der Board die Wahrnehmung gemacht hat, daß Komites, Delegaten und Deputirte mehr denn $4.00 per Tag für Zeitverlust berechnen, beschließt er, daß solche Forderungen in Zukunft nicht anerkannt werden sollen.

30. Januar.

Der Massachusetts State Council wünscht in einem Schreiben, daß den Fabriken dieses, und angrenzender Staaten mehr Aufmerksamkeit geschenkt werde. Der G. P. wird ersucht die betreffenden Organisatoren in diesem Sinnen zu instruiren.

Der G. P. macht auf die Tatsache aufmerksam, daß in den Möbelfabriken des Landes in letzter Zeit, fast ohne Ausnahme auch Begleitungsgegenstände für Gebäude hergestellt werden und wünscht, daß der Board darüber entscheide ob die V. B. Jurisdiktion über diese Fabriken haben solle. Beschlossen, die V. B. beansprucht Jurisdiktion über alle Möbel und Maschinenarbeiter dieser Fabriken.

1. Februar.

Beschlossen, alle unerledigte Angelegenheiten an den neuen Board zu verweisen.

Dem ausscheidenden Boardmitgliede A. M. Watson wird ein Uhr-Verlok (watch charm) mit dem Sinnbild der V. B. überreicht als Zeichen der Anerkennung seiner der Organisation geleisteten Dienste.

Dem ausscheidenden Mitgliede McCarthy, der abwesend ist, wird aus denselben Beweggründen ein Ring als Geschenk zugeschickt werden.

Der Board vertagt sich sine die.

Robert E. L. Connolly,
Sekretär der G. E. B.

Verhandlungen der ersten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1909, des fungirenden General-Exekutiv-Board.

Anwesende Mitglieder: Chas. Bausher, D. A. Post, Wm. G. Schardt, R. E. L. Connolly, John Walquist, W. A. Cole und P. E. Foley.

W. J. Shields von Boston, ehemaliger G. P. der V. B., installirt die Boardmitglieder.

W. G. Schardt wird zum Vorsitzenden und R. E. L. Connolly als Sekretär erwählt.

Dem Boston, Mass., D. C. wird die Summe von $500.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

2. Februar.

L. U. 309 New York City ersucht um Entsendung des Vorsitzenden des Boards nach New York um den Versuch zu machen eine Schlichtung der Differenzen an der öffentlichen 5. Ave. Bibliothek herbeizuführen. Der G. P., dem die Angelegenheit zukommt, wird ersucht dem Gesuche der L. U. zu willfahren.

In Erledigung verschiedener Gesuche von Banken, die Gelder der V. B. in denselben anzulegen, wird beschlossen vorläufig keine neuen Bankkontos einzugehen.

Folgenden Gewerksforderungen wird Genehmigung erteilt:

L. U. 496 Kankakee, Ill., Lohnerhöhung von 30 auf 35 Cents per Stunde; L. U. 71, Ft. Smith, Ark., Lohnerhöhung von 37½ auf 40 Cents per Stunde; Rock Island, Davenport und Moline D. C., Lohnerhöhung von 37½ auf 40 Cents per Stunde; New Britain, Conn., D. C., Geltendmachung und Durchführung ihrer Gewerksregeln.

Appellation der L. U. 2 Cincinnati, O., gegen die abschlägliche Entscheidung im Falle Harry Dittus, Unfall-Benefit betreffend. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 724 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. Die Frauensterbegeld-Forderung Wm. McLeans abweisend. Da die Bücher der G. O. nachweisen, daß die L. U. mehr denn drei Monate mit ihrer Kopfsteuer im Rückstande war, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Der Jersey City D. C. sendet einen unvollständigen Ausweis über die Verausgabung erhaltener Unterstützungsgelder und wünscht weitere Bewilligung. Letztere wird verweigert.

Ein von L. U. 283 Augusta, Ga., eingelaufenes Schreiben wünscht Auskunft über ein von L. U. 954 Chelsea, Mass., erlassenes Cirkular, welches die Lokal-Unionen um finanzielle Hilfe angeht. Der G. S. wird angewiesen L. U. 283 zu benachrichtigen, daß besagtes Cirkular nicht die Indossirung des Board erhielt, und zugleich soll er von L. U. 954, auf Grund der Sekt. 105 der Gen. Konstitution, sofortige Zurückziehung des Cirkulars verlangen.

Der New York City D. C. wünscht Entscheidung betreffs Jurisdiktion über die Anbringung von Metalbeschlag an Begleitungsgegenständen. Der Board entscheidet, daß die V. B. alle derartige Arbeiten beansprucht.

Anläßlich einer Anfrage der L. U. 1053 Milwaukee, Wis., wird der G. S. beauftragt der L. U. mitzuteilen, daß alle Mitglieder der Am. Woodworkers die bei ihrem Uebertritt in die V. B. in ihrer alten Organisation gutstehend waren, wenn sie die Beiträge vollbenefitberechtigter Mitglieder entrichten, sofort nach ihrer Aufnahme in die V. B. zu vollem Benefit berechtigt sind.

Der Pittsburg, Pa., D. C. macht Mitteilung über Verletzung der Staatsgesetze an einem Wasserwerk nahe jener Stadt. Wird dem G. P. und den Organisatoren zur Beachtung empfohlen.

Der Kontrakt für Druck des Carpenter wird der alten Firma, Cheltenham Preß, zum Kostenbetrag von $1,652.75 per Monat, übertragen.

Beschlossen: Mit dem bisherigen Rechnungsexperten soll ein neuer Kontrakt für Revision der Bücher der G. O. für die Dauer von zwei Jahren eingegangen werden.

Der G. S. überreicht seine Bürgschaftspapiere für den Betrag von $50,000.00, und werden dieselben vom Vorsitzender in Verwahrung genommen.

3. Februar.

Appellation der L. U. 148 Newark, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., in welcher er die Sterbegeld-Forderung im Falle ihres Mitgliedes Chas. Lulf abwies. Wird behufs weiterer Untersuchung an den G. S. zurückverwiesen.

Von einer großen Anzahl Lokal-Unionen laufen Beschwerden ein über Uebergriffe anderer Gewerke in der Herstellung von Holz-Formen bei Verwendung von „Conerete" und da diese Arbeiten schon von Anfang an von den Carpenters verrichtet wurden, wird der G. S. angewiesen die A. F. of L. und das Baugewerke Departement von diesen Uebergriffen in Kenntnis zu setzen.

Appellation der L. U. 564 Jersey City, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. Labor Day Tickets betreffend. Wird abgewiesen.

In Erledigung einer Anfrage der L. U. 147 Brooklyn, N. Y., den Ankauf von Grundeigentum betreffend, beschließt der Board, daß alles derartige Eigentum unter dem Naman der V. B. erworben werden und gerichtlich eingetragen sein muß.

Gesuch der Exekutive der A. F. of L. um Indossirung eines, an die Lokal-Unionen zurichtenden Zirkulars um Beisteuer zur Bestreitung der Prozeßkosten im Falle Gompers, Mitchell und Morrison nachsuchend. In Anbetracht der Bewilligung von $2,000.00 aus der Generalkasse zu diesem Zwecke, wird das Schreiben vorläufig ohne weitere Verfügung zu den Akten gelegt.

4. Februar.

Eine Differenz zwischen L. U. 77 Portchester, N. Y., und dem G. S. bezüglich angeblich rückständiger Kopfsteuer, welche die letzte Konvention an den Board zur Regelung verwies, wird erörtert und der G. S. instruirt einen Deputirten nach Portchester zu senden um die Bücher der L. U. zu revidiren und soll dem Board ein Bericht über den Befund in der April-Sitzung vorgelegt werden.

Folgt Vertagung bis zum 5. April 1909.

Robert E. L. Connolly,
Sekretär der G. E. B.

Frank Duffy, Gen.-Sekretär.

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

La Caisse de Retraite ouvriere et la Presse Capitaliste.

La proposition nouvelle, la pension pour les travailleurs âgés fait son chemin; le parti le plus intéressé, la classe ouvrière, commence à y prendre goût; surtout depuis que la dernière crise industrielle a pue lui servir de lesson.

Mais voilà que la classe possédante fait ses objections; il est vrai que ces objections ne sont guère bien convainquantes elles ressemblent plutôt à des subterfuges qu'à des difficultées qu'un peu de bonne volonté saurait aisement vaincre.

Il est vrai aussi, que cette presse, en face de l'exemple donné par l'Angleterre, n'ose plus discuter le fondement des demandes prolétariennes; seulement on cherche par tous les moyens possibles, à nous prouver que le pays serait ruiné en payant cette pension, que nous sommes une nation trop pauvre pour nous payer un tel lux.

C'est très drôle à entendre. Jusqu'à ce jour, cette même presse nous a demontrée par leurs hommes de confiance, statistique en main, que les États Unis son la nation la plus riche; que nous avons le plus grand nombre de millionaires, que les resources naturelles du pays sont inépuisables, que notre fortune publique est immense, que le gouvernement des États Unis de l'Amerique du Nord est le seul gouvernement du Monde, n'ayant pas de dette publique, etc.

Le cens de 1900 nous a démontré que la fortune publique s'élève en Amerique du Nord à $3,500 par tête, homme, femme et enfants. Les grandes plaines centrales de notre immense territoire, qui sont encore absolument dépourvue de population, ont assez de terre arrable et propre à la cultivation, pour pourvoire aux besoins d'une population de plus de 400 millions d'habitants. En exeeutant les traveaux d'irrigation nécessaires, ce territoir fertile pourrai être doublé en espace aussi bien qu'en valeur intrinsèque.

Il est vrai que nos forêts ont été volés, pillés, dévastés; l'incurie administrative aussi bien que l'insouciance crimminelle des compagnies de chemins de fer ont fait un tort presque irréparable à la nation dans la déstruction de nos forêts vierges, mais cinquante ans de traveaux intélligents et de soins pourraient remédier beaucoup; de même, nos mines de charbons, qui se trouvent malheureusement entre les mains d'une côterie de millionaires, que Dieu, dans un jour de mauvaise humeur a fait hommes au lieu d'en faire des bêts sauvages, et qui exploitent ces mines à leur profit personnel et au détriment de la nation.

Ou bien l'immense source de richesse, qui se trouve dans nos cours d'eaux, dans leurs chutes du haut de rochers, et qui pourraient être si facilement transformés en électricité, fournissant ainsi force, lumiere et chaleur à toute la nation, et ce, presque sans frais; encore combien d'année laissera-t-on écouler, avant que ces richesse presque illimmités seront devenue la propriété privé de quelques milliardaires, accaparánt, sous forme de trustes et monopoles, le sol, sous sol, la terre, les eaux et les forêts, la lumière et si cela leur est possible, l'air que personne n'a ni créé ni fait et que tout le monde a besoin pour respirer. Ils finiront par inventer un mêtre pour l'air, pour nous mesurer notre portion de chaque jour à tant de dollars ou de cents par pied, ou mêtre cube, et malheur à celui qui n'auras pas les moyens pour satisfaire la rapacité capitaliste; il sera forcé de respirer l'air vicié, l'air empesté avec la fumé des fabriques rendu impropre à la respiration après en avoir extrait son contenu d'acide carbonique, qu'ils commencent déjà aujourd'hui à mettre en bouteille, et à vendre aux établissements industriels.

Ce n'est donc pas étonnant, si malgré toutes nos richesse nationales, il n'en reste pas assez pour empêcher nos vieux et nos invalides du travail de crêver de faim, à

moins qu'ils ne prefèrent se débarrasser d'une vie devenue une charge impossible à supporter.

Mais se dira-t-on à la fin, que feront ils donc de leurs millions amassés? D'abord, la classe capitaliste s'en servira, pour agrandir leur fortune privé; pour cela elle sera prêt à faire quelques sacrifices; 50 millions par an pour bâtir des navires de guerre, 50 millions par an seront dépensé pour la construction du canal de Panama. Puis, quand on a des navires de guerre, on fera comme les femmes riches, qui possédant de beaux habits, des fourures ou des bijoux, ne s'en réjouissent qu'à condition qu'elles peuvent parader avec devant leurs amies ou même leurs ennemies. La partie de ballade, que nos 13 navires ont fait autour du Monde, n'a certainement pas eue d'autre but; notre armée, avec laquelle nous n'avons guère besoin de nous vanter, nous coute plusieurs millions par an. Voyez comme cela se trouve. Le jour que la classe ouvrièr a fini par reclamer ses droits à la retraite, le Senat et le Congrès en comuun accord, s'est apperçu subitement, qu'en effet les salaires, en présence de la cherté des vivres, sont par trop insufficants; aussi, ils augmenteront les salaires, non pas des malheureux crèves de faim, mais bien ceux du Président, et Vice-Président de la Republique. Ils ajouteront quelques millions de dollars par an au salaire du président de la chambre basse à Washington, et, afin que Messrs. les juges de la cour suprême ne s'amusent pas à déclarer cet attentat à la fortune publique comme étant inconstitutionel, on ajoutera aussi plusieurs milliers de dollars au salaire de ces derniers.

D'ailleurs, ces Messieurs seront les seules qui oront quelques droits à cette augmentation; en appliquant les injunctions à la classe ouvrière, ils ont bien mérité cette récompense.

Quand nous apprendrons à la fin, que le gouvernement de la République n'a pas couté moins dans, l'année pasée, d'un milliard de dollars, c'est à dire d'une somme équivalente à la rançon que les vainqueurs allemands en 1870 ont imposé aux Français, le peuple comprendra aisement, qu'il ne saurait resté assez pour payer une somme, quellque minime fut-elle, aux invalides du travail. Il est vrai, qu'à la rigueur, on pourrait augmenter les contributions sur la bière et les alcools, le tabac et les cigares, les vins et même les médecines patentées, comme on l'avait fait en 1898, lors de la guerre avec l'Espagne; mais, si toutefois ces impots seront prélevé, on se servira de revenu pour boucher des trous nouveaux.

Il resterai bien encore un impot sur la rente, un impot progressif sur les revenus au dessus de $3,000 par an, l'impot sur les gros héritages qui pourrait également être taxé par degré; mais, permettez, qui est ce qui fait les lois? Ne sont-ce pas precisément ces mêmes accumulateurs de grosse rentes, ces mêmes empôcheurs de gras revenus? Et crois-tu donc bon peuple, qui est aussi bête que nombreux, que tous ces gens, qui forment la classe capitaliste se couperont eux mêmes dans leur propre chaire, c'est à dire dans leur coffre fort?

Ce serait le comble de la naiveté. La classe capitaliste dira avec l'avare de Molière: ce qu'est bon à prendre, est bon à garder.

Et la conclusion de tout ceci; il n'y a rien de plus facil à comprendre; les partis bourgeois, républicains ou démocrats, indépendents ou populairs, n'ont aucun intérêt, et n'éprouve aucun besoin de prendre fait et cause pour la classe ouvrièr; pourquoi aussi?

Travailleurs, faites vos lois vous même, en classe distincte et indépendante des parties politique capitalistes.

Envoyez vos mandataires vous même à Washington aussi bien que dans les legislatures des divers états, et ca seront ces mandataires de votre classe qui feront les lois, dépenseront l'argent du people, et établiront des caisses de retraite et autres secours pour le people.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

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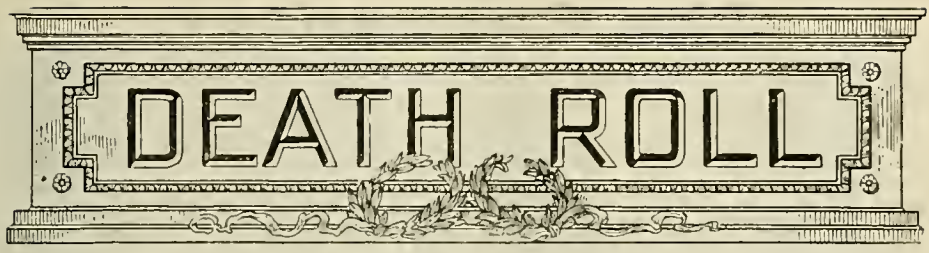

NEWBERTH, WM., Sr., of L. U. 601, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

HALL, NEWMAN, of L. U. 1653, North Cambridge, Mass.

POWERS, BENJAMIN A., of L. U. 1510, Birmingham, Ala.

VINCENT, THOMAS, of L. U. 1554, Topeka, Kans.

BETHEA, GEORGE, of L. U. 1521, Jacksonville, Fla.

CLAIMS PAID
DURING FEBRUARY, 1909

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
10291	Chas. W. Schroeder	10	$200.00
10292	Chas. H. Pratt	72	200.00
10293	Floyd Stevens	72	200.00
10294	Mrs. Maria Faulhaber	87	50.00
10295	Mrs. Annie Coughlin	240	50.00
10296	L. R. Hartman	377	50.00
10297	Wm. H. Lutz	399	100.00
10298	Mrs. Carrie B. Williams.	624	50.00
10299	Mrs. Mary J. Walsh	883	50.00
10300	Paul Lund	941	50.00
10301	Mrs. Minnie V. Williams.	1015	50.00
10302	Fred W. Nimon	1110	200.00
10303	Mrs. Susan L. Harrell	1235	50.00
10304	Wm. M. Roelsma (bal.)	1640	125.00
10305	Mrs. Juliana Olsen	12	50.00
10306	Otto Morr	55	200.00
10307	Michael O'Laughlin	64	200.00
10308	Albert C. Wood	66	200.00
10309	Jos. H. Mathien	80	200.00
10310	Mrs. C. E. Fergusan	90	50.00
10311	Mrs. Anna Korbel	242	50.00
10312	Stanislaw Musiatowicz	375	200.00
10313	Michael Foatowicz	419	200.00
10314	Oscar F. Peterson	422	200.00
10315	Herman Maha	483	138.75
10316	Hugh C. Monroe	584	200.00
10317	David O'Keefe	51	200.00
10318	S. Q. A. Gaillard	52	200.00
10319	Moscow Soloman	92	200.00
10320	Mrs. Ellen Cowen	349	50.00
10321	Anton Engel	375	200.00
10322	Mrs. Anna Moffit	19	25.00
10323	Mrs. Elizabeth Burnside	101	50.00
10324	Mrs. Fannie B. Scoggins	329	50.00
10325	Otto Schneider	329	200.00
10326	Chas. H. Bremer	425	200.00
10327	Mrs. Matilda Tower	492	50.00
10328	Geo. H. McDairmaid	924	50.00
10329	Mrs. Catherine Asselborn	1100	50.00
10330	Nehemiah Martin	1704	200.00
10331	Adam C. Clark	1761	50.00
10332	N. Yohansen (dis.) (bal.)	26	200.00
10333	Fred McCroskey (dis.)	42	400.00
10334	Jesse Reynolds	206	50.00
10335	David Kennedy	240	200.00
10336	Edward H. Blydenburg	357	200.00
10337	Mrs. Annie R. Carter	1761	50.00
10338	Ludwig Riedl	54	200.00
10339	Mrs. Mary Jane Smith	62	50.00
10340	Hugh O. Parry	1874	200.00
10341	Wm. C. Ogden	122	200.00
10342	Ezra Shafer	158	50.00
10343	Mrs. Mathilda Carlson	361	50.00
10344	Mrs. Marie E. Schuette	422	50.00
10345	Michael Bond	423	200.00
10346	Mrs. Anna E. Webster	483	50.00
10347	John Braun	513	200.00
10348	Joseph Pettek	513	200.00
10349	W. J. Burch	610	200.00
10350	George W. Helster	635	50.00
10351	Mrs. Emma C. Clark	635	50.00
10352	John J. Kramer	692	200.00
10353	Mrs. Elise C. Fortier	730	50.00
10354	Mrs. Mary C. Marcom	887	50.00
10355	Mrs. Christina Davidson	1367	50.00
10356	Mrs. Lena Myers	1473	50.00
10357	Oscar J. Wallin	1512	200.00
10358	Mrs. Mary F. Sparks	22	50.00
10359	Richard Lathlean	349	200.00
10360	Leon Cummons	384	200.00
10361	C. E. Weaver	1080	200.00
10362	Wm. F. Hoffman	1598	200.00
10363	Jesse L. Hatch	33	200.00
10364	Mrs. Mary Palmer	73	50.00
10365	Mrs. Susie Mitchell	139	50.00
10366	Mrs. Antonia Kuntz	199	50.00
10367	Mrs. Minnie Galvin	323	50.00
10368	Wm. Worle	381	200.00
10369	Robert Klisch	416	200.00
10370	A. C. Jenks	642	50.00
10371	David H. Winters	897	50.00
10372	Alexander Bryand	1653	50.00
10373	J. W. Hudson	55	200.00
10374	Andrew Sorenson	65	200.00
10375	Heinrich Hoelling	291	200.00
10376	Mrs. Mary Jane Taylor	501	50.00
10377	Mrs. Marie L. Menard	1210	50.00
10378	Edward P. Kaine	1747	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
10379	Frederick Jahnke	1	200.00
10380	Victor Johnson	1	50.00
10381	Mrs. Maria A. Kulp....	8	50.00
10382	James E. Gillis	28	50.00
10383	W. E. Hiveley	73	50.00
10384	Mrs. Anna Mueller	131	50.00
10385	H. P. Beale	132	50.00
10386	Mrs. May E. Thornberg.	132	50.00
10387	John Griner	203	50.00
10388	David W. Gibson	211	200.00
10389	F. H. Kelley	377	200.00
10390	Mrs. Mattis A. Crowe...	468	50.00
10391	Mrs. Leocadie Cartier...	551	50.00
10392	Jose Dolores Marquez ..	1450	200.00
10393	Mrs. Ida Feistel	1596	50.00
10394	Henry D. Nichols	119	200.00
10395	John J. McKenna	119	200.00
10396	Mrs. Lena Noonan.....	256	50.00
10397	Mrs. Lelia E. Castle....	266	50.00
10398	J. W. Bishop (dis.)....	377	400.00
10399	Mrs. Annie Cademartori	981	50.00
10400	Paul Gaulin	1027	50.00
10401	Mrs. Dora Peter	1367	50.00
10402	Hans Ellingsen	1874	100.00
10403	Chaney Senar	92	50.00
10404	John Johnson	387	200.00
10405	C. C. Young	1207	200.00
10406	Mrs. Emma M. Gear....	1601	50.00
10407	Robert Gilligan	430	200.00
10408	Mrs. Johana Pakan	14	50.00
10409	Mrs. Margaret Dugan...	22	50.00
10410	Isador Kaplan (dis.)...	31	200.00
10411	Francis J. Early (dis. ..	79	400.00
10412	Mrs. P. A. Vanhuskirk..	150	50.00
10413	Mrs. Martha Reynolds..	167	50.00
10414	Albert Giesse	309	200.00
10415	Mrs. Phillipine Giesse..	309	50.00
10416	Jacob Martin	309	50.00
10417	C. F. W. Topp (dis.)...	423	300.00
10418	Mrs. W. Somerville....	432	50.00
10419	Otho Palmer	494	50.00
10420	Alfonso Giella (dis)....	593	400.00
10421	Jacob Schwind	613	200.00
10422	Henry Gerling (dis.)...	671	200.00
10423	John J. Beaudry	685	200.00
10424	Lawrence W. Neece	850	50.00
10425	Andrew Derrick (dis.)..	1015	400.00
10426	Chas. Block	1	200.00
10427	A. J. Wright	1	50.00
10428	Wm. Schlenker	9	200.00
10429	Israel Burgstresser	31	200.00
10430	Chas. Bovaird	87	200.00
10431	Israel Dufresne	87	50.00
10432	Henry Jurgensmeier ...	90	200.00
10433	Mrs. G. M. Keating	142	50.00
10434	Eleck Andersen	199	200.00
10435	John Smith	322	50.00
10436	Mrs. Annie Hidel	361	50.00
10437	Mrs. Jennie Green	483	50.00
10438	Mrs. Alice B. Green	665	50.00
10439	Mrs. Minnie F. Mills....	1015	50.00
10440	Mrs. Anna Nilson.....	1717	50.00
10441	Joseph Havlik	1922	200.00
10442	Henry Kottmeyer	5	200.00
10443	Frederick H. Cowles....	79	200.00
10444	Guisippe Romano	1565	200.00
	Total		$19,838.75

He who thinks he can find in himself the means of doing without others is much mistaken; but he who thinks others cannot do without him is still more mistaken.—Rochefoucauld.

Love of justice in the generality of men is only the fear of suffering from injustice. —Rochefoucauld.

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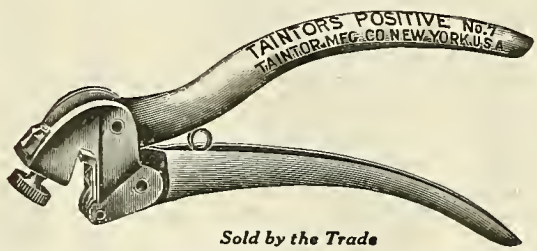

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Dallas, Tex.—H. W. Holland, 175 Flemmings avenue.
Danbury, Conn.—Eugene Wright, Starr ave.
Denison, Tex.—J. M. Davis, 420 W. Texas st.
Denver, Colo.—No. 528, W. H. Sheldenberger, 2418 Newton st.; No. 55, J. M. McLane, 343 S. Tremont st.
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Derby, Conn.—Steven Charters, 111 Wakelee ave., Ansonia, Conn.
Detroit, Mich.—Oscar Friedland, 330 Hunt st.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 504 2d ave., E.
Dyersburg, Tenn.—A. S. Wright.
East Palestine, O.—George H. Alcorn.
East St. Louis, Ill.—B. W. Parres, 318 Missouri ave.
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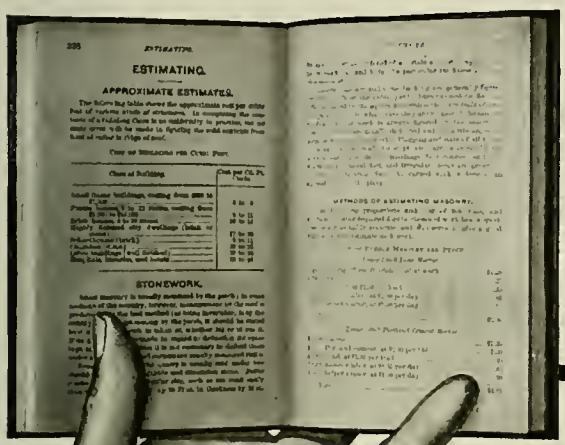

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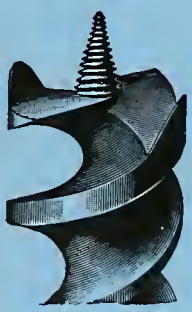

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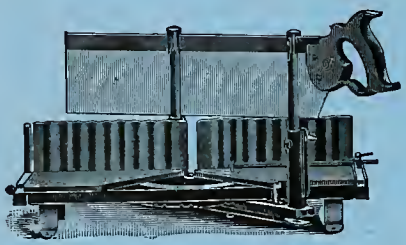

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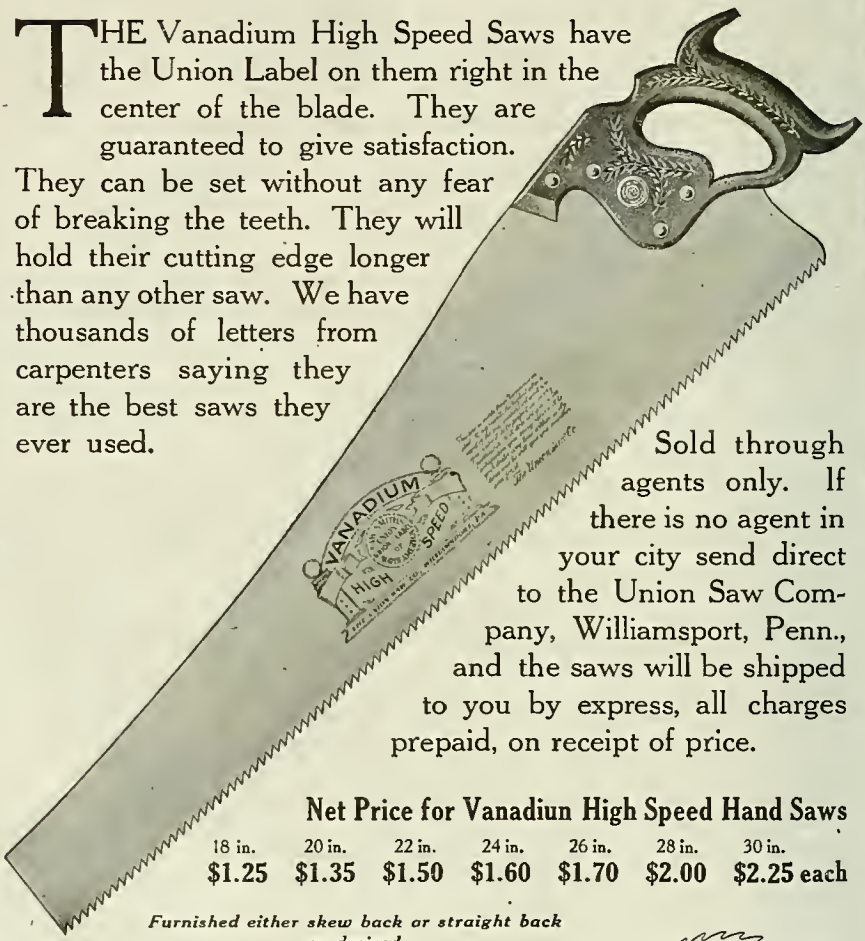

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Volume XXIX—No. 4
Established in 1881

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By CAPT. JACK CRAWFORD

I never like to see a man a'rastlin' with the dumps,
'Cause in the game of life he doesn't always catch the trumps;
But I can always cotton to a free and easy cuss
As takes his dose, and thanks the Lord it isn't any wuss.
There ain't no use o' kickin' and swearin' at your luck,
Yer can't correct the trouble mor'n you can drown a duck.
Remember, when beneath the load your sufferin' head is bowed,
That God'll sprinkle sunshine in the trail of every cloud.

If you should see a fellow-man with trouble's flag unfurled,
And lookin' like he didn't have a friend in all the world,
Go up and slap him on the back and holler, "How'd you do?"
And grasp his hand so warm he'll know he has a friend in you.
Then ax him what's a-hurtin' 'im, and laugh his cares away,
And tell him that the darkest night is just before the day;
Don't talk graveyard palaver, but say it right out loud,
That God'll sprinkle sunshine in the trail of every cloud.

This world at best is but a hash of pleasure and of pain,
Some days are bright and sunny, and some all sloshed with rain,
And that's just how it ought to be, for when the clouds roll by,
We'll know just how to 'preciate the bright and smilin' sky.
So learn to take it as it comes, and don't sweat at the pores
Because the Lord's opinion doesn't coincide with yours;
But always keep rememberin' when cares your path enshroud,
That God has lots of sunshine to spill behind the cloud.

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Washington had the burden of fighting for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" which he and his armies obtained and transmitted to the generations of the future, and upon which he and they erected this Republic that it might stand as one among the nations of the earth. Weak as it was, he surrounded it with strong walls, gave it a sound roof and furnished it with adornments of no mean comfort and importance.

And the Republic lived.

When Abraham Lincoln was called to guard the structure he found it buffeted by great storms of political ambition and treachery so fierce and powerful that appeal to arms was a necessity. The noble pursuit which he had received from Washington he courageously broadened and solidified that none should riot on the toil, the sweat and the blood of a fellow being, but, instead, every citizen have his just due, his birthright and the free use of his powers for his own and others' good, thus, too, raising a multitude of men to a new civilization, a higher intelligence and a broader self-respect.

And the Republic lives.

Today the world is witnessing an effort to destroy some of Washington's adornments and Lincoln's preservation of God's gift to man—freedom from human slavery—as seen in the rehabilitation of the monster of capitalistic power that is standing with the whip of industrial slavery, over not only the black man, but every man, woman and child who of necessity is earning a livelihood by the toil of the body and the sweat of the brow.

This is not all.

The world's eyes are wide open in amazement, staring at the fact that the very liberties, guaranteed by the Constitution which Washington approved and Lincoln defended, are, with amazing audacity and ruthless impunity, being torn from the sacred parchment by judges who have been placed in position to protect both.

And the people are wondering how long the force and frequency of the blows upon the fair forehead of freedom are to be permitted, or how soon the beloved form will fall in the throes of a cruel, unwarranted, undeserved death, and whether America is to be the Ireland of the twentieth century, and the American people forced back into the tyranny, the despotism and the degradation their forefathers faced in the time of the Georges, when minds were controlled, mouths closed and the arm made to do the bidding of masters.

The incentive of the War of the Revolution was "a long train of abuses and usurpations," that made it a duty to throw them off and provide new safeguards for future security. The Civil War had its incentive in the attempt to dismember the Union, though there later developed the desire to enlarge the enslavement of the human being, and upon these two issues it was fought to a triumph over them.

The oppressions of the past are, in form, the oppressions of the present. There is the same attempt to prevent the liberty of speech, appeal to one's own peers, the due process of law and to compel submission to judicial tyranny, the autocratic power of capital and the shackling of the industrial arm of the toilers of the nations.

Quite recently the entire press, as also the people, of the land have been struck with terrific force by, virtually, this same power, and the former begin to see that their presses may have to stand idle, and the latter that they may be compelled to walk the streets with closed mouths and manacled wrists, and it seems almost a certainty that both the people and the press are beginning to realize that labor's organizations and leaders have really been standing in front of and protecting them

while receiving the blows from the assassins of industrial and individual and collective rights, liberties and freedom.

The leaders themselves recognize the fact that they are and have been fighting for what affects the right of opinion and expression while fighting foes who seek to destroy the laboring man's right to establish and maintain organization equal in power and extent to bodies formed and supported by and for capital and capitalists, and that in the engagement they have became the defenders of the right of free speech and of the press, of communities and of peoples at large. And they see—as any one can—that to surrender to such foes is but to suffer again a tyranny from which Washington rescued the country, a slavery which Lincoln abolished, and again to bear "a long train of abuses and usurpations."

It is an unpleasant fear that too many members of labor unions have not realized, or do not care, how insidiously dangerous these foes are, or how tremendous is the burden upon the leaders who are contending against every foe and enemy that is endeavoring to control not only industrial conditions, but almost every matter of possible concern to the government, the nation and the people, and that they have been forced to join tripartite interests to labor's and make all a common cause.

The regret goes with the fear that the faint-hearted are found largely among those who, on November 3, 1908, failed or refused to support the leaders and the great majority of wage people in the effort to defeat those who caused and are responsible for the humiliating state of civic and industrial reverses.

They doubtless now see that had certain issues which have since developed been forced upon attention at and before November 3, 1908, there would be a different action, a different feeling, on the part of the government that is, that which is to be, those who made but are breaking bright promises and the enemies in the open and under cover.

"Be loyal to friends, honorable with all, honest in all things, speak the truth, defend the right, oppose the wrong, fight for honor, honesty, fidelity and truth and remember that these compose the nobility of man," comes to us from Greek sages, and who will not aspire to possess such virtues, or remember that the men who are fighting labor's battles are imbued with such high nobility, and are, therefore, deserving of the greatest measure of strong, solid, substantial, unwavering support.

It takes money to carry on war, for war is ——. Everywhere in the land where it is waged, a battle only here and there, and often a surprise.

The plain question for union men, for all wage earners and the common people of the country is, whether these leaders shall be forced as one man to say with the noble Irish patriot, "If you will but grind the corn to feed my hungry countrymen, let them live and bury me." Rather let all say—"Live! and the mills shall be ours." Better this than to ask whether each and all shall bear great financial burdens while bearing the weight and worry thrown upon the brain, whether they shall see themselves, and those for whom they are and have been fighting, surrendering to the forces that are endeavoring to silence the right to think, speak, act, print and publish what is approved by divine and moral law, reason and logic.

Princes of Privilege.

It is not enough to rid ourselves of a king in government and an autocrat in church and a hierarchy in education, leaving untouched the kings of finance, the barons of industry and the princes of privilege in general. To leave these privileged individuals alone is to give them the necessary economic power to take unto themselves the rule in government, church and school. The process is inevitable; we must go forward toward democracy in industry or backward toward autocracy in government, church and school. We simply cannot escape.—Rev. C. R. Lunn, in Homiletic Review.

Equal parts of ammonia and spirits of turpentine will take paint out of cloth, no matter how hard or dry it may be. Saturate the spot two or three times and then wash out in soapsuds.

The Carpenter

A TRAGEDY IN CONTRAST.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

"A better kindness 'tis I hold,
Than giving the discouraged gold,
To put *new hope*, pure, sweet and rare
Into his heart and keep it there."

A COMFORTABLE public, those who are in neither extreme of the social scale may most impartially comment on the tragedy in contrast. Penury waits and weeps in wretchedness while plenty revels in wanton waste of luxury. Is it only a survival of the fittest that is typical in this contrast?

Two hemispheres gasp in astonishment at the splendor of Gotham's social extravagance in the recent famous Martin dinner entertainment, while the problem of the unemployed grows greater and more difficult for philanthropy to cope with.

There was once a beautiful queen who wasted the treasure of Egypt in profligate revelry. At a most wonderful banquet designed to dazzle the ruler of another nation, she dissolved two magnificent pearls in some chemical solution, and mixing them in a goblet of wine, drank to the health of her monarch guest. And her impoverished subjects found in this vainglorious display no new respect for their sovereign. The recent dinner party, where the feast was spread on a mammoth round table thirty-five feet across, and the floral decorations alone cost a comfortable fortune, is similar to the historic folly of the Egyptian queen. In this glimpse of Fifth avenue luxury run riot, the disinterested spectator sees a strange portent of coming rebellion.

The pulse beats of general revolution are more distinct, so declares astrological prophecy, than ever before in modern times. Social extremes and their conditions of striking and pitiable contrast must be considered among many signs of the times.

The tragedy of contrast is pressing its unwelcome lessons on the minds of American people. The sumptuous feast on Fifth avenue, and perhaps less than a mile distant, the bread line loaf and the lodging ticket! And this is only one illustration among many. Homeless and hungry men, whether through fault or misfortune, are ever recruiting the ranks of the unemployed. Helpless children and ragged women are to be provided for, and charity struggles with the situation.

The great heart of philanthropy, the very embodiment of divine love, aches with the burden of responsibility increasing upon it. Without questioning causes, philanthropy has its hands full in dealing with effect. In helping men to help themselves, morally as well as materially, bread for the starving soul as well as the suffering body is the true form of Christian charity. The unbalanced condition of financial methods and industrial conflicts must receive attention and adjustment from other sources, but their results—pauperism's cry of destitution, the homeless to be sheltered, the hungry to be fed, the suffering everywhere to be ministered unto—call for immediate relief. The tragedy in contrast is the play of human events at this time, and the mighty pageant of excessive wealth and torturing poverty is sufficiently realistic to make countless millions mourn. Its pathos would seem enough to make even "angels weep."

Mammon has built a great chariot whose wheels are crushing and bruising humanity in the wild, idolatrous march of so-called progress. The money-mad few in the gilded chariots are deaf to the anguished moan of the victims in their path. They heed not the appeal for mercy from the needy throng forming a part of the great parade. They are perhaps too engrossed with the pomp and vanity of their own part of comedy to look for a while on the multitude below them who take the role of tragedy.

Methinks if they should look for a time into the shadows and catch but a dim outline of existing wretchedness—if they hearkened but a short space of time to the weary sighs, the stifled sobs and the desperate shrieks of the prostrate, crushed and

groveling masses, they would reuse from their seeming stupor of excesses, and realizing the tragedy of contrast, their hearts would break for pity.

No need, then, for charitable lodging houses, bread lines, organized charities, industrial Christian Alliances; no need for our poets and idealists in economic studies to become "glorious freaks" in their service for humanity. No need for religion to break out in so many new creeds and forms of fanaticism; no need for socialism's uncompromising struggle. The ultra rich would come down out of their blood-bought magnificence into the realm of the commonplace. In their sudden awakening all other fanatics would be surpassed in zealous work for humanity. Helping men to help themselves would become a fad of the fashionable.

How we make use of our opportunities here determines the wealth amassed in the future existence—the worth of the treasure we have accumulated where "Moth doth not corrupt nor thieves break through and steal."

The tragedy of contrast teaches us charity, self-denial, and beauty of brotherhood.

"Count your wide conquests of sea and land,
Heap up the gold and hoard as you may—
All you can hold in your cold, dead hand
Is what you have given away."

COMPARISONS.

(By H. B. Meyer.)

THE managing editor of the "biggest daily in town" was polite, but firm. There could be no increase granted to any of the reporters at that time. Advertising was slow, the circulation manager had reported a slump—and well, in a word, there was "nothing doing."

Barker, who as general reporter, with seven months' experience, at $8 a week, swallowed the information with a gulp. He had worked faithfully to make himself valuable to the paper and could recall night after night when he had been awakened from a warm bed to "cover" an accident or a fire, and when he had sat up until after midnight repeatedly "grinding out copy" after a hockey match or other public entertainment in order that the linotype men wouldn't get all "balled up" by an avalanche of copy the next morning. And all the time he had had in mind the veiled promise that when he was "worth it there would be an increase in salary."

"You must understand," said the managing editor, not unkindly, "that you are only learning the business and are, therefore, not as valuable to us as the more experienced men."

"But I am turning in just as much copy as men getting double and over my salary," was the reply, "and I work longer than any other man on the paper."

In reply the M. E. pulled forth from a convenient pigeon-hole a mass of letters—letters from college-bred (and otherwise) applicants for positions. The text of the letters was pretty much the same. Some of the would-be Dickens weren't particular about "salary," others asked $5 and $6 a week "to begin with."

In the city in question are six other daily papers, and inquiry has revealed the fact that with few exceptions the salaries paid the average reporter are lower than those paid the men who eke out existences in the ditches and sewers.

At a meeting of the Press club, which has a membership of nearly 200, the question of salaries has been raised several times, but in a rather luke-warm manner, for at the table with the speaker would perchance be a managing editor, and mayhap even an editor-in-chief.

In consequence of repeated guarded complaints, however, after several lengthy discussions, a committee was appointed to interview the managements of the different dailies, and intimate that salaries should be increased.

Of the seven dailies, one alone granted

an increase in salaries—and said increase was only a very slight one.

One of the unwritten laws of the Press club is that it must not savor of a labor union in any way. If the employers see fit to grant increases when asked to, well and good; if not—well, so be it.

Among the numerous arguments advanced against giving the club the appearance of a labor union was that "owing to the vast difference in ability and general usefulness exhibited by newspaper men it is impossible to set a standard scale of salaries."

The question of a minimum scale of salaries was completely overlooked, or at least ignored. Because a favored few were fortunate enough to possess ability to command large salaries and hold good positions the men lower down—the men of "average ability" must needs toil away at wages lower than those of a common laborer.

All readers of the Carpenter are conversant with prevailing conditions among the organized crafts, but what of the vast army of unorganized professions and trades?

Several years ago, when the writer was an active member of one of the strong building trades unions he believed thoroughly in organized labor from the standpoint of one who performed manual labor for a livelihood.

Several years' experience on the other side of the fence—the unorganized profession side—has convinced him that in due time all classes of workers must and will organize.

The examples set forth in the lead of this article are drawn from actual facts, and lest there be a misunderstanding the writer wishes to add that he is fortunate enough to be one of those who command a good salary, and is therefore not speaking from the standpoint of one "soured on existence."

Eliot, of Harvard, may rant and rave, along with other mollycoddles (apologies to he of the "big stick") about the avaricity and overbearing attitude of organized labor, but the sane man doesn't live who, in the bottom of his heart, doesn't admit that the cause, at least, for which the labor unions are striving, is a just one, and a necessary one.

A man seated in a comfortable arm chair in front of a cozy fire-place can no more appreciate the suffering of a waif of the street facing a blinding snowstorm than can a man upon whom Dame Fortune has smiled sympathize with a less fortunate brother.

Associated with the fathers and sons of wealthy snobs all his life Eliot is in no position to discuss the welfare of the sturdy, brave-hearted, real men who go to make up our great modern trades unions.

What can be more unfair than the attitude assumed by the great banking and other business establishments toward the unemployed who seek positions from them? Taking advantage of the well-known fact that there are nearly always more workers than there are positions the salaries are actually made so low for the average clerk that he can scarcely exist, let alone live.

Surely some of our leading employers will have much to answer for in the hereafter. The wanton reduction of wages and employment of women in men's places—at half the salary—have tended to reduce the number of marriages to an alarming degree, and in consequence fair women who were created to preside over a comfortable home instead are drudging their lives out over machines, looms, etc., while honest, willing men—men who would make good husbands and gentle fathers—are walking the streets in despair, seeking the work which nature provided for them to do.

An evidence that labor is coming into its own, perhaps sooner than expected, is evinced in the interest being taken in the labor problem by many of the great monthly magazines of today. Within the past few weeks I have read no less than four timely articles on the labor question in magazines that formerly devoted their time and space to eulogizing some capitalist or college president.

The attitude of the courts is proving a boomerang to the interests they apparently try to serve, and public sympathy is gradually swerving toward organized labor. And this is as it should be and must be,

for organized labor, whether it so desires or not, is the champion of the public as well as the honest toiler, for it destroys to an appreciable extent the power of the trusts and exposes to public view all that is bad in the capitalistic bugbears with which the American public is burdened.

The union organizer is, as the capitalist says, an "agitator," but he is agitating for the welfare of the masses.

American capital is all right in its place —we must have business institutions (not trusts)—but its place isn't the entire financial trough.

We've been promised a "revolution" by radical parties since time immemorial and we'll witness it, too—but not in the sense some people imagine. There won't be a battle with arms or anything like that. It will simply be the battle of public indignation against capitalist overbearance and the revolution will consist of the bottom dropping out of the present American financial system.

NEW PRINCIPLES IN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

(By Hon. Howard E. Robertson, Jr.)

HE Justice Wright decision takes its place upon the records of courts principally as the most remarkable display of judicial bias, prejudice and vituperation recorded in American jurisprudence, especially since it is directed against men who who have risen to world prominence through an exercise of brilliant brain service and a true, firm devotion to those who are compelled to earn their living by hard toil instead of easy efforts in political office and the still less exertion of capital's assignments. But the great astonishment which the decision awakens is, however, found in the new principles which it presents in constitutional law, the most noticeable being that the Constitution does not possess the power to accord to the citizens of the country nor the press the right of free speech, and that its guarantee does not go beyond the concern of the federal government.

The Justice says, "The Constitution nowhere confers the right to speak, to print or to publish," and the wonder is that the Justice did not include the verb "to think" in this ungenerous denial.

I am of the belief that the American bar will look upon this as a wonderful discovery and not as a menace that their profession will be lost or thrown out of court, the greater fear being that the Constitution, Congress and the law may find it highly proper not to or "confer" upon the Justice, but rather deprive him of the right to speak, to print or to publish any more of his opinions or decisions in language des halles—"of the markets," i. e. billingsgate.

Hardly a lawyer in the land is not amused at the new principle of constitutional authority over free speech and liberty of the press, Justice Wright declaring "the Constitution guarantees, only in so far as the federal government is concerned, the Congress shall not abridge" the right of free speech, or of the press, a proposition which may mean that the Constitution is a constituent and not the foundation of the federal government, but there is absolutely no authority for any such view. On the contrary, Clause 2, of Art. 6, ordains that "the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and judges in every State shall be governed thereby," which certainly brings the federal government and every judge under the Constitution as such supreme law. The clause has still a longer and broader sweep, for it prescribes that "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States," and that "No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty and property," or "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law," and it is the disregard of these provisions by the courts that have imposed upon labor unions and the laboring masses the compulsion of yielding to the deprivation of

their rights until they can succeed in concentrating their votive power strong enough to bring about a change in the personnel of the judiciary.

Blackstone says: "What the law gives as common rights it recognizes by assuming that (1) they exist, (2) are properly and legitimately established, (3) that they are ordained by original fundamental authority, and (4) that they are under the protection of such original authority," which, Cooley says, "is the theory of the American Constitution" and that "it concedes to every State and citizen common rights vested in common interests, and requires of Congress and of States such laws as will grant such rights and protect such interests," and former Chief Justice Chase said: "It is not in the power of Congress or any court to change the Constitution, or of Congress or any State or court to abridge any right, privilege or immunity recited in or guaranteed by the Constitution; the instrument must be observed, respected and retained in its meaning and purpose and not enlarged or extended beyond accepted limit;" and certainly if such great authorities are worthy of acceptance, I cannot see why the Constitution of the United States is not the supreme law of the land and has exclusive jurisdiction and direction over what it grants, recognizes and protects.

In his recent decision Justice Wright asks: "How knows the worker in Texas, Florida, Maine and Oregon of the merits of the original controversy of the thirty-six metal polishers in Missouri?"

How know the people of the country of Justice Wright's decision?

It was before him that 500 members of unions having international organization were employed by and in dispute with a foundry whose president was also president of the National Association of Manufacturers, the company being a member thereof, and that the official journals of said unions and of organized labor circulated among said members, also, more or less in Texas, Florida, Maine and Oregon; that the great dailies of St. Louis, the seat of the controversy, reached Texas and the Southwest, those of New Orleans, Florida and the South; New York and Boston, Maine and the East; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Oregon and the Northwest, and that all these were joined in the same manner by local newspapers. Did not he know that the people are readers? that his decision would be as it has been read in all parts of the country and is looked upon as an undignified, splenetic aspersion upon the intelligence of said 500 employes and of the workers in Texas, Maine, Florida, Oregon and every other State of the Union?

Did he not know that American Industries, the official journal of said Manufacturers' Association, declared labor's publication, being official organs, were therefore "the mediums upon which organized labor and its friends (it ought to have said, also its enemies,) rely in gathering information about labor controversies and the causes of strikes and boycotts." Did he not know that the same paper specially mentioned the official publication of the disputing employes?

I never learned from books, tutor or neighbor to speak, print or publish vituperation against my fellow citizen, client or not, or neighbor or friend. As an intelligent, educated person I claim the meaning of the compound "unfair" and "every other phrase, word and words of similar import" and how and when to use them in qualifying my sense of the equitable and just, and I deny the right of any judge, "in Missouri or elsewhere wheresoever" (which last compound is so inelegantly and superfluously used by Justice Wright) to charge me with illiteracy and ignorance; indeed, I have honored my former schoolmate and neighbor by giving his decision, after careful and complete reading, conspicuous shelf in my library—as a curiosity. Moreover, I believe I have a right—I know I have the intelligence—to solicit aid, assist and direct any person or persons, firm, corporation or company, "wheresoever" located, to purchase, use or deal in what I believe is fair to me and my friends, or to do the reverse if unfairness is shown or practiced, so long as I accord like privilege to others, for my use of the word "fair" is that of Blackstone, who says that "honesty of thought and purpose carries with it the principle of

liberty in speech and action in considering every circumstance which consults and weighs the interest of parties alike for and with all in reaching the equitable and just.''

I do not belong to any labor union. Some of their members have been and are my clients. So are capitalists; but I have preferred no case from the latter where my convictions convinced me the industrial and constitutional rights of the former were to be attacked without warrant of statutory law. The capitalists are, I believe, aided by courts—not all but some—in conspiring, to abridge if not destroy such rights.

Justice Gould quotes the case of the U. S. vs. Standard Oil Company, 152 Fed. 294, wherein the company are alleged to ''have participated in every part of the conception and work of a combination,'' and says, ''Who aids in the performance of these acts and co-operates with others, knowing them to have the same design, is, in fact, in conspiracy,'' hence I cannot believe that my friends, the wage earners of the country, nor myself, are endeavoring to abridge or destroy liberties guaranteed to us by the Constitution, and it seems to me that Justice Gould himself has laid the foundation for judicial impeachment and legal criminal prosecution. At the same time, I agree with Professor Grey, that the proper course is to yield until the court of last resort has passed upon the vital principles, but to continue the fight until a Congress is obtained that will enact law making judges liable for erroneous construction of the laws and the Constitution of the country.

THE PERFECT LADY.

(By Gertrude Barnum.)

I SAW a living skeleton standing by her looms in a cotton mill in Fall River. Steam curled up from grids in the floor and wound around her like a winding sheet. The crashing, roaring, shrieking noise of machinery descended about us like a cataract and drowned our voices. We spoke with our lips and fingers, in the deaf and dumb language of the mill.

''Do you like this work?'' I asked in signs.

''I can't complain,'' she replied.

In the weave room of a cotton mill you breathe a combination of steam, cotton lint and tuberculosis germs, and you feel as though you have been put in the wash, wrung out, and hung up without starch.

It was hard to talk to the living skeleton. Her looms were so close together that we were constantly bumped by one or the other of them; the straps, belts and wheels threatened us above, below and on all sides. It was very exciting.

The skeleton calmly proceeded to thread her shuttle with her lips and tongue. At this I made signs of horror.

''Don't do that,'' I protested. ''You will suck tuberculosis from those shuttles.''

''Got to thread them,'' she replied.

I asked how it happened that she was running twelve looms, while the union standard was only eight. Most haughtily she replied that she was not a member of the union.

''Do you think I would belong to a union with those Dagos and Kanucks?'' she said, grimacing and gesturing her extreme scorn.

''The ruling passion strong in death,'' I reflected, as I dodged away under the whirring straps and belts.

That girl would have called herself ''a perfect lady.'' She preferred death to association with the girls she considered beneath her in social rank. I was reminded of a story I once heard of two urchins going home from kindergarten and quarreling as they went. Too young to speak plainly, they were swearing in baby talk.

"You dan Sheeny!" cried Tony.

"You dan Dago" retorted Ikey.

They were snobs at the age of four.

What is good society, anyway? Rich, leisure class women see the names of their choicest friends in the daily papers, in the lists of the "muck-raked;" that seems to make no difference so long as the "muck-raked" continue to live in homes with plenty of bath tubs and servants. These society ladies adore parrots, puppies and other pets, yet they ignore any woman out of favor with the four hundred. So it goes through all our ranks. Without rhyme or reason, the stenographer snubs the shop girl; the shop girl snubs the factory girl, and all feel superior to domestic servants. When you hear of a woman speak of getting into society you may be pretty sure she means getting out of society. The more narrow and exclusive her social set, the prouder she grows; she has no dream of broad human companionship.

The things which unite us all are much deeper and stronger than the things which divide us; but it usually takes an earthquake to remind us of our boasted "equality and fraternity." It is the girls of today who must build up the true society of the America of tomorrow. We must pin our faith to the power of their quick sympathy, their tact, their idealism to break down the foolish barriers of caste, and teach the children true American principles.

This is a matter of life and death for working girls, and the clever ones know it. Fortunately that living skeleton at Fall River is an exception. Probably by this time she has narrowed her circle to six feet of ground in the county's exclusive corner of the graveyard. I wonder what satisfaction there is in being the corpse of a "perfect lady."

LEGAL STATUS OF THE BOYCOTT IN GERMANY.

(By Philip Rappaport, in The Layers' and Helpers' Journal.)

The United States are, or is, according to the grammar of the patriots, a republic. Germany is a monarchy. The American workman is told that he is in possession of the greatest freedom on earth, and he believes it.

He is also told that the working-men of European monarchies, especially Germany, are fearfully oppressed, that there is no freedom whatever in that country, and he believes it.

Furthermore, he is told that labor party politics, or Socialism, may be alright for a country like Germany with its monarchical and otherwise oppressive institutions, but that in free America, with its free constitution, its free laws, its free people, and its political equality, no such thing is necessary, and he believes this also and votes for every party except the one which represents his class. In Germany the Socialists polled one-third of all the votes, but—well, that is all right for Germany.

Now, it so happened that recently a judge in this free republic sentenced the president and two other officers of the American Federation of Labor to comparatively long terms in jail for contempt of court. The court had enjoined them from boycotting a certain manufacturing firm, had enjoined them from putting its name on the unfair list and of publishing anything in support of their boycott. In other words the court declared the boycott unlawful, as another court did some time ago by awarding damages to a firm manufacturing hats.

So far the American courts have declared the boycott illegal, and they have issued injunctions right and left to prevent the workingmen from making a strike effective. They have not only enjoined strikers from picketing, but also from peaceful persuasion, things which to my knowledge German courts have never attempted.

Under these circumstances, it would certainly be interesting to compare German justice with American justice and to see what in similar cases the courts of the country of militarism and oppression decided.

I take the decisions which I quote from an article in Section 11, Volume 27, of the Neue Zeit, the scientific organ of the German Social-Democratic party.

In 1904 the owner of a place of amusement in Bremen refused to accede to the demands of the musicians in the matter of wages. A strike, the employment of non-union men, and the declaration of a boycott followed. The musicians distributed circulars in front of the place, asking the workingmen not to patronize it because of the employment of strikebreakers.

The owner of the place sued for damages. The Oberlandesgericht, a court of the rank of our state supreme courts, decided that the musicians had violated no law, that they in no way injured the freedom of the owner of the place, that there was nothing in the circulars which was not true, that the business and the credit of the plaintiff was not injured by the statement of any untrue facts and that therefore the plaintiff had no case.

A somewhat similar case was one year later decided by the Reichsgericht, a court of the rank of our United States Supreme Court, in favor of the plaintiff, but only because the musicians had in their circulars made some misleading statements and had not sufficiently explained the cause of the boycott. The court in its decision said:

"True, in the class struggles and the struggles for wages between employer and employe the boycott is not a means of warfare violating good morals and forbidden by them, nor does it become a violation of good morals, if one or the other side calls, by publication, upon others for aid though they have no interest in the matter in dispute, but the boycott may become unpermissible by the manner in which it is used."

The court then shows that in this case the statements in the circulars and handbills were incorrect, misleading and not complete enough to enable the reader to form his own judgment.

In 1904 the bakers in Kiel went on strike. A boycott and a suit for damages followed. The Reichsgericht decided as follows: "The defendants have omitted in their publications all personal attacks and slanders. All they did was to seek the support of others, by asking them to buy only of those who had granted the wages asked.

"This proceeding did not become immoral by the use of the press. There is nothing immoral in thus asking the aid of other people for the accomplishment of an aim, as long as the publications contain nothing improper and objectionable." The decision was in favor of the defendants.

In a similar suit in 1906, the decision in all the tribunals from the lowest to the highest was in favor of the plaintiffs. The case had originated in Berlin where a boycott had been declared by the union against certain bakeries. But in this case the damages were not awarded for the boycott itself, but for the manner in which it was carried on. The court expressly declares that the violation of good morals consisted in this, that the handbills contained vicious personal attacks, from which it could be clearly seen that the object of their publishers was not to inform the public of the matter in dispute and to enable it to form its own judgment, but to arouse personal hatred against the plaintiff.

In a case arising in Hamburg, in 1905, the highest tribunal, the Reichsgericht, awarded damages to the plaintiff. In its decision the court said:

"If in a struggle of this kind the public, through the press or other printed matter, is requested to take sides with one of the parties and to assist in the achievement of a favorable result, such action can only be considered as not against good morals and permissive, if it can be rightfully presumed from their general nature that the public has sufficient knowledge of the matters in dispute and the causes which led to the boycott.

"Where such is not the case, it can be rightfully demanded that those who wish to drag non-interested parties into the struggle explain in their publications the matter in a manner sufficient to enable those who are thus called upon for aid to form a judgment of their own. But it is against good morals to merely attempt to injure the opponent by inciting hatred

through the use of offensive language and catch-phrases calculated to play on the feeling of solidarity. This, however, has been done in the case before us."

From these decisions and the language used by the courts it is plain that the boycott is legally allowed in Germany, and that the question of its propriety is not one of injury in dollars and cents, but one of good morals. The workingmen's right to request the public to aid them by withdrawing patronage from the boycotted place or person is fully conceded. All that is necessary to avoid a violation of good morals is truth in the statements of facts and enough of them to enable the public to judge for themselves which side is deserving their sympathy, and furthermore the omission of offensive and inciting language, as well as of personal attacks that have no connection with the matter in dispute.

This is the legal status of the boycott in a country where the workingmen have a strong political party of their own, while in our country, where organized labor supports the parties of the capitalists, the publication of unfair lists is forbidden and the officers of organized labor are sentenced to prison if they do publish them.

Further comment does not seem to be necessary.

INTERVIEW OF TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS WITH THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

(From "The Labor Gazette.")

On January 12, 1909, a delegation representing the executive committee of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada had an interview with the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister, and the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Minister of Labor. The meeting was sought for the purpose of presenting certain resolutions and requests agreed upon at the annual meeting of the Congress, held at Halifax, N. S., in September, 1908. The following is the text of the memorial presented to the Prime Minister:

To the Right Honorable
Sir Wilfrid Laurier,
Premier of Canada.

"The representatives of the Dominion Trades Congress in placing before you the desires of this body as regards legislation, also wish you to notice the construction of this Canadian Congress, which is the expression of a discontent with present conditions, and an attempt to remedy, if possible, under existing governments, some of the abuses under which labor suffers. To be brief, last year the Congress was composed of the affiliations of 628 trades unions, representing 40,728 direct paying affiliations. In addition to this, 46 central bodies (local) are affiliated; these councils represent approximately 150,000. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, the workers have expressed a desire for the legislation which the representatives of this body place before you and your administration.

1. Proposed amendments to the Lemieux Act.

2. That assisted immigration and the granting of bonuses be strennously opposed; that certain nationalities and classes of people who, either by temperament, non-assimilative qualities, habits, customs, or want of any permanent good which their coming brings to us, are not a desirable acquisition to our citizenship, be excluded, including Chinamen, Hindus and all other Asiatic peoples.

3. That an old age pension fund be established by the government.

4. That the 8-hour day be enforced on all government works.

5. That the government make such provisions as will insure the strict enforcement of the fair wage schedule in every government contract; that a clause be inserted in the fair wage schedule making null and void any contracts made by employes contracting themselves out of the schedule rate; also that a clause be inserted imposing a penalty for every violation of the fair wage schedule; that a fair wage officer be appointed who will reside in the west, and that a clause be added to

the fair wage resolution compelling employers to pay back wages within 48 hours after the decision of the fair wage officer.

6. That competent inspectors be appointed to inspect all gears, tackle, etc., used in the process of loading and discharging vessels in all Canadian ports.

7. Appointment of a commission on technical education.

8. That an immediate increase in salary be granted for the letter carriers, in keeping with present conditions.

9. That the legislation making it compulsory for candidates at federal elections to deposit $200 be repealed.

10. For a compulsory legal holiday on general federal election day.

11. That the appreciation of the Congress be expressed for the good work done by the Department of Labor, and the government urged to create a portfolio to be known as the Minister of Labor.

In presenting the views of the Congress with respect to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Solicitor of the Congress, asked first that during the progress of an investigation under the act the introduction of professional and low strike breakers should be prohibited, apart from Canadians who might through necessity be induced to accept employment in such contingencies. Taking the case of the C. P. R. machinists' strike as an example, Mr. O'Donoghue pointed out that the men had suffered the criticism of public opinion, owing to the fact that it was at their instance that the board of conciliation had been appointed. He requested that the onus of asking for a board of conciliation should rest with the company in all such cases. He also represented that in order to comply with the law, labor interests were obliged to secure a vote of every union before being able to declare that a strike was likely to occur. In one particular case this had cost over three thousand dollars, and he asked that the law should be amended so that the labor representatives might make this declaration without resorting to a general vote.

In reply to the delegation it was promised that the proposed amendments to the Election Act would be referred to the Department of Justice, and that consideration would be given to the request on behalf of the letter carriers. Japanese immigration, it was stated, does not exist at present as a grievance to labor interests. The Hindu problem was admitted to be a difficult one, but none are coming in now. As to assisted immigration from Great Britain, only a proper class would be admitted in future. With reference to the amendment of the Lemieux Act, consideration was promised. Referring to technical education, the Prime Minister stated that the Dominion regarded education as primarily within the jurisdiction of the provinces. An inspector of gear and tackle, it was said, had been employed in Montreal last summer by the Department of Marine.

Take Time.

Take time to be patient and kindly—
Time to be neighbor and friend.
Just pause in the worry and hurry
To do the good we intend;
Take time in this age of confusion
And much running to and fro—
Some other may sorely need us—
Then swift to the rescue go.

There are many good resolutions
So oft and earnestly made,
Then put off no more till tomorrow
The courtesy long delayed;
Speak now the friendly word of comfort
Sweet encouragement impart,
For love outspoken to the lonely
Cheers our own o'er burdened heart.

Then be unselfish on life's journey
Though in haste we rush along—
It will help us rather than hinder
To cheer the world with a song;
Take time to bless others in passing
Let us do kind deeds today.
It will make earth brighter and better
If we no longer delay.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

In my position as President, I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism—the effort to place Capital on an equal footing with, if not above, Labor in the structure of government.—Abraham Lincoln.

Don't buy a hat that has not the union label under the sweatband. By refusing to purchase any hat without a label you will help the hatters win their fight.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
STATE LIFE BUILDING,
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY,
P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1909

It appears that, though there was a marked decline from the record of 1907, the building record of last year does not show the immense falling off anticipated and experienced in other branches of industry. Bradstreet publishes reports from eighty-three cities, showing the value of new buildings erected during the two years to have been $591,191,042 in 1908 and $656,084,169 in 1907, so that the aggregate expenditure in the industry fell but about 10 per cent. Of the eighty-three cities from which reports were received, thirty-five show gains for the year, and forty-eight show decreases. Among the larger cities, New York, complete, with the exception of Richmond Borough, shows a decrease of 11.4 per cent. from 1907. Chicago, the next highest city in expenditures for new buildings, records a gain for the year of 16 per cent.; but Philadelphia lost 22.6 per cent., Pittsburg, 17.7 per cent., San Francisco 37.7 per cent. and St. Louis 2.4 per cent.

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The effect of this last industrial depression on labor organization, the eagerness of capital to take advantage of the situation by cutting wages, should by this time have convinced every intelligent member that if trades unions wish to maintain their militant character in the future and retain their resisting power, that if they wish to keep the organization intact and keep wages up, they must adopt a more adequate and extensive system for the protection of their membership. To do that, however, it requires a greater degree of individual self-sacrificing on the part of the rank and file, in which they are still greatly lacking. To keep ourselves and our organization in fighting condition during an industrial depression, which under our present financial and industrial system is bound to make its appearance from time to time, we must pay higher dues. We must pay weekly or monthly dues high enough to accumulate in our treasuries sufficient money for a defense fund from which to support our members involved in strikes or lockouts. In addition to sick and death benefits already established in most trades unions, the organization must provide for a weekly allowance for its members out of work, for its superannuated and for the relief and protection of its members in other emergencies.

It requires a much smaller sacrifice and it is much cheaper to regularly contribute towards a defense fund, an out of work fund and an old age pension fund than it costs to renew the fight to regain lost ground, to restore wages and to get the members who, through enforced idleness and inability to keep themselves square on the books, have dropped out and possibly gone to work below standard wages, back

into the fold again. In times of peace we must prepare for war; the strong must step in for the weak and the young for the aged! This only is true brotherhood.

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The most remarkable feature of the great strike of the French postal and telegraph employes is the fact that it was a strike against the government. The Under Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs had made himself obnoxious to the employes by the initiation of a system of promotion by marks instead of seniority, in which personal favor cut a larger figure than ability or meritorious service. This was the employes' principal grievance and, to get redress, they demanded the dismissal of the obnoxious official. The government, though refusing to concede the demand, has issued a set of rules governing promotion, to replace the system initiated by the Under Secretary, by which the latter is practically ignored, and it is generally understood that he will quietly be disposed of. Thus the postal and telegraph employes have practically gained their point and won a decided victory.

The idea of striking against a republican government may seem preposterous to many of us in this country; nor is there any probability of a strike against our federal government ever to occur as long as that government is inclined to meet the grievances of the postal employes, employes of navy yards, army posts, etc., in a spirit of fairness. The telegraph systems in this country being owned by private corporations, the government would not be and has not been affected by the strike of the telegraph operators of two years ago.

Yet, a strike against a municipal government, and even a State government, in this country, we regret to say, is nothing new. It has only too frequently occurred, especially in our larger cities, that a municipal building or other construction or repairing work carried on by the municipality, had to be tied up because of violations of the law regulating hours on such work, or on account of violations of the prevailing rate of wages law. In fact, in many instances it has been found that a State or municipal government proved a more unfair employer and was harder for labor organizations to deal with than most private concerns. This is not astonishing either when we consider the fact that through our own ignorance and indifference State and municipal administrations are made up of men either identified with or subservient to capitalistic interests, which in every case may be seen in the background.

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A genuine Taff-Vale decision, and one similar to the decision rendered in the Danbury Hatters' case, has recently been handed down by a Canadian court. On March 16 the Manitoba Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the lower court assigning $25,000 damages against the plumbers' union and large sums against individual members. The suit was brought by the master plumbers at the close of the big strike a year ago. In addition to the ruinous damages, a permanent injunction against picketing is made. The verdict is expected to be the model for similar suits growing out of strikes in all provinces of the Dominion, and the union will carry the case to the Privy Council. Indirectly the effect of the decision will be felt in the United States, since all labor organizations in Canada are affiliated with those in the United States. It renders the head officials who reside in the States equally liable under Canadian laws.

The court held that for a number of persons to combine together to procure others to break contracts is unlawful, and if such others are induced to break and do break their contracts this constitutes an actionable wrong.

It is no justification for the defendants to show that they were not actuated by malice or ill will against the persons injured by their acts and that they only sought to further their own interests. The picketing or besetting of the plaintiffs' shops with the object of inducing the men to cease working, is also unlawful. The trial judge was right in holding that the individual defendants were liable to the plaintiffs in damages for the wrongful acts complained of. The strike was the act of the union as a body and not that of individual members. Members of the union were forced to quit work by reason of the

strike having been declared by a vote of the union.

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To employ and afford means of relief to members out of work for a long period of time, the London, Ont., Trades and Labor Council has established a toy factory. The deportment of the employes, says a special correspondent of the New York Call, has been eminently satisfactory to the management. The prediction that they would be careless in regard to their work has not been borne out by the facts. With possibly only one exception every individual has put spirit into his task, and has labored intelligently and conscientiously.

The management has started to manufacture 500 toy locomotives. The length is two feet. It is a high-grade toy. One placed on exhibition in a prominent window in the business center of the city was a revelation to the public, and many were the expressions of praise passed upon its handsome appearance. Everything in connection with this toy was manufactured in the factory, including the twelve metal wheels upon which it runs. The management are also manufacturing 500 locomotives and cars of smaller and cheaper grade, as well as 500 miniature stoves. Other smaller and cheaper toys will also be turned out. A supply of ironing boards and hangers manufactured are selling very satisfactorily, and have brought a good price.

Following are some of the rules for the government of the factory, which are posted up in a conspicuous place:

"This establishment is run upon the principles of self-help and mutual assistance.

"It pays no dividends to shareholders, and does not aim at the accumulation of profits.

"Until further notice the hours of labor in this workshop shall be six per day, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 12 'clock, noon, and from 1:15 to 4:15 o'clock p. m.

"Tools, when used, must be promptly returned to their proper place.

"This shop shall be kept in as cleanly a state as possible, and each evening before closing shall be swept out and all waste material properly deposited."

The committee of management believe that by the winter of 1909 they will be in a position to greatly increase the staff of employes. The present hours of labor make a workday of six hours. The men are worked in relays, being given from four to six days in shift, according to the necessity of the case. Every man is paid for his work, and it does away with the element of charity altogether.

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From an article printed elsewhere in this issue it will be seen that even in monarchical Germany the right to boycott unfair firms is recognized by the Supreme Court. The court's rulings in boycott cases is, that a labor organization or its members, in soliciting their sympathizers to refrain from patronizing an unfair concern, are not guilty of any crime; it merely stipulates that the solicitations must be couched in a proper language and a fair account of the reasons therefor be made public so that intending patrons can form their own conclusions on the merits of the case.

Survival of the Fittest.

Only one oyster embryo out of every five million produced grows up through all the successive stages of youth to the adult state. Even in animals which produce a small number of young there is great destruction, and taking all the individuals into consideration only a single pair of young arrive at maturity to replace their parents. There is no exception to the rule that every organic being naturally multiplies at so high a rate that if not destroyed the progeny of a single pair would soon cover the earth. The elephant is reckoned the slowest breeder of known animals; it commences to breed at thirty years of age, dies at one hundred, and has six young in the interval. After seven hundred and fifty years, supposing all the offspring of a single pair fulfilled the rule and were not destroyed in an untimely way, there would be nearly nineteen million elephants alive descended from the first pair.—Sir Ray Lankester, in London Telegraph.

Prosperity doth best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue.—Bacon.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

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General Secretary,
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ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

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D. A. POST, 416 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Ruling on Jurisdiction Controversies.

The Executive Council of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., at their meeting held in Pittsburg, Pa., last February, made the following important rulings on jurisdiction controversies between the organizations here below referred to:

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Union vs. American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

After a careful and most thorough examination of all evidence, documents and prepared statements covering the dispute between the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Union and the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers' Union, as submitted, the Executive Council finds that charters have been granted to two organizations; one of which claims to cover all forms of cement work, while the other organization claims to cover 70 per cent. of the actual work in dispute, which, if borne out by facts, would seem to indicate that a dual form of organization exists within this department on the work in question which would, were a definite decision granted at this time, make such a sweeping change in existing conditions as to greatly complicate, if not render abortive, any attempt at a practical and final settlement of the dispute.

It is agreed, therefore,

1st. The members of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Union who are exclusively employed in cement construction, as laborers or mixers, shall continue membership in the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Union.

2d. Laborers engaged in cement construction, known as either laborers, mixers, or helpers, shall continue their membership in the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers' Union.

3d. Cards of laborers or mixers engaged in cement construction of either organization, who are in good standing, shall be recognized by both organizations.

4th. Both the above named organizations shall refrain from organizing laborers or mixers, engaged in cement construction, in

cities or localities where the other organization has already covered the territory, in accordance with its own laws.

5th. In cities where the work is jointly controlled by locals of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Union and the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, the local organizations shall be required to appoint a committee of three who shall decide working rules regulating wages, hours and other conditions in that particular locality.

6th. The International Unions herein named shall each appoint a committee of three, who shall meet at the call of the president of the Building Trades Department, and thereafter at stated periods, to settle such grievances as may arise, and devise ways and means for the general good will of all.

7th. If at any time the joint committee provided for in Section 6 fails to agree on the selection of an umpire, the president of this department shall appoint a member, whose duty it shall be to decide the question at issue. Such decision, when rendered, shall be final and binding and shall remain in full force and effect until mutually amended by and with the consent of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department.

8th. It is understood that in the event either of the two parties fail to comply with the provisions of this decision by failure to participate in any conference called by the president of this department for the purpose of adjusting any existing differences the subject matter in contention shall be referred to the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, and the decision reached by the Executive Council shall be final and binding with all local councils affiliated with the Building Trades Department.

9th. This decision must be maintained inviolate by the respective International and Local Councils; nor shall affiliated local councils permit violation of the terms of this decision by locals or either International declaring a strike to abridge any conditions herein named.

This decision shall be considered in full force and effect pending a further investigation of disputed points, to be reported to the Executive Council at its next meeting.

The above in no wise affects members of the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers or of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers not employed in cement construction, as it applies to building erection.

United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers,

vs.

International Association Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America.

Working Agreement.

1st. Each of the above named organizations shall refrain from organizing Steam Fitters and Helpers in cities and localities where the other organization has already covered the territory, in accordance with its own laws prevailing prior to November 1, 1908.

2d. Each organization shall submit a list of their bona fide locals, covering localities that have been controlled from the time that this decision is intended to be operative. Such list of locals must be certified to the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department.

3d. In cities where the work is jointly controlled by locals of the I. A. Steam Fitters and the U. A. Steam Fitters, the two local organizations shall each be required to appoint a committee of three men, who shall draft working rules regulating wages and hours in that particular locality, and establish a minimum initiation fee, by which a member may be admitted to either organization, and such agreement, when made, shall be respected and enforced by the Internationals herein named.

4th. Each organization shall use their best endeavors and all possible means to thoroughly organize the Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers in localities unorganized. Such unorganized localities shall be deemed a legitimate field for organizing work of the organization whose representatives shall first commence the work of organizing.

In the event of failure upon the part of the first claimant to organize the locality in question, it shall be considered open field for operation.

5th. The International Unions herein named shall each appoint a committee of three, who shall meet at the call of the president of the Building Trades Department and thereafter at stated periods, to settle such grievances as may arise and devise ways and means for the general good will of all, as provided for in Section 6, to the end that a solidification, federation or permanent understanding may be brought about in the pipe-fitting industry.

6th. If at any time the Joint Committee provided for in Section 5 fails to agree on the selection of an umpire, the president of this department shall appoint a member, whose duty it shall be to decide the question at issue. Such decision, when rendered, shall be final and binding and shall remain in full force and effect until mutually amended by and with the consent of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department.

7th. Each general organization shall, under no circumstances, allow the forming of locals or admittance of men into locals when there is a lockout or strike between the employers and either organization.

8th. Any member of either organization entering the territory of the other, either on his own account or by reason of having been sent by his employer, shall join the Local Union in whose territory he desires to work and conform to the laws of the organization controlling the territory, but in no case shall other than the prevailing conditions be imposed upon the member entering the locality.

9th. It is understood that in the event either of the two parties fail to comply with the provisions of this decision by failure to participate in any conference called by the president of this department for the purpose of adjusting any existing differences, the subject matter in contention shall be referred to the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department and the decision reached by the Executive Council shall be final and binding with all Local Councils affiliated with the Building Trades Department.

10th. This decision must be maintained inviolate by the respective Internationals and Local Councils; nor shall affiliated Local Councils permit violations of the terms of this decision by locals of either International declaring a strike to abridge any condition herein named.

This decision shall be considered in full force and effect on and after February 15, 1909.

To insure and guarantee permanent peace among the Building Trades, the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department herewith recommend that each organization to this dispute shall take a referendum vote of their membership on the advisability of eliminating all divisional lines of trade demarcation, so that each member may follow the avocation that his knowledge and ability best equip him for, and so as to determine whether one international trade union or organization may be established in the pipe-fitting industry.

This referendum in question shall be taken in duplicate, copies of which shall be furnished to the Building Trades Department and shall be made returnable on or before the 1st day of January, 1910.

Also through the good offices of the officials of the Building Trades Department two more jurisdictional contests or misunderstandings were brought to an end, as the two following agreements signed by the officials of the organizations concerned, will show:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, 1909.

"Agreement entered into between the representatives of the Operative Plasterers' International Association and the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers at the headquarters of the Building Trades Department on January 16, 1909:

"The Operative Plasterers' International Association claims for its members all exterior and interior plastering, whether of stucco, cement or any patent material, when done in and by the usual methods of plastering.

"We contend the covering of all walls, ceilings, soffitts, piers, columns, or any other part of a construction of any sort, when any part of said construction is covered with any plastic material in the usual methods of plastering, is the work of the plasterers.

"The above claim is recognized by the

representatives of cement workers as not to apply to the construction of any concrete work in building erection or the forming or casting of asphalt or cement blocks, nor does the term "Compo" employed in the above claim refer in any manner to concrete construction.

Signed on behalf of American Brotherhood Cement Workers: ALFRED TRACY.
T. E. KEOUGH.

Operative Plasterers' Int. Ass'n:
JOHN DULIN,
PETER G. COOK.

To the Officers and Members of Affiliated International Unions and Local Conncils —Greeting:

Agreement entered into between representatives of the Operative Plasterers' International Association and the Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union, held in Washington, D. C., January 12, 1909, covering the points in dispute between these two trades, and having reference to scratch coating:

"This agreement made and entered into by the Operative Plasterers' International Association, and the Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union, for the purpose of defining the demarcation lines of jurisdiction covering the preparation of walls and ceilings for reception of tiles:

"First: It is agreed that on all walls upon which a foundation or base coat if put on by the plasterers; ample room shall be allowed for a final coat of not less than three-eighths (⅜) of an inch to be put on by the tile layers to act as a binder and regulator for the float-coat upon which the tile is placed.

"Second: It is also agreed that the plasterers shall use only sand and cement in preparation of walls for work above stipulated.

"Third: It is further agreed and understood that this shall not interfere with the right of the tile layers to do all scratch-coating on small jobs of one or two ordinary bath rooms.

"Fourth: It is further agreed that no scratch-coating shall be put on, except by mechanics of either trade.

"Signed by:
"H. C. RAASCH,
"Pres. Tile Layers and Helpers' I. U.,
"JOHN DONLIN,
"Pres. Plasterers' Int. U.,
"C. H. LEPS,
"Representing Tile Layers and Help. I. U.,
"PETER COOK,
"Representing Plasterers' Association."

Expulsions.

T. J. Tompson of L. U. 653, Chickasha, Okla., has been expelled by the L. U. for defrauding a brother member.

George Stewart of L. U. 1673, Three Forks, Mont., has been expelled for obtaining money from the L. U. under false pretenses.

C. C. Good of L. U. 665, Amarillo, Tex., has been expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Local Union.

Rejection of Candidate.

L. Goodman has applied for admission in L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., on three successive meeting nights and was rejected each time.

Recording Secretaries, Attention.

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, 1909, with blanks for the report of trustees, blank bonds for the financial secretary and the treasurer, and containing password, etc., has been forwarded by the General Office to all Local Unions of the U. B. under date of March 25, 1909.

Recording secretaries not receiving the circular in due time are requested to notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Columbia, Mo.	Lawrenceville, Ill.
Michel, B. C., Can.	Rector, Ark.
Van Buren, Ark.	West Point, Ky.
Kennett, Mo.	Baltimore, Md.
Louisville, Ky.	Durant, Okla.
Villa Grove, Ill.	Greenfield, Mass.
Americus, Ga.	San Antonio, Tex.

Total. 14 Local Unions.

Localities to be Avoided.

Amarillo, Tex.
Anadarko, Okla.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Belleville, Ill.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
DeLand, Fla.
Demopolis, Ala.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Duluth, Minn.
Edwardsville, Ill.
El Reno, Okla.
Ely, Nev.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gary, Ind.
Hartford, Conn.
Helena, Mont.
Hendersonville, N. C.
Houston, Tex.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Kansas City, Mo.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Lawton, Okla.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Lynn, Mass.
Marion, O.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mulberry, Fla.
Nashville, Tenn.
Muskogee, Okla.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New York City.
Norfolk, Va.
Oakland, Cal.
Owensboro, Ky.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pottsville, Pa.
Pueblo, Colo.
Richmond, Va.
Rockford, Ill.
Salineville, O.
Sayre, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Salamanca, N. Y.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco, Cal.
Tacoma, Wash.
Wheeling, W. Va.
White Plains, N. Y.
Youngstown, O.

Rise in Cost of Living.

That living has soared rapidly upward in the last ten years does not need statistical proof. Common experience is enough for most of us. Yet the figures are interesting. For instance, take what the bulletin of the labor bureau calls the "annual per capita cost of the necessaries of daily consumption." It rose from $74.31 in 1896 to $107.26 in 1906. Coal which cost $3.50 a ton in 1896 cost $4.50 a ton in 1906. Manufactured commodities were 32 per cent. higher in 1906 than ten years before. What one called raw commodities are 50 per cent. higher. "All commodities" averaged 35.4 per cent. higher. Rents have soared everywhere. That wages have increased largely in many industries in this decade is equally true, but that they have increased correspondingly in any but the most favored industries—those where either the unions exercised compelling power, or those where the managers were unusually enlightened—is doubtful. The last government bulletin on wages covers an investigation into about 4,000 establishments, employing 334,000 persons, engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, the kind of establishments where, of course, the forces which raise wages act most freely and successfully. This bulletin shows that in 1906 the weekly wages of the 334,000 were 19.1 per cent. higher than in 1896—while, as said, the cost of all commodities was 35 per cent. higher. Wages increased 3.9 per cent. in 1906 over 1905, while the cost of commodities increased 5.9 per cent.

Now what does this mean? Why, simply this, that at a time when wealth is rolling up as never before (this country increased its wealth between 1900 and 1904 by about $20,000,000) a vast number of hard-working people in this country are really having a more difficult time making ends meet than they have ever had before. It also means that in a great number of other hard-working families the increase in wages has been so little in excess of increase in the cost of living that it may be almost said to be a discouragement instead of a comfort by intensifying common conviction of the workingman that no matter how much he earns he will still have to spend it all in the same hard struggle to get on; that there is no such thing for him as getting ahead.

There is no escaping the seriousness of such a situation as this. The only chance of peace and of permanency in this country lies in securing for the laboring classes an increasing share of increasing wealth. It is not enough that the wages of men keep up with their forced expenditures—they must go beyond. There must be a growing margin between the two—a margin wide enough for the laborer to see it and be able to draw hope and encouragement from it. When the margin has shrunk, or not visibly increased, unrest and discouragement must follow.—Ida M. Tarbell, in the American Magazine.

The difference between the so-called open shop, demanded by the employers, and the union shop, demanded by the workers, is the difference between absolute monarchy and constitutional government carried over from the political to the economic field.—New York Call.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

P. Carlin.

The last three months I worked in Rockland, Ill.; Davenport, Iowa; Moline, Ill.; Muscatine, Iowa; Iowa City; Orion, Ill.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Sioux City and Burlington, Iowa; Appleton and Madison, Wis., and Fargo and Bismark, N. D.

By instruction from the G. P., I went to Tri-City, consisting of the three localities first mentioned, where, in company with Brother Carlson, we tried to organize the shop and millmen in that section. We visited the factories until both were ejected from the premises, and then notified the men by mail that we would meet them on the street. We saw them and invited them to a meeting where we succeeded in obtaining twelve candidates.

We then proceeded to Orion, Ill., there installing a new Local Union. In Muscatine I held an open meeting of millmen, which was rather poorly attended. Calling at the Roach & Muscer mill at noon, I talked to about two hundred men, who seemingly were all anxious to join a union, but when, in company with a number of our outside men, I called again, they hesitated and wanted to take that step at a later date. I next went to Iowa City, where I found our organization in good shape and doing fine; while there I attended two meetings of the Local Union.

Visiting Cedar Rapids, I found our organization grown in membership as a result of their successful efforts in the past. This favorable state of things I sorely missed in Appleton, Wis., as our Local Union in that locality was in bad shape, attributable to internal strife. I held a meeting with our members and gave them advice, which I believe they will profit by.

As to my mission in Burlington, I submitted a special report to the G. P.

To Sioux City I went for the purpose of addressing a series of revival meetings covering a week, and must say they were a success from every point of view. We had present clergymen, contractors, business men, in fact men of all walks of life, the crowd in attendance increasing with each meeting. The speakers were: Mr. Perkins, one of the well known employers and a newspaper man; his subject was, "Organized Labor," and he did fine; J. W. Kline, president of Blacksmiths' Union; A. C. Smith, vice-president Painters and Decorators' Union; A. L. Ulrich, president State F. of L.; Mr. Smith of the Cigarmakers' Union, and your humble servant.

I then called a meeting of the building tradesmen in an effort to prepare the organizing of a B. T. D. of A. F. of L. in Sioux City. We had a big crowd.

Leaving the latter city, I went to Fargo, and regret to say that I found our members in a state of lethargy and unwilling to further the cause of the union or their own, but I must admit that the weather was severely cold at the time of my visit, which may have been the cause of their resting on their oars. I am at this writing in Bismark, N. D. Things begin to look brighter.

W. J. Shields.

During the past month a reviving of the interest among the membership was apparent. More and more of our locals are seeking assistance on the lines of arousing the craft to renewed activity in an endeavor to obtain better conditions the coming spring. This is as it should be and demonstrates the fact that the movement is permanent in character. At times interest may relax owing to adverse conditions, but as illustrated in the present state, it against asserts itself when opportunity and possibilities for still further advancement present themselves. Most of the membership waited on are exhibiting a disposition of the kind referred to; they feel the need of better conditions and are

working on the lines that have brought us out of bondage up to where we are at present.

I have covered a wide scope of territory and visited a number of locals since my last report. Space does not permit the dealing with all instances, but I will single out those that in my judgment will interest the most. Coming first in this particular is the controversy between the George E. Keith Company, manufacturers of shoes in Brockton, Mass., and the B. T. D. of the same city. This company, it is claimed, employs 12,000 people and every shoe worker employed is in the union. The stamp of the shoe workers is used on the product of the factory. The grievance of the building trades craftsmen in the case is that they are excluded from the privileges as enjoyed by the shoe workers. It was presented to the company by a delegation of one from the several trades whose interests were affected. The Keith Company put its case into the hands of Judge Reed and requested the Judge to get in touch with myself, with the understanding that if the Judge and I couldn't find a way out of the difficulty, then the case was hopeless. Quite a few conferences have already been held and the firm has conceded all but the wage scale. We are still negotiating and hope for a satisfactory settlement.

The ship carpenters of the Boston water front have taken up the work of extending their conditions and I have been called into consultation with these boys for the consideration of the best method to successfully operate this movement. This union has on its list of membership many men old in the work of trade unionism. Their experience makes them good advisers and safe leaders, and it is safe for me to say that their movement will ultimately not lack in results.

The C. L. U. of Greenfield, Mass., invited me to speak at a mass meeting to which were invited all carpenters. This town having no U. B. union, the C. L. U. used this plan to awaken an interest in organization among the craft. The chief reason of inviting me was that I might direct my speech at the carpenter with the hopes of bringing him into the movement. In this I was successful later on, having organized a Local Union of thirty-two members on March 25, and it is possible that I may pull through.

Manchester, N. H., invited me to enter into consultation with their membership on the question of establishing a minimum wage scale. The men are fairly well organized and by careful handling this movement for extended recognition should pull through successfully.

The members of our Boston Wharf and Bridge Carpenters' Local waged a successful fight against a New York firm who are rebuilding the big Cunard docks. The question involved was the attempt of this employer to force our men to subject themselves to work on tides, while the rule of our boys was eight hours, between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., with overtime pay for all other time work. This would undermine the security of the present hour system if permitted to operate, as the conditions would obtain with every employer in this line throughout this territory. The change would have been of serious consequences, and so about 225 men stacked their tools and struck. The battle lasted three days. As the end of this time the boss capitulated and our men went back well satisfied that their self-sacrifice and firmness had saved the situation for the interest as a whole.

I had the pleasure of putting in a week's service in New Jersey, participating in meetings arranged in Paterson, Elizabeth, Jersey City and Newark. The meetings as a whole were splendidly attended and well arranged to insure satisfactory results. In fact, my impression of the men I met was that they had been schooled in the lessons of trade union activities, not of today or of yesterday, but that their development had come down to them from many a hard-fought contest that has kept them busy during the best years of their lives. There are many scars visible and in some of these locals the wounds are still open, causing suffering. Their position is best illustrated in their continuous defense of union principle. They were up against it last year and stand ready for the same kind of business this year. A strike here and there causes them uneasi-

ness, but still the defense goes on. In the presence of characters of this type one feels like saying Hurrah, for they have accomplished something and made this old world of ours a better place to live in. I was well satisfied with the week's work, and on leaving I fully appreciate that my success was made possible by the splendid arrangements, backed by the untiring energy of those men who work from the standpoint of doing their work well that relief will come to somebody else. I was that somebody. Brother Quinn, First General Vice-President, had charge of the campaign, and its success reflects credit to his managing ability.

O. L. Bradford.

In the last four months I have visited nearly all the locals in Colorado. The last financial depression hit many of them in this State a hard blow, lack of work causing a loss of membership and a loss of interest right at the time when the hardest work should have been done by our members.

In a few places our Local Unions came near losing their charters. I was told by some of our members in La Junta in December that the charter there would go back no difference what was done. I found a number of the best workers of the La Junta local working in Las Animas, and after talking the matter over with the officers of the Las Animas local, they decided that that local could afford to allow members of the La Junta local to work in Las Animas without taking their clearance out of La Junta for the time being. Thus we managed to hold that charter through the hardest part of the winter. Now that work is picking up and more interest is being taken, the boys there are getting along better.

In Rocky Ford several bad moves, such as fining members without a trial or hearing, walking off of jobs and making no attempt to straighten them up, etc., had caused their membership to dwindle down to seven men and the local had not had a meeting for over six weeks. I called a meeting and persuaded as many as possible to attend. We had the disputes thrashed out, then settled each case, elected some new officers and again got things started. I believe the members there will profit by the experience.

This report would not be complete without my saying something about our boys in Cripple Creek. Few men outside of Colorado can realize what our members there have had to contend with. Being thrown into a bull pen and shipped out of town in a box car is bad enough, but after coming back to a town where one owns a home and has a family, to be told that you must sign a contract to belong to no labor union, is almost the last straw for a union man. Is it any wonder that most of our members there are Socialists? But our members with a few exceptions resisted, and today they have the respect of even the mine owners themselves.

By order of the General President I audited the books of Local 515 of Colorado Springs about the first of the year. I found the accounts of a past treasurer in bad condition, but the shortage was not so great as it had been found by the local auditor and trustees.

In Denver our D. C. withdrew from the B. T. C. on account of the seating of delegates in the B. T. C. direct from the local of Amalgamated Carpenters instead of from the D. C., as the constitution of the B. T. C. provides. This brought on a fight with the B. T. C. which, I believe, is now about won. Brother Loos was sent to Denver by the General President to take charge of the fight for the U. B., and he has done good work. Why the constitution of the B. T. C. should be violated by that body itself in order to further the ambition of one or two men and aid them in building a machine, is something I do not understand, but that is what has been done in Denver. Mother Jones stated the truth in a few words when she, as I understand, told the president of the Denver B. T. C. in an open meeting a few nights ago, "It would be better if you would get out and do something of value to the labor movement instead of trying to import scabs into Denver to take the places of union men."

At the present time I am in Pueblo, where our local is making a demand for

an increase in wages, to go into effect July 1. While conditions are fairly good, yet we can never tell in Colorado what will happen, and I would advise members to stay away from Pueblo until the boys here have won their demands.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I believe this will be a banner year for the carpenters in Colorado. With two hard winters past and prospects good for building in the summer, I hope within the next three months to have the organization of several new locals to report.

Harry L. Cook.

Shortly after forwarding my last report to the journal I received instructions to proceed to East St. Louis, Ill., and audit the books of the entire district, which I carried out at once and reported results in a special missive to the G. P.

During my sojourn in East St. Louis I attended a joint meeting held in the city hall, and I wish to state that much good was accomplished on this occasion for all Local Unions in that section. Visiting the D. C. office at St. Louis, Mo., I had the pleasure of meeting many of the old war horses and leading members of that city, who all assured me that had building operations not been held back by a foot of snow in the city, there would have been few idle men. So the fact remains that trade is very dull and the number of unemployed very large.

Since leaving St. Louis I have met many brothers who, despite my advice from time to time to give that city a wide berth, had gone there in search of employment and utterly failed.

Trade in all cities has been extremely dull for the past year and, of course, St. Louis is no exception. There are 5,000 members and their families living in St. Louis and these members are depending on the work in St. Louis, they fight to maintain conditions in that city, and last but not least, they assist one another all within the spirit of human law. Would other cities do likewise there would be less hardship among unemployed members and migration would be checked to a great extent.

On the other hand, just because some brothers get it in their heads to go here and there for a change and do not realize their expectations, they begin "knocking." I would say to migrating and idle brothers, Don't go to the libraries looking over the building permits; don't pay attention to the generally misleading statements in the daily press purporting that in that city or that locality there is a boom in the building industry. Sit down and write to the General Office, or better yet, to the secretary of the Local Union in the place you contemplate going to and find out the true situation. At whose instigation do you suppose these glowing reports or ads appear in our daily papers? Certainly not at the instigation of the 5,000 carpenters in St. Louis. Do you suppose they are anxious to see how many carpenters can be crowded up in the city, or that they like to see you go hungry without a place to sleep other than the river front? Surely not! If you would just open your eyes and use a little common horse sense you would see the green-eyed monster, the Citizens' Alliance, in the background as the cause of the whole dastardly scheme.

On February 9 I attended the second anniversary of L. U. 105 in Cleveland, Ohio, and I frankly confess that I never knew there was so much excellent talent in our ranks. Singing, dancing and a sketch by Brother Phare were features of the program. Lunch and coffee was served and all voted to await February 9, 1910.

I next visited Cincinnati, Ohio, there being some misunderstanding among the millmen of that city, which was settled, and special report on the matter sent to the G. P. The situation in Cincinnati, the city being the go-between of the North and the Southwest, is much the same as in St. Louis and, though it is the home of President Wm. H. Taft and the home of the Sunshine Club, times are dull just the same. Here my advice is: Pay no attention to newspaper ads! There are 3,000 members in the district fully able to handle all work coming along.

Again being called to Clevoland, Ohio, I once more proceeded to that city to straighten out matters of importance, which I did, and if some members feel hurt by it they have themselves to blame.

The Carpenter

J. H. Bean.

Reporting on my work in the South as general organizer, and speaking especially of my own people, I wish to say that the U. B. has as yet not found its way in many sections of that part of the country and the enunciation of the gospel of unionism and the work of gaining a foothold for any labor organization is a difficult task and naturally progressing very slowly. Its progress is at this time seriously hampered by scarcity of work and in many sections the people of wealth. The authorities are not favorable to organized labor, and to their influence it is due that in many instances even the working population is prejudiced against it.

There are further reasons why unionism is not progressing in the South as it should be. Not every man who joins the carpenters' organization is really a union man. Often men join, pay a few months' dues, and when they find out they cannot get something for nothing, they stop paying and finally drop out. A true union man is always willing to pay his share of the costs when good results may be looked for and he knows that only through organized and concentrated efforts an improvement of his condition is to be achieved. Such men are good material, and as it requires good material for a good job, so we must have good material to maintain a union and keep it in fighting trim. Union blood can only flow in union veins and union blood is necessary to make up a man with union principle, moral courage and individual activity. Wherever I have gone preaching the gospel of unionism I have tried to impress the men of the necessity of acquiring these most necessary qualities or assets. For the past few weeks my lectures before my people were on the following, in my opinion, very interesting subjects: "Innocence," "Nonsense" and "Common Sense." I have shown that the first is conducive to happiness, that there is no reason for the second and great demand for the third. The latter is what we need to make the U. B. what we expect it to be and hope it will be in the near future.

It is nonsense for any nation, race or people to think that it is possible to hold a fellow in the ditch and not be drawn in with him; it is lost time to try it. If capital plans to hold labor down and carry out her will it will have to go down herself, but common sense would be utterly opposed to it.

Among the unions visited was L. U. 1316, Demopolis, Ala. At that time they felt it impossible to hold their charter, their membership having dwindled down to seventeen. After my visit, and when last heard from, their membership had increased to thirty-five and their meetings were better attended than ever before. But they are complaining of not receiving an adequate number of copies of our journal, The Carpenter.

Government by the Judiciary.

Any nation which aspires to despotism ought really to keep its eye nowadays on America.

Much of the crude old machinery used in Europe for defeating the will of the people ought to be junked.

The machinery of czars, kaisers and kings is about as antiquated as a sharp stick used as a plow.

We Americans are an inventive people, and perhaps our greatest contribution to political institutions is government by the judiciary.

Enterprising foreign governments ought to import a machine of this sort.

With this clever machine the capitalists, the landowners and the royalty needn't offend anybody. They leave all that to the judges. Whatever stands in the path of despotism the judges will take care of and brush aside.

We find more and more that judges can be absolutely depended upon for vetoing any act for the benefit of the people, for annulling any law levied against vested interests, and for suppressing any of the little liberties which may happen to annoy those in power.

One of the most interesting examples of the power of the judiciary is observed here in Connecticut.

Some enterprising gentlemen recently forced through the Connecticut Legislature a Corrupt Practices Act, modeled on the

English law, and intended to prevent bribing, treating and other forms of unduly influencing voters. It was intended to restrict election expenses, and to get publicity in such matters.

Elections have been bought in Connecticut from time immemorial. The farmers and the workers sell themselves year by year in the political market.

A railroad owns the state, the Legislature, the prosecuting attorneys, the courts. It manages quite easily to hold all things in its grasp.

I suppose the reformers in Connecticut were pretty much delighted when they forced through this particular bill. They thought, probably, they had outwitted the railroad's attorneys and the railroad's legislature.

But now, after a particularly corrupt campaign, in which the two candidates for Governor spent about fifty-six thousand dollars, an investigation of corrupt practices was asked of the court, and, of course, the court promptly declared the law unconstitutional.

It appears that corrupt practices are constitutional.

The rule of the State by the railroad is constitutional.

The rule of the State by the people is unconstitutional.

It appears the blacklist is constitutional, the boycott unconstitutional.

It appears that for the people to confiscate a penny of a corporation is unconstitutional. For a corporation to confiscate the leg or arm of one of its workmen is constitutional.

It appears that a law limiting the hours of labor is unconstitutional. The practice of unlimited hours of work is constitutional.

It appears that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act was not meant to bother the trusts. It was meant to break up unions.

It appears those who steal an election are acting constitutionally, but the people, when they want their votes honestly counted, are violating the constitution.

In fact, this judiciary is a most extraordinary piece of political machinery. It is a marvelous invention in government.

It is a work of genius. It is difficult to see how England, France, Italy, Germany, Austria and other civilized countries have got on so long without this marvelous machine.

Its wonderful efficiency, its perfect action, its power to cripple and obstruct the works of democracy make it perhaps the most perfect instrument of despotism ever devised by the mind of man.—Robert Hunter.

The Majority Must Rule.

A union man obeys the laws of his organization; if he does not he is unworthy the name—he is not a union man nor is he, broadly speaking, an honest man in any way. It is not within his province to refuse to obey a law of the body because he does not like it or because it may perchance clash with his personal interests. A law of the union once established by a legal majority must be obeyed by the individual until it is repealed; it cannot be nullified by certain members because they deem it unwise, or do not approve it, or fancy it to be unjust. That would, indeed, be an aggregation of superhuman intelligence which could produce a code of laws so perfect that every individual of the association would be perfectly satisfied. How clear it must seem to any one who will give the matter a moment's honest thought that if one law of the union may be annulled at the behest of one individual any other law of the same body may be set aside by some other individual, and thus the whims or whines of a few variously disaffected members might utterly destroy and sweep away the best set of laws ever put together by the brain of man. These are basic truths so broad, so simple and so plain that they need no word to reinforce their strength. They apply at all times and in all places.—Washington Trades Unionist.

If kings and statesmen had to do the fighting, there would be few wars. If mine owners and railway owners had to dig coal and tend the throttle and the brake, mines and railways would soon be made safe places to work.—New York Call.

CORRESPONDENCE

Work the Carpenters Claim.

Editor The Carpenter:

The carpenters of New York City are up against it, especially in that section of town where office buildings reign supreme. The new building code limits semi-fireproof buildings to fifty-nine feet in height, and the result is that wood in office buildings bids fair to become as extinct as the Dodo. What is known to the trade as hollow steel doors and trim has supplanted wood in structures of this kind and we are the sufferers. Here we have to fight for this work through the Board of Arbitration.

Upon the suggestion of our First General Vice-President we are sending you a copy of the summing up of our side for publication in The Carpenter in order that the craft may be advised as to the nature of the work and get busy in other cities where this substitute for wood is used.

Mr. Neal proceeded to sum up on behalf of the carpenters as follows:

Mr. Chairman—In refusing to hear any more of our witnesses you deprive us of the right to prove absolute jurisdiction in the fourteen jobs that we have done, and therefore our list must be accepted, as not one of the jobs cited has been questioned.

We believe that we have demonstrated beyond any reasonable doubt that the work in question is exclusively carpenters' work; proven it by evidence showing that we were the first to handle this material, and again demonstrating, to not only our employers, but to the employers of the sheet metal workers, that we, by our long experience in erecting trim and hanging doors, so far excelled the sheet metal worker in speed and accuracy of adjustment that the carpenter is the best equipped both as to training and from an economical standpoint, to perform the work in question.

We have proven that we are the best equipped for this work by showing you that the Dahlstrom Co. have been obliged to employ our men to rectify work done by sheet metal workers; we have also shown that material of this character, purchased from the Dahlstrom people by building contractors, has been erected by carpenters.

We have proven to you that employers, within the jurisdiction of the Plan of Arbitration, manufacturing this material, have employed our men to the entire exclusion of the metal workers.

We have demonstrated beyond all question of doubt that, notwithstanding the higher wage paid our men, builders and manufacturers in this city prefer our men to the exclusion of all others.

We have, I believe, impressed your committee with the fact that our men have been continuously employed at this work since its first introduction into this city.

The evidence on the Hispanic Society Museum, at 155th street, as embodied in the evidence of our witnesses, the affidavit of Mr. Allan Bell, and the letter of the New York representative of the Dahlstrom Co., gives you as clear an illustration of the superiority of our men as is possible to give. While this firm did yield to the claim of the metal workers at that time, as stated in the letter, still it shows in what desperate straits the firm was in—to be obliged to tear out the work done by the metal workers, which had been condemned by the owner—and employ carpenters to re-erect it.

We do not dwell upon this with the view of impressing you that the sheet metal worker is an incompetent mechanic by any means; but we said then, and we say now, and we have proven to our employers, and they to their employers, that they are out of their element in attempting to erect this material as it should be erected.

After three years of trial for this one firm, the firm is still unsatisfied with the results obtained, through the employment of the metal worker; and this brings us right up to the point where we can answer the question put to us the other evening: "Why did we not claim it?" We answer. Because we had it. Our men were employed and we were satisfied that the builders of this city would very soon realize that the carpenter was the man for the work, and that, with the certainty of death and taxes, the carpenter would come into his own; and he has, and we have proven it.

We ask you gentlemen who are familiar with the interior finish of structures, and we presume you all are, to examine the exhibits we have presented here to-night. Common sense will tell any man, providing he is unprejudiced and fair-minded, that the hanging of a door like any one of the exhibits, requires the same

operation, the same skill, the same accuracy of adjustment, as the door hung by carpenters from time immemorial.

You will note that while these doors are cited as hollow metal they, as a matter of fact, are nothing of the kind. The exhibit finished to represent circassian walnut contains a core of cork, while the panel is not hollow in any sense of the word, as it contains a close filling of asbestos. Our exhibits all contain a core of composition of some description and the metallic cover adheres to that in much the same manner that the cover of a kalameine door adheres to the core of wood.

We wish here to call your attention to the fact that we received a decision in regard to composition doors on the job known as the Gotham Hotel, corner of 55th street and 5th avenue.

Cork also comes within our jurisdiction, except where it is dipped in pitch.

In the evidence now on record we have the assurance that the bucks to which these doors are hung are of wood; that cutting must be done in order to adjust the hinge properly; cutting into wood must be done in order to allow the striking plate to perform the function for which it is intended. Blocking out with wood grounds must be done and done by a carpenter, in order to adapt the door to its opening and in order to bring about accurate adjustment of the trim. The fac simile of the work done in the Singer Building now before you, demonstrates far more clearly than words that this is a clean-cut carpenter proposition.

Our witnesses have explained to you the method of erection; I ask you to compare their evidence as to the proper method of erection with that of the sheet metal worker, and draw your own inferences as to who is most competent.

We have shown that our men did erect work of this character on jobs they cited as their own; the Marbridge building, the U. S. Express building, the Singer building, and the job at 110th street and Riverside drive, as well as the jobs we have done exclusively.

We are surprised at the attitude of the metal worker in making an issue of the 77th street job, where jambs and trim are of kalameine, with the single exception of the corridor trim, which is of neat length and requires but a few moments to screw fast to the wood blocking the carpenter his prepared to receive it.

We ask you, as business men, as mechanics, if it is reasonable to expect a carpenter to stand aside and watch a metal worker set in place a side of trim, or have a sheet metal worker stand aside and watch a carpenter prepare a ground for the reception of that trim, in a case of this kind, when seven-eighths of the entire opening is of material that has been in possession of the carpenter without dispute since its first introduction into the market.

On the job at 136 W. 57th street, we ask you, if you consider it a sheet metal worker's job to let large single action hinges into wood trim? Or must both carpenter and sheet metal man stand side by side and one await the royal pleasure of the other? Or would Mr. Lynch, as he has stated in his testimony, use a hack saw and a cold chisel for this work? This idea of having two men for one man's work appeals very strongly to some trade unionists happily now almost extinct, but we ask you if it appeals to the business man, or to the up-to-date mechanic of today?

Compare the kalameine jamb with the exhibit before you and draw the line of demarcation, if such a thing is possible; in one the metal is drawn over the wood, in the other it is laid or set over wood; its function is the same.

The kalameine jamb is cut to receive the hinge, as is also the wood buck, backing up the metal casing placed over it. The operation is identical, except that we cut the metal in the kalameine jamb, and the metal is cut for us in the factory in the metal jamb.

Mr. Johnson's naive admission that he thought he might at some time join the Brotherhood of Carpenters proves that he, at least, realized that the work he was doing was carpenter's work and that the time was not far distant when the carpenters would come into their own.

In every instance the witnesses for the other side have admitted the constant attendance of a carpenter was essential; and why shouldn't they? When they know this is strictly carpenter's work and that the position they have taken is untenable. Their method of getting partial control of the work of this one firm is perhaps none of our business; and the man who got it for them is entitled to credit and would be entitled to much more credit had he secured work for his organization that his organization was familiar with and not work belonging to other craftsmen whose experience of a life-time makes them the only trade unionists to whom this work should and does belong.

In structures of today the bucks are set plumb and out of wind; this is done at the time when all material is raw; the ceilings dripping and the floor wet; bucks are braced from ceiling and fastened to the floor; then the bricklayer sets the partition wall and all wood is soaking wet. Then you find, in many cases, the buck exposed to the heat of a salamander on one side and extreme cold or dampness on the other. The usual result is a warped or twisted buck. How does the sheet metal worker overcome this? The answer is he doesn't overcome it, the carpenter does. The sheet metal man says he blocks out with steel or metal strips in setting his metal jamb. He might on the hollow side, but what does he do on the round side? Does he cut the buck down to plumb and to size with his back saw and his cold chisel? The carpenter has told you how it is done in language so unmistakable that even the blind can see.

We have been asked why we do not claim the

sheet metal cornices of buildings and skylights? We answer by saying that we would cut as ridiculous a figure at this work as the sheet metal worker we cited three weeks ago in his attempt to do our work with a hack saw and a cold chisel. There cannot be and there is no comparison here, as cornices are made of the unfinished material and are as strictly in line with the sheet metal man's work as are pipes and ducts used in the heating and ventilating business.

While the work in question is house trim, a substitute for wood, finished and enameled in imitation of wood, fastened to wood by wood screws and nails, worked upon with carpenters' tools, and is emphatically carpenters' work.

We find in Mr. Pratt's testimony that his idea of the difference between the jamb and the trim is vague, to say the least; while Mr. Bobb states that we intend a deliberate steal. He should get some one more competent to define just what he infers we are after.

A treatise upon door hanging, written by Mr. Pratt, would be as comprehensive as if written in the original Greek and no translator in sight.

According to Mr. Pratt's own statement his experience in metal trim dates back bnt two and a half or three years; this has a tendency to place us in doubt as to whether he ever worked upon the Hispanic Museum at all, as that job was done in 1905. We are quite sure that had Mr. Pratt been upon that job, our Mr. Hogan would have been glad to point out to him that it was the jamb the door was hinged upon and not the trim.

He testified that upon the 55th street job he fastened the outer edge of his trim to the buck with screws; yet, in the testimony, we find that there was a channel iron behind each buck and the wood buck in itself, not being over 1 1-4 inches; this makes this feat a physical impossibility, and the idea of tapping an iron buck at an angle, which would have to be done, if fastened in this way, might be all right in theory, but in practice a farce. It might be interesting to know just why the metal worker did not put the locks on upon this job. We find in the testimony of the metal worker that there is nothing to take off a door, that they come to the job in finished sizes, yet their counsel tries to drag from our witnesses how they would remedy a door, or a side of trim that was not of the right size. The reply of our Mr. Sayre is clean-cut and decisive on this point: "He would send it back to the shop."

Mr. Johnson says he nailed the jamb in place, but he has a lapse of memory as to what he nailed it to; perhaps he nailed it to the iron buck.

He tears down the plaster in order to make his trim fit; this causes us to believe him absolutely when he says there might have been a screw loose somewhere, when asked why carpenters were sent to go over the work of the sheet metal worker.

When asked what could be done if the buck opening was too narrow for the admission of the door, Mr. Page frankly admits he would send for a carpenter, and is equally frank as to nails and wood screws.

Mr. Lynch's method of straightening a jamb with a bent iron cleat and how he "drilled doors into bucks" is a mystery to us, and we don't propose trying to solve it.

In the list of jobs cited by the metal worker we find but eight jobs in which they did the work, exclusive of our men, while in the remainder of their list carpenters were employed, not only to erect work, but to rectify work done by them.

While the carpenter cites fourteen jobs in which we (the carpeniers) started and completed the work to the exclusion of the metal worker and in addition worked upon the jobs they cite, to the number of seven, making a total number upon which we have worked of 21 jobs.

We have proven that our men started and finished the job on 155th street; that our men were two months on the U. S. Express building; that our men erected work in the Hendrick Hudson apartments; that our men erected steel trim in the Bourne and Singer buildings fourteen months ago and are there yet; and working for the prevailing rate of wages ($5 per day of eight hours) and not for a lesser rate, as the counsel for the metal workers would lead you to believe; that our men erected doors in the Marbridge building and were obliged to go over the work of the metal worker, on the East 80th street job.

The other side has tried to make the point that we, as carpenters, must apply ourselves strictly to wood and that we have no experience and no right to use drills and taps on iron bucks in the erection of doors; as a matter of fact, we can, if called upon to do so, produce witnesses enough, skilled in that line, to fill this room.

Our witness has cited a sufficient number of jobs where work of this kind was done, to convince any committee that it is essential that a carpenter must be and is conversant with drilling and tapping, and that it must be done by the man erecting the work, in order to secure perfect and accurate adjustment.

If this is not sufficient proof of our ability to do this work, we ask that you consult the manufacturers of metal covered doors as to who they send to erect a heavy door that must be hung to an iron jamb—the carpenter or the sheet metal worker.

We fail to see by what right a sheet metal worker can claim this work. The Plan of Arbitration deals with only employers and employes parties to this Plan and never at any time have sheet metal workers had possession of the erection of this work as done by employers, parties to the Plan. Therefore, under the

Plan of Arbitration, they have no right to claim jurisdiction over work that has never been in their possession.

Section 21 provides that in a dispute concerning the jurisdiction of trade, the work shall be performed by such mechanics, members of unions, parties to this Plan, as the trade contractor may have elected to employ. Now the trade contractors, parties to this Plan, having elected to employ the Brotherhood of Carpenters, parties to the Plan, for the erection of this work, and have continuously employed us without any protest whatever being filed with this Arbitration Board, until the present complaint on the 77th street job which, as we have pointed out, is mostly kalameine, their case must, of necessity, fall to the ground, as never at any time have they been in possession of the work cited in their complaint, through our employers, parties to the Plan.

While the name of the Dahlstrom Co. has entered largely into this controversy, that firm is not a party to this Plan and is in no way governed by the Plan; yet, we have demonstrated to you that this company did elect to employ carpenters upon the first job done in this city. We have shown you that after the metal worker, by means best known to himself, succeeded in having the carpenter removed, this company was again obliged to call upon the carpenter to make perfect and complete the job left imperfect and incomplete by the metal worker.

We have also shown that this company still elects to employ carpenters.

If the question hinged alone upon the work of this one firm, we have proven that the metal worker did not, and does not have absolute jurisdiction, while under the Plan, by which you must be guided, by which and upon which you must base your decision, you find that carpenters and carpenters alone have possession of this work, by the fact established that employers affiliated here have and do employ our men to the exclusion of all others on this line of work.

Now, as Section 22 of the Plan provides that: "The work that has heretofore been recognized to be in the possession of a trade shall not be submitted to arbitration," we claim absolute jurisdiction upon this work and the metal worker has no right, under the Plan, to enter a claim for our work at this time because of their ability at one time in coercing an independent firm into employing the metal worker upon that they were unfamiliar with.

Now that the sheet metal worker has brought this thing to an issue we will not go backward; we will advance with the times, and we ask a clean-cut decision in our favor by right, by ability to make good, by inheritance, if you will, and in the interests of harmony, not only in the building trades but in the interests of the public at large.

We have closed our case and a decision is now pending in the Executive Committee of the General Board.

Fraternally yours,

D. F. FEATHERSTONE,

Secretary-Treasurer Joint District Council of Greater New York and Vicinity.

The Unemployed Problem.

Editor The Carpenter:

It must be evident to those interested in bettering the condition of the toiling masses of the country that if those depending upon their daily toil for a living are to have the opportunity to use their brain and brawn to produce wealth, something must be done in the near future—primarily in their own, but ultimately in the interest of the whole community.

Under conditions that exist today it is simply impossible to uphold union conditions unless the opportunity to work is opened up to the many thousands now seeking work under conditions that will insure a living.

It is beginning to be recognized that the day of depending upon private enterprise to furnish the necessary work to keep the masses of the people steadily and profitably employed has gone by, never to return. The city, state and nation will be the biggest employers of labor in the future.

When we realize that wealth can only be produced by labor applied to the raw material that has been furnished in unlimited abundance by the Creator, and realize the inexhaustible needs of the masses of the people the world over for everything that makes life worth living, it is certainly a reflection on the intelligence of those in control of our public affairs, whether in city, state or nation, that conditions should continue that compel men anxious to work to waste time and see themselves and families impoverished, simply because the opportunity is denied them.

Pending the denial of the right to work, it is only fair the community, which by this state of affairs is the biggest loser, should in some measure reimburse those who through no fault of their own find themselves out of employment. A reorganization of our industrial system is imperative. The first step towards such re-

organization is outlined in the following resolution adopted by the convention of the unemployed, held in St. Louis, Mo., January 22-25, 1909:

Whereas, At the present time there are many men and women deprived of the means of employment, and unable to find work of any kind, and

Whereas, Such a condition is a menace to the best interests of the country, not only in entailing suffering upon children, as well as parents, but in constituting a constant pressure towards acts of violence and crime, and

Whereas, The situation is extraordinary and abnormal, owing to the last fifteen months of panic conditions and calls for emergency action by the U. S. government; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the national convention of the unemployed, propose the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

THE RIGHT TO WORK. Art. XVI.

1. The opportunity to work shall be guaranteed to all citizens of the United States, regardless of creed, color or sex, and the government failing to provide same, shall provide proper means of support to those unable to find work.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

This will guarantee every man a living.

Our U. B. should take action on the resolution in an endeavor to improve the condition of which we, in common with others, are the victims today.

Yours fraternally,
ALEXANDER LAW,
L. U. 340, New York City.

Differs With Brother Hayes and The Editor.

Editor The Carpenter:

The December issue of The Carpenter contains a communication under the caption, "Anent Tool Insurance," by Brother L. Hayes of L. U. 1105 (millmen) of Springfield, Mass., in which he says he was very much surprised at Question No. 18, Constitution and Rules for Tool Insurance Fund, especially the preamble of same. He also says that for thirteen years his tool chest has been insured with the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, anywhere in Hampton county, Massachusetts, except in a planing mill, for $100.00, at a premium of $2.00 per year.

Well, had Proposition No. 18 been carried Brother Hayes could have had his tools insured anywhere in the United States or Canada, including a planing mill, for the sum of $100.00 by paying a premium of about 10 or 15 cents per year.

If there is anything astonishing regarding the proposition it is how any member who did not wish to join the insurance fund could vote against the proposition in order to keep those who wanted to join from having the opportunity of doing so.

The proposition provided for purely voluntary participation and mutual obligations and benefit, and no one was compelled to join or insure even if passed. Further, as it would not have cost the organization one penny, it is hard to see what excuse there was for any member of the U. B. to register a vote against the proposition.

I notice an editorial in the February issue of The Carpenter commenting on the defeat by the referendum vote of the proposed "Tool Insurance Fund," wherein the assertion is made "that a fiasco would have been the inevitable result."

The experience of the late Furniture Workers' Union will not and does not bear out the editor's opinion. The fact is, that the late Furniture Workers' Union, as well as the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union, have for many years successfully operated under exactly such a plan, except that they paid 7 per cent. into the reserve fund, while here 10 per cent. was provided for, and notably in St. Louis (1596) and New York (309) such fund is in existence and successful operation for many years by individual Local Unions. Now, any man that can show that things can be done by a Local Union, or locally, that cannot be done better and cheaper nationally, has discovered the remedy against the trusts, and incidentally produced a sound argument against national organization.

A Furniture Fire Insurance Society, with headquarters in New York City, doing a national business, has also successfully operated under the same plan for a great number of years, and experience has proven that even after such catastrophes as the Boston, Patterson and San Francisco fires, all losses were paid within a

week's time and the cost of insurance by assessment has at no time after such catastrophe been over 20 cents per year on each $100.00 insured. This has covered all losses, together with cost of management, while in ordinary years the cost is never over 10 cents on $100.00 per year.

And if locally such a system can be successfully operated, it is hard to see why not nationally. Members and the confidence inspired by the knowledge that the funds and the system is controlled by the national office, is a prime requisite for success. Moreover, a member does not want to lose his insurance because he may want to, or have to, transfer his membership.

In view of these facts it is hard to see upon what the opinion of said writer is based, and the "outside carpenter, who constitutes the major part of the membership," had no excuse for voting against a proposition which, if established, did not compel him to join or pay one iota towards its support. That they do not understand is unfortunate; but no man should vote on anything he does not understand. The proposed plan was submitted in explicit detail on every point in order to avoid this very contention and make it easy for anyone to understand who would read and study it.

The author of the proposition submitted has at successive conventions voiced a demand for a necessity to all shop and mill hands, and with the full support of all large centers, such as San Francisco, Chicago, New York, St. Louis, etc., and surely the establishing of one salaried office, or clerkship, connected therewith did not insure "a fiasco" for the plan. Past experience in both the Furniture Workers and A. W. W. has proven the cost to be from 10 to 20 cents a year per $100.00 of insurance, and with an organization as large as ours, even with this salaried manager, the cost could not go over 50 cents per $100.00 of insured value, and would probably never reach one-half that figure.

The difficulty seems to me to lie more in the well known fact that the major part of the membership attends only a called meeting and always conscientiously votes against every proposition which may involve an additional cost of 5 cents per month for dues. They all want everything they can get—for nothing.

The proof of that lies in the defeat of the proposition for a defense fund. When lockouts and trouble come these are the first to demand financial support from the General Office and who always vote against paying to the General Office the 5 cents per month necessary to enable it to accumulate a fund from which to give it.

Knowing that this failure on their part to provide the sinews of war is making their organization an easy mark for defeat, destroys its power and makes it impotent for benefit; yet they are generally the first to desert when financial aid is not forthcoming. Despite this I do not believe that the "faithful few" who are consistently and persistently struggling to make this organization invincible in strength, and thereby of real and substantial benefit to its members; they that are farsighted enough to deal with conditions that will surely arise, and aim always to give every individual member of our union the combined strength of all, both financially and otherwise, in all our struggles, will for that reason become discouraged or desist. Experience has proven that every measure inaugurated for the benefit of all the order has suffered repeated defeats through selfish motives before it finally prevailed.

Education and persistence will accomplish these reforms, as they have many others heretofore.

Yours in unity,
GEO. J. BOHNEN, L. U. 476.

The editorial referred to by Brother Bohnen does not contain even the faintest intimation from which to draw the conclusion that we are looking with disfavor upon the tool insurance feature; on the contrary. Prompted by a desire to assure its adoption by our U. B., we have, in the August, 1908, issue of the journal, pointed out some flaws and defects in a "Code of Laws Governing Tool Insurance Fund" proposed by L. U. 422, San Francisco, at the same time advising our Local Unions and members to immediately take the matter up, discuss it and improve the proposed code of laws in order that the Salt Lake City con-

vention be in a position to intelligently act and decide upon it.

The fact that the late International Furniture Workers' Union, and possibly the Amalgamated Wood Workers, have for many years successfully operated a tool insurance on a plan though, as we shall see later, not the same but similar to the one recently voted on by our membership, is well known to us. It must be stated, however, that a tool insurance fund having been inaugurated and maintained by the cabinet makers of New York City and Philadelphia more than ten years previous to the formation of the I. F. W. U. in 1873, the feature was well understood in all its details; it was well appreciated and thus popular with the furniture workers in all larger cities of the country.

This cannot be said of the carpenters. Had our members taken due interest in the feature and, as we said in our August editorial, had those of our members having experience in tool insurance advised our General Officers in their endeavor to bring the matter to an issue, or had they submitted to them some feasible plan, the matter would not have been dragging along and been pending before the G. E. B., which body was unfamiliar with the feature, for four years. This indifference or unpopularity of the feature with our U. B., as regrettable as this may be, was ultimately emphasized by the referendum vote. And we all know from experience that any scheme or measure of whatever nature that is so seriously lacking of support from and unpopular with the rank and file, as the tool insurance has proved to be with us, is doomed to failure.

Yet, our assertion that, had the proposition been carried and an attempt at the consummation of the plan as submitted been made, a fiasco would have been the inevitable result, is not merely based on the ground that the feature was not understood and unpopular; it was not the feature; it was certain provisions in the proposed constitution and rules that we found objectionable, and we have distinctly stated so in our editorial.

Said constitution and laws were based on the assumption that the participation of our membership in the fund would be a large one. This is evidenced by Section 6, which reads: "The bookkeeper shall be a paid employe and his salary shall not exceed $4.00 per day of eight hours, and he shall be selected and employed by the Secretary." This assumption, as we have seen, was a grave mistake; we claim that not more than 10,000 members at the most could, under existing circumstances, have been secured for participation in the fund, and hence the section providing for the employment of a bookkeeper especially and solely for the fund was unwarranted and would have caused an unnecessary drain on its resources.

To make ourselves more clear, let us see how the tool insurance worked with the late International Furniture Workers' Union. The tool insurance feature, as are all benefit features with bona fide trade unions, was with that organization but a "side issue;" it was not compulsory, and though we are not now in a position to give exact figures, we believe that placing the membership of its tool insurance fund at 10,000 is a fair conjecture.

The organization was of a pronounced militant character, constantly carrying on a lively campaign of education to which the general or national secretary had to devote the major part of his time. The I. F. W. U., besides the tool insurance, had a centralized or national system of sick and death benefits, which also took up part of the national secretary's time; and as to the time he had to devote to the transaction of business pertaining to the tool insurance, unless there was a heavy loss of tools and an assessment was being levied, it amounted to about a day in a week. While it occurred in the course of years that an assessment had to be levied more than once in a year, it also frequently occurred that the levying of an assessment was not necessary for a period of eighteen months and more at a time, smaller losses of tools being covered from the interest on the 7 per cent. of insured tool value constituting the guarantee fund deposited in bank.

Now, supposing an attempt was being made to institute the tool insurance feature in our U. B. as an optional feature. As previously observed, we doubt that in this

case even a membership of 10,000 could be secured for participation. But if so, this membership would then equal the tool insurance membership of the late I. F. W. U. The bookkeeper would have to place his books in proper shape and his department in proper working order. He would have to enter the names of 10,000 members, the amount of their insurance, the amount of deposit thereon, also the amount of the first assessment received from each member, as an assessment would be necessary at the outset, acknowledge receipt and forward vouchers for the money received. For this work we would be very liberal by allowing the bookkeeper three months' time. After the elapse of this time, however, and unless another assessment would have to be levied, the chances would be that the bookkeeper would receive within a week a hundred names and deposits of newly initiated participants, or notices of withdrawal of members, or of increase or reduction of amount of insurance desired by members. To make the necessary entries, acknowledge receipts of these communications from possibly twenty Local Unions and to forward vouchers and perhaps surplus deposits on reduced insurance, and here and there pass on and pay a claim, we would be equally liberal by allowing the bookkeeper two days. How about the remainder of the week? There would certainly be no work for him and he would have to go idle either five hours of the day of eight hours, or four days of the week.

A competent bookkeeper could not be employed at a salary less than $20.00 per week, and it would have required at the outset an assessment of 15 cents per member—figuring on a membership of 10,000—to meet this one single item alone. Sections 4 and 6 of the proposed constitution and rules would surely have proved a stumbling block, and as our Salt Lake City convention submitted the proposition as a whole, permitting no alterations or amendments, our membership had no other alternative but to vote the tool insurance proposition down and out.

In his reply to Brother Hayes, quoting him as saying that for thirteen years he had his tool chest insured anywhere in Hampton county, except in a planing mill, for $100.00, Brother Bohnen is in error. What Brother Hayes did say was, that he had his tool chest insured for that period, except in a planing mill for $150.00, for $100.00 at a premium of $2.00 per year.

This simply means that when Brother Hayes was employed in a planing mill he, for reasons best known to himself, carried a higher insurance.

Brother Bohnen deserves credit for bringing up the tool insurance feature to open discussion, which, had it been entered into four years ago, after the matter had been before the Milwaukee convention, would have drawn much-needed light on the subject and undoubtedly the proposition would have been more favorably considered by our membership.—Ed.

Salient Thoughts and Principles.

Editor The Carpenter:

A few months previous to the general convention held in Niagara Falls, N. Y., and while accompanying the General Secretary on a belt-line trip down the gorge, we talked over reminiscences and events of the past, and while relating to him my experience of eight years of active work in the trades union movement on the Pacific Coast and in Salt Lake City prior to my coming to the Cataract City in 1895, I promised Brother Duffy that some day when I had the time to spare I would write an article for him to print in The Carpenter. As I now have plenty of leisure I will make that promise good. First, you will permit me to say that Niagara Falls is the best place I know of for union men to steer clear from for several months to come, for there are many empty houses here, and contemplated improvements outside of the municipal water plant you read about in subsidized press articles are mostly hot air, designed to exploit labor and to separate the small investor from his hard-earned dollars. In spite of the tremendous depression in business caused by the cornering of the savings of the people by the Wall street gang, Local 322 has held its own and was able, commensurate with its membership, to subscribe a double eagle for the defense of the grand old man, the

peerless Mitchell and the untiring Morrison.

The sentiment of the union was expressed in the declaration of Past President Berry when he said, "If we had but twenty cents in the treasury after the order was drawn, then twenty dollars would not be too much for such a purpose."

The brothers saw the force of his remarks, for all remembered when each member went down into his jeans for a dollar to wipe out the debt incurred by the member who so lavishly expended the funds of the union in entertaining the delegates of the Fourteenth Biennial Convention in 1906, which shows that the U. B. men of Niagara Falls are not quitters.

Although Local 322 in its ten years of existence has been hit hard in its encounters with the Builders' Association and won out after several hard-fought battles, and has had to court-martial some of its officers, it has cleared its debts and is now waiting to commence operations with a crew of over two hundred men armed with quarterly working cards when the building season opens up. Neither will our efficient business agent, Brother Kew, tolerate or show any mercy to any outsider who sneaks in and offers to work for less than the regular scale of 40 cents per hour, nor a member who tucks his clearance card away in his vest pocket and conceals his badge beneath the lapel of his coat.

Now that I have told you about the condition of the trade in this city, I wish to say that I was much interested in the article of the wife of Brother Austin of Local 1023, Alliance, Ohio, which was published in the January issue of The Carpenter. I think Sister Louisa M. Austin states the case more clearly than the others without casting any reflection on the brothers, for she knows what she wants and tells her husband how to work shoulder to shoulder with his brothers and obtain it for her sisters. I wish we had more of similar articles from our wives and sisters. When we see our wives becoming interested in the trades union movement it encourages us fellows who have grown gray in the past twenty-five years struggling for better conditions. It is our wives, mothers and sisters who now, after we have won the eight-hour day, can best conduct the warfare on the trusts and unfair concerns, for they handle the finances of the union men. Our time being taken up with our daily toil as bread-winners, they necessarily become the distributing agents of our earnings, and it lies in their power to part with them for the products of labor for our existence to fair or unfair concerns. Or, more plainly speaking, it lies within the power of the female portion of our families to directly cater to the growth of unionism by purchasing goods which have been produced by labor working under fair conditions and which has received a just compensation. They may be a great factor in the furtherance of labor's cause by demanding and accepting none but goods bearing the union label, which is the workingman's trade mark placed upon the product of his toil and carries with it a guarantee that it was made under fair conditions, that a living wage was paid to those who produced it, and that neither children, Asiatics or convict labor, or sweatshop labor worked upon the goods.

The label becomes a certificate of worth from the workman himself who produced the articles and testifies to their quality by proving that they are union made goods. Brothers, do you think if this principle was observed by every union man that our General Secretary would feel as if he had not done his duty unless he inclosed a card when writing to the R. S. of the locals, reminding them to look for the tobacco workers' label, or that the American tobacco trust would be capitalized for over $335,000,000 and control over three-fourths of the tobacco trade of this country?

How long would the hatters' strike, or lockout, last if ever it would have taken place, if all of the members enrolled under the A. F. of L. had worn hats and caps for the past five years that bore the United Hatters' label? Would underpaid women and girls who should be preparing themselves to become the mothers of the bread-winners of the future be compelled to take their fathers' and brothers' jobs and then be told by their merciless employers, when they would protest against a cut in a bare living wage, that if they were not satis-

fied that the management could fill their places with others who would not be so particular, and that it was not the concern of the company whether they could support those dependent upon them in an honest manner or otherwise? If every person who earned their daily bread insisted on being shown goods which bore the union label and would not purchase any other if they were to be had, what an incentive there would be for employers to be just and equitable with their employes. Up to the past two decades a majority of the people outside of the workers themselves denied that labor had the right to organize or to regulate trade rules. Today the man who holds that view is the exception.

This change is due to the increased knowledge acquired by the unionist and the intimacy of the public with the objects and methods of the unions; but probably the greater cause for the change in public sentiment is the impetus given to organization and combination by the employers themselves.

Thinking persons now say if capital has the right to organize to protect its interest, why has not labor the same right? We all know where the immortal Lincoln stood on the labor question when he boldly declared from the public platform: "Capital is only the fruit of labor; capital could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the more consideration."

Brothers, how does that sound in comparison to the public ravings from Van Cleave's disordered brain, whose followers would first make mad those who they would destroy? Labor has slowly but surely been forging ahead during the past century, making by far the greatest progress the past twenty-five years. The point which I want to impress is, that the advancement has been entirely due to the influence of the trades unions. Congress and the State legislatures have passed just and humane laws at the instigation and under pressure of the unions, and that they are not fully and honestly enforced is partly due to the apathy displayed by the organized workingmen themselves.

That there is a public sentiment in favor of their enforcement is due to the educational work carried forward frequently in the face of strong opposition of organized workingmen. It is true that labor unions sometimes strike—if the unions did not strike or threaten to strike when a just demand is refused, or protest when unjustly assailed, they had better disband. This proposition is supported by the fact that organized workers are better paid and treated with more consideration than unorganized workingmen. Right here is a pointer for those who want to end labor strikes and the philanthropists who wish to better the condition of the workingmen generally; let them use their influence to induce every worker to join the union of his trade or craft. With this accomplished strikes or lockouts will rarely, if ever, occur. If you wish to avoid war be always prepared, and the enemy will be mighty cautious how he approaches your intrenchments, but will ask to have the matter under dispute settled by arbitration or some other peaceable method.

About twenty years ago Carroll D. Wright, then U. S. Commissioner of Labor, said, "That sometime in the twentieth century strikes will cease, for before another period had rolled round labor will be so well organized that strikes will be unnecessary." In line with this proposition I wish to suggest that the most important work ahead—more important than organizing non-union men—is the centralization and unification of the movement in the councils of the unions. That is, invest them with power to control the locals through their delegates so that the councils can cope with the builders' associations and manufacturing concerns which are continually adding to their strength by these methods.

I know that it would necessitate the surrender of some of the cherished prerogatives of the locals, but it would enable them to enforce their demands when they were trying to better their conditions and give them a nucleus round which they might rally and the advice of disinterested delegates from other locals when they were engaged in internal disputes.

The trades union movement is solely and purely democratic, permitting at all

times a free and open expression of opinion on which a majority decide as to which is best for all concerned.

Too many of us are apt to grumble and find fault because our individual opinions do not always prevail. At all times let our efforts be directed to establishing the right with a majority rather than to advocate a division of forces with a view in securing a faction in which our own opinions can be established.

Judge O. W. Powers, one of the greatest and most successful organizers I ever knew, always advocated the principle, "That in a multitude of counsel there was much wisdom."

Trade unions mark the orderly rise and development of civilization, of the wealth-producing classes through the evolutionary and educational process. Their methods stand out in bold relief when contrasted with the revolutionary, eccentric methods applied by the socialistic enthusiasts. They are the natural and logical refuge of the producing classes. They lead straight to the fulfilment of labor's hopes and anticipations. Even now the socialist leaders of Germany are organizing their followers into societies of their respective crafts. It has been truthfully said that the permanent prosperity of a nation depends on the economic well-being of the great mass of its citizens. History and our own experience teaches us that this can be accomplished through the trade union movement. The producing capacity of our country is developed in proportion to the ability of the masses to consume its products. There must be buyers as well as sellers. It matters not to the man who is unable to sell his labor or its products if his neighbor has a shopful of shoes, for if he is unable to produce the equivalent of a pair he must go without and the shopkeeper still has the shoes on his shelf.

Trade unions point out the pathway and hold out the hope whereby labor will finally abridge and obliterate the almost impassable chasm which separates the exploited from the exploiting classes who by stolen privileges, backed by corporate greed and in some instances by the injunction of the judiciary and the military strong arm of the government, are enabled to rob labor of its just reward. Though the obstacles be many, and the process in removing them be exasperatingly slow, yet perseverance in the right will ultimately prevail. That great champion of human rights and advocate of free speech and a free press, whose name will live in the hearts of oppressed workingmen as long as Columbia guards her stars, and a thousand years after the defamers of the executive head of the A. F. of L. shall have been buried in oblivion, has said that "a worthy cause will always succeed in the end."

FRANK M. PERRY,
R. S. L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Asiatic Exclusion League.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 5, 1909.

To the Executive Board of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—We ask that you read this letter, ponder its contents and act on its suggestions without delay, because it concerns your welfare, the happiness of your children, the future existence of the nation and the preservation of the white race.

Events which have been transpiring on the Pacific Coast during the past few years have given rise to intense interest in the subject of Asiatic Exclusion, and for the protection particularly of the American laborer it becomes an absolute neccssity to lessen the evils of Asiatic presence by an exclusion law.

Almost every occupation, enterprise and industry on the Pacific Coast is invaded by Japanese, and we have no tangible protection against them. In some of our fertile valleys Japanese control most of the land. In the town of Lorin, near Sacramento, Japanese control the greatest strawberry industry in the State. In the San Joaquin Valley a Japanese is known as the "Potato King" of California. Other products and resources are rapidly passing into the hands of Japanese and placing the white man still more at his mercy. Nearly every mechanical trade is directly affected, including the building trades.

The Asiatic Exclusion League is persistently striving for national legislation

against Asiatics, and has assisted greatly in awakening the people to a realization of the evils that await us in the future if proper national laws are not enacted, and soon.

We are hindered and restricted in our efforts by the apathy of the people of the Eastern States; by a half-hearted House of Representatives, a Senate busily engaged in something else, and a President who appears to value the interests and wishes of Asiatics above the homes and comforts of the white people of his native land. The presidential "big stick" seems waving in the air, ever threatening and buffeting the white man when he manifests an intention to protect himself.

Recent events in the California legislature (which are but a repetition of those of two years ago) are significant of President Roosevelt's pro-Asiatic proclivities, but whatever the opposition, the League proposes to fight it out on the exclusion line, regardless of labor, cost or time.

This is the fight of every working man and woman, every honest business man and every good citizen. The support of the League in the past has been largely from San Francisco, and principally from the trades unionists of California; this support will be continued, but it is not enough. We must have more literature and better and more means for its proper distribution; we must have more men to talk and more writers to write.

We, therefore, request that your honorable body make an appropriation to this League of a definite sum for each month. Other organizations will be similarly requested, and if all do their duty we will be assured of sufficient funds to do the necessary work.

Thousands of Asiatics are working in San Francisco while white workers are holding "unemployed" meetings. This is only the beginning, as there are enough Orientals willing to come to this country that are not now restricted from coming to duplicate Hawaiian conditions throughout the United States.

Trusting that you will respond to the League's request at your earliest convenience and forward such amount that you are able to contribute to the undersigned, we have the honor, with best wishes for your success, the prosperity of the American people and the preservation and progress of Occidental civilization, to remain,

Sincerely and fraternally,

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

A. E. YOELL, Sec.-Treas.

O. A. TVEITMOE, President.

Help Spread the Gospel of Unionism in the Rural Districts.

Editor The Carpenter:

Since we hear so much complaint from unions in rural districts as to the people of their communities being unfriendly to and prejudiced against organized labor, why do not brother unionists avail themselves of some of the farmers' literature which for several years past has been spread broadcast by the farmers' unions by handing or mailing such literature to the workingmen and farmers in their districts? Also, would the sending to them of a copy of our journal, or any trade journal, have the effect of enlightening them on the objects and aims of labor organization, and they would be glad to get such reading matter, especially during the winter months when they have plenty of time to read. The farmers' publications generally refer favorably to the labor movement; the strife of organized wage workers for better conditions is frequently pointed out to the farmers as an example for emulation, and by perusing our different trade journals they would be able to view the labor problem from labor's standpoint. They would then become interested in the subject matter before you realize it and be liable to form a better opinion of us and our methods.

When we can so easily educate so many of our brother toilers by simply sending them copies of our different journals after we are through reading them, and at that on matters in which they are so closely interested and on which we ourselves cannot afford to leave them in ignorance, the experiment is well worth trying. The cost of postage will be so trifling that no good union man will notice it, and it cannot fail to do much good to both sides.

Yours fraternally, J. H. CRIBBS,

L. U. 500, Butler, Pa.

NEWS NOTES from LOCAL UNIONS

Salamanca, N. Y.—Transient carpenters are requested to avoid this place until further notice, as business here is very dull and there is not near work enough for all home brothers.

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Elmira, N. Y.—Work is very slack here at present, but trade is beginning to pick up slowly and prospects are that with the advent of the next season work will be plentiful and all our members fully employed.

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West Frankfort, Ill.—Owing to business stagnation and consequent slackness of work, we would urgently call on all carpenters to avoid this place until trade conditions have changed for the better and until further notice. The city is full of idle carpenters and no chance for employment in sight.

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Sault Ste Marie, Mich.—Trade in this city is in a deplorable condition and as a result half of our membership is on the street idle, unable to obtain work, while others are lucky to secure an odd job now and then. Brother craftsmen in search of work are advised to steer clear of this city at this time.

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Madison, Wis.—It is with a feeling of satisfaction we desire to state that the affairs of our organization here are improving and things are beginning to look a little brighter. We have put a business agent in the field who is doing efficient work and ere long we expect to have regained much of lost ground. With other trades we are now forming a Building Trades Department.

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Oklahoma City, Okla.—At the last meeting of our L. U. 276 of this city we had the pleasure of having Brother R. Fuelle, the general organizer, with us, and we voted him the thanks of the L. U. for what he has done for us and the improved conditions attributable to his energy and activity. Everything looks bright for us now; there is lots of building being talked of for the summer and every union carpenter is at work.

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Washington, D. C.—Although trade is exceedingly dull in this city a great number of members from other towns holding clearance cards are arriving here every day. This unwholesome influx of idle men works a great injury on resident brothers and newcomers do not fare any better, as it is almost impossible for anyone to secure a job. Transient carpenters are urgently requested and advised to give this city a wide berth.

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Peoria, Ill.—This city, at this time, being overrun with carpenters in search of employment and the existing deplorable trade conditions not warranting the slightest further influx of idle men, we would earnestly advise migrating brothers to avoid this place until such time as trade has picked up again and work is more plentiful, due notice of which will be given through the columns of the journal.

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Teague, Tex.—Local Union 130 of this city is in good shape and working order and has the situation well in hand. Business, however, and trade in the building line especially, is very dull. Some of our resident brothers are idle and the outlook is rather gloomy. Traveling brothers are advised not to pay heed to booming advertisements for carpenters; they are misleading and not based on facts. Bear in mind that work is dull here and don't drift in here until further notice.

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New Britain, Conn.—As predicted in our last report, we have been locked out by the Master Builders' Association because

of our refusal to submit to open shop regulations and a reduction in wages. The employers are advertising for carpenters to take our places in papers of towns situated within a surrounding of from 50 to 100 miles. We trust that sister local unions and brother members will give wide publicity to the fact that a lockout is on in New Britain and do their utmost to keep carpenters in search of work away from this city until we have won our fight and until further notice.

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Edwardsville, Ill.—We take pleasure in stating that we are quite successful in our organizing work, the best non-union men rapidly coming over to us. At our last meeting we initiated four new members and two apprentices, and an additional number of candidates is now undergoing examination and will be passed on at our next meeting. April 1st we will occupy a new and larger hall so as to accommodate the members more comfortably and give us more room for the transaction of our business. May our sister local unions in other localities meet with like success.

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Enid, Okla.—Owing to a stock pavilion being built here and as a result of extensive advertising by our Chamber of Commerce in our local papers, we are overrun with carpenters. In view of this calamity we would urgently request all traveling carpenters to absolutely pay no attention to any reports from Enid, Okla., stating that there is a demand for mechanics in any line. We have more men here now than can find work, and when the above mentioned building is completed it will be impossible to keep the men now in employment agoing.

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Shreveport, La.—For fear that brother carpenters might come across and pay attention to an article which recently appeared in the Shreveport Times, stating that 250 more carpenters could find employment in the city, we would hereby notify the brothers that such is not the case and the statement entirely misleading. The fact is, that trade is still very dull here as in most parts of the country, and anyone coming here in search of work would be sadly disappointed and probably have to undergo dire hardship as a result. We live in hope for an improvement of trade conditions when the spring season opens up. Until that time, however, we would warn transient brothers to give Shreveport, La., a wide berth.

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Hannibal, Mo.—Trade in this city and business in general is at an exceedingly low tide, notwithstanding the flourishing reports circulated by the Commercial Club, which is chiefly composed of business men, such as real estate agents, merchants, coal dealers, bankers, etc., who are serving their own interests by inducing strangers to come here. Many carpenters have come here on the strength of these decoy reports and some of them have been stranded. Over half of our membership of seventy-five are walking the streets idle, and these being the conditions, traveling brothers will readily see that Hannibal, Mo., is a good place to stay away from at present.

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Portland, Ore.—The Citizens' Alliance here, and its offspring, the Oregon Employers' Association, are preparing to their utmost ability to deal organized labor of this city a crushing blow this season. In the furtherance of their plan, they are scattering broadcast circulars and advertisements for more building mechanics at good wages, etc., when in reality there are more men here now than there is work for and conditions are by far not what might be desired. We are able only to control part of the work at present and if an army of idle men is dumped in on us at this time it will mean great hardship to us. We therefore wish to warn all brother carpenters contemplating coming to Portland of the sad disappointment in store for them if they expect to find and enjoy good conditions here. Don't be misled by luring advertisements—keep away.

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San Antonio, Tex.—We are making fairly good progress in spreading and solidifying our organization here. Still a great deal remains yet to be done. Of

about 1,000 carpenters in town only 450 belong to the organization at this time. Fortunately our Building Trades Council is making splendid headway and getting in such a healthy condition that we hope to be in a position to enforce the closed shop in the near future. Brother Cole, member of the G. E. B., has stopped with us on his way home. He has done us and all other building trades a great deal of good; the talk on "Organization" he gave us was the best ever delivered in Texas. The flocking into this city of idle carpenters should be discouraged by all means, as trade at this writing is still very dull. The advertisements from real estate men are misleading and untrue; there is no scarcity of mechanics here, but an overabundance. Men coming here on the strength of these ads generally find themselves down and out, unless they are of that kind of union men who keep their cards in their pocket and take what they can get until they are able to leave town. A large number of these snowbirds will undoubtedly soar North within the next sixty days and most likely never visit this Lone Star State again, where they found their expectation so shattered and where this last winter has been so chilly for many of the floaters. We hope to see at least 700 union men in this town before the 1st of June, but we also hope that in the meantime migrating brothers will avoid the city of San Antonio, Tex.

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Local Union 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Dedicates New Quarters.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Local Union 7, of this city, dedicating their new quarters Friday evening, February 19, celebrated the occasion with a big family gathering, attended by about 1,500 persons, occupying two large halls besides four reception rooms. The bricklayers and stonemasons, their wives or sweethearts, as well as a representation from the St. Paul membership, among which were several old war horses, were the invited guests. President John Duffield opened the festivities, remarking that while he could keep his own men of the L. U. on their good behavior on all occasions, he would not undertake to conduct a social function, and introduced Bro. John Walquist as master of ceremonies.

The program opened with a piano selection admirably executed by Miss Lilly Erickson, which was followed by singing by the "Some Quartet," an organization of young men with beautifully blended voices, and whose artistic rendering of several selections during the evening won them deserved plaudits. George Rehl, accompanying himself, regaled the audience with comic musical ditties, his laughing song convulsing his auditors. Miss Dolly Baker gave a creditable performance of toe dancing, and recalled, showed she was a terpsichorean artist of no mean pretensions in clogs. Miss Esther Eckward's rendering of "The Storm" on the piano was finely executed, and Bill O'Brien, accompanying himself on the guitar, gave some dialect renditions that were so popular that he was kept at it until practically worn out. Harry Lund, the popular attorney, opened the "feast of reason" in a timely talk. He said, in part, that as a native of the state he could not refrain from congratulating the Carpenters' Union on its splendid organization and the great good it was accomplishing for the entire community. He could very well remember when the relations existing between the several branches of organized labor were not so good as now, but the carpenter, the bricklayer and the stonemason had come to learn that only in unity of action as well as unity of purpose rested their strength. A house divided against itself cannot stand, and unions to achieve their aims must present a united front. The Creator had first voiced the sentiment that it was not good for man to be alone, and he created woman as his helpmeet, and he was glad to see that the carpenters recognized their wives not only as partners in their toils, but as equal participants in their pleasures. Early in life some of us have to look upon the serious side, and therefore we should be glad to meet on occasions such as this, to have a good time and get some of the warmth and sunshine of existence. "Oh, that you in organized labor would realize that we are all grown-up boys and girls, and that our dispositions

are younger than our appearances would indicate, but the greatest happiness can only come when we realize that we are of some service and some benefit to our fellowmen, and this realization belongs to you of the unions, who are doing so much not only to elevate yourselves and your homes, but to spread the gospel of fraternity, benevolence and good cheer for the benefit of all mankind."

Labor Commissioner McEwen was introduced and was in one of his happiest moods, his sly allusions to the "pernicious activity" of the fair sex and merry quips at the union men who stayed out late nights to the meetings, evoking applause and laughter. But turning to serious vein, he said wives readily appreciate the attendance of the husbands at union meetings, for in the home of the consistent union men were to be found the comforts so dear to the feminine heart. One woman had said to him, "When my John first began going to the meetings I certainly did find fault. He was bringing me his $12.00 a week, but that was no recompense for his absences from home, but he continued going to the meetings, and it wasn't long before he was bringing me $15.00 a week and where before he went to work at 7 o'clock and remained until 6 p. m., he now went at 8 and left off at 5. That's what the meetings did for me and mine, and he must attend meetings now." There spoke the true helpmeet of the union men. Make him attend his meetings and the result will be added comforts in the home, better clothing for the wife, better education for the children. We are engaged in the greatest movement of our civilization, and the world is fast recognizing this fact The labor question is the paramount question before the world today. The unions are the real crusaders for the advancement of woman. We say they have the same property and political rights as men, and we insist they shall be given the same wage as men for the same class of toil. Why, then, should not women be interested in our great work, when in the last analysis all we attempt and all we accomplish is to make their lives happier and their homes brighter? If all men were wise and none were foolish, we would not be obliged to be persistently preaching and teaching organization. All would readily grasp the situation and speedily see where their highest interests lie. One of you plunge your finger into the Mississippi river and you leave no hole in the waters. But if all in organized labor were to plunge into the river the stream would be lifted from its banks and submerge the surrounding country for miles. Individual effort is necessary, but alone its field of accomplishment is circumscribed. This is an age of co-operation and combination and we want all workingmen to recognize it and belong to our organizations. We want to organize that all the good things of the earth may flood the earth in plenty and abundance.

Mr. O'Brien was called to his feet at the conclusion of Mr. McEwen's address and gave an acceptable rendition of an Irish drinking melody. He was followed in turn by Mr. Rehl and Miss Ekwald, the program concluding with the singing of America, in which all joined with patriotic zest. Interspersed in the program were given moving pictures of both historical and humorous purport, and they were no small feature of the program.

The little ones were there in large numbers and in best bibs and tucks, and it was the general wish that they be heard from. Miss Caroline Blair, four and a half years of age, was escorted to the front and won long continued applause by her brief declamation, saying:

Though I am a little girl
I have a word to say—
God bless us all,
Both great and small
This happy Union day.

Supper was served in the large upper hall in relays of 180, and fully 1,500 were fed very bountifully during the evening. There was no clashing or crowding, each having been given a ticket numbered in rotation, so that all knew when their presence was desired in the banquet room. In the lower hall, dancing was continued at the close of the musical program until an early morning hour, when all departed homeward having enjoyed themselves to the full. Too much praise cannot be given the trustees for the admirable arrangement of the extensive program, and the efficient

way in which the entire festivity was carried out, and Messrs. C. E. Staats, John Lecus and J. A. Lindberg were accorded congratulations on every hand for a duty done well and with unstinted generosity.

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Look Out for Him.

George Stewart has obtained money amounting to nearly $300 from L. U. 1673. Three Forks, Mont. Look out for him. Description: Five feet 10 inches tall, weight 155 pounds, gray eyes, shifty sandy complexion, hair slightly streaked with gray, 2-inch scar on right side under lip, fingers on right hand crushed, wears moustache, talks with nasal twang, wore black suit lightly speckled with white when last seen, black cap. A reward offered. Anyone who can locate him will please communicate with C. F. WILDER, R. S.,
Three Forks, Mont.

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A Defaulter.

Edward B. Clark, ex-financial secretary of L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill., is a defaulter to the local union to the amount of one hundred dollars. Age, 25 years; 5 feet 8 inches tall, weight about 150 pounds, fair complexion, gray eyes, usually wears a gray suit. Sister local unions are requested to look out for him. Any information as to his whereabouts will be appreciated by L. U. 1367.

F. BROMLEY, R. S.,
1781 Park ave., Chicago, Ill.

Fighting Typhoid by Vaccination.

One of the most important discoveries in the science of hygiene has just been announced at Washington—the prevention of typhoid fever by vaccination, says a writer in Harper's Weekly. The medical corps of the United States army has adopted the new system, with the approval of Secretary of War Wright. Bacteriological laboratories for the preparation of the serum will be established at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the Presidio, California, and at Manila.

The adoption of the vaccination method was recommended by a board made up of such eminent scientists as Dr. V. C. Vaughan of Ann Arbor, Dr. W. T. Councilman of Harvard, Dr. J. H. Musser of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Alexander Lambert of New York, Dr. S. Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research in New York, and Dr. W. S. Thayer of Johns Hopkins Medical School. In its report the board declares that 15,000 men already have taken the treatment without a single instance of untoward result. It adds:

"Very fortunately, the experience in India and in South Africa among the British troops, and in Southwest Africa among the German colonial troops, has shown that there is now a means of protection against typhoid.

"A man receives a few drops of the prophylactic material by means of a hypodermic injection into the arm, and after a few hours he will probably have a little fever or headache and a tender spot on the arm, and to this extent this procedure is like that used for preventing smallpox. It has, however, the great advantage over vaccination against smallpox that the tender spot on the arm never becomes a sore, but after the expiration of two or three days disappears for good and all, and no shields or bandages are necessary. It is, in fact, a very simple, clean and harmless affair, and a mere trifle compared to the danger to life or the long illness and expense of an attack of typhoid fever."

Problem of the Unemployed.

Secretary Straus is reported to have said that "the man who shall solve the problem of the unemployed—which may be insoluble, but if capable of being solved—that man shall earn everlasting gratitude and fame from the entire world." He is more likely, however, to earn a conspicuous place on a scaffold. For the problem is, as Mr. Straus intimates it may be, an insoluble one—insoluble, that is, without destruction to "vested rights."—Louis F. Post, in the Public.

When buying a hat be sure it has the hatters' union label under the sweat band; the hatters are locked out and there may be non-union hats in the market.

TRADE NOTES

Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 16, Springfield, Ill.—In amending our by-laws we have made a change in the wage clause raising our minimum rate of 42½ cents per hour to 45 cents an hour. Prospects for gaining our demand without any suspension of work on May 1st this year are very good and we are not looking for any trouble.

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Local Union 1072, Muskogee, Okla.—Our recently revised trade rules providing for a minimum wage of 45 cents per hour, to become effective on and after April 1, 1909, we have made a demand upon the contractors for an advance in our present scale of 7½ cents per hour. We do not anticipate any strike.

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Local Union 1103, Colgate, Okla.—All we are asking our employers for this year is the recognition of our present scale of $3.00 per day of 8 hours, as the legal minimum scale, and the adoption of a scale of $2.00 per day for apprentices and improvers. We expect our demand to be acceded to without any opposition.

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Local Union 1405, Red Bank, N. J.—Some of our employers paying now $3.00 per day, 25 cents above our minimum scale, and deeming it necessary to establish a more uniform scale of wages, we have decided to make a demand upon the contractors for a minimum rate of $3.00 per day, to become effective April 1, 1909. Our working hours are 8 per day.

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District Council, San Antonio, Tex.—As we in this district are enjoying the 8-hour workday for some time past and as we deem the present time for a demand for an increase of our wages of $3.00 per day inopportune, we are merely making a demand upon our employers for the employment of union men exclusively, or the closed shop, to take effect May 1st this year.

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District Council, Denver, Col.—On and after May 1, 1909, the outside carpenters of this city will ask for 60 cents per hour instead of 55 cents, our present minimum scale. The mill men, who are still working 9 hours, will ask for the 8-hour day. These demands have been before the B. T. C. of this city and were sustained by that body.

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Local Union 1069, Muscatine, Ia.—It being the sense of opinion of our membership that we are entitled to a raise in wages, we have decided to change section 2 of our agreement to read 35 cents per hour instead of 31½ cents, our present scale. The old agreement expiring April 1st next, we expect the new scale to take effect on that date.

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Local Union 958, Marquette, Mich.—By a unanimous vote our membership has decided that on and after April 1, 1909, our minimum scale shall be 40 cents per hour, which means an increase of 5 cents per hour. So far only one contractor objects to the increase, saying that he had entered on a contract last year and figured on last year's wages. But undoubtedly we shall arrive at an understanding with him and avoid a clash.

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Local Union 206, New Castle, Pa.—Our this year's demand upon the employers is for an increase in wages from $3.25 to $3.50 per day for 8 hours' work. As all the contractors are favorable to the union and in the past have generally been fair with us, we anticipate little or no trouble in getting our demand for advance in wages conceded.

District Council, Troy, N. Y.—The last agreement between the employers and this district council, after having been in operation three years, expiring April 1, 1909, was taken up early in January and we decided to present a new agreement to the contractors for the next two years, which provides for a minimum rate of 45 cents per hour, this being an increase over the present rate of 5 cents per hour.

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Local Union 546, Olean, N. Y.—There having been no change in our wage scale for the last nine years, we have at a special called meeting passed a resolution to the effect that we present a demand to the employers for an advance in wages from 30 5-9 cents to 33 1-3 cents per hour, or $3.00 per day of 9 hours, to take effect May 20, 1909. Many of us already receiving rate we do not anticipate any strike.

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Local Union 741, Beardstown, Ill.—At a regular meeting held February 4 this local union adopted a resolution instructing the recording secretary to notify the contractors that after April 15, 1909, our minimum scale will be 33 1-3 cents per hour for 9 hours' work, the jobs now in progress to be completed at the old scale of 30 cents per hour. We don't think there is any danger of a strike.

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Joint District Council, Greater New York.—The organization represented by this body has made a demand upon the employers in the Borough of Queens for an increase in wages of 50 cents per day, to take effect May 15, 1909. While the conditions in the Borough as regards opportunities for employment are not very bright, we expect that by the time the increased rate is to take effect our members will about all be at work.

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District Council, Milwaukee, Wis.—The following new wage scale, to take effect May 1, 1909, has been adopted by a referendum vote of the membership of this district: Outside carpenters, 42½ cents per hour (old scale 37½ cents per hour); millwrights, 45 cents per hour, same as old scale; millmen, 30 cents per hour (old scale 27½ cents per hour); gluers, 27½ cents per hour (old scale 25 cents per hour). Our working hours are 8 per day.

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Local Union 1392, Sayreville, N. Y.—In conformity with a resolution passed in the latter part of January that after May 1st this year we shall observe the Saturday half-holiday and that we demand an advance in pay from 37½ to 41 cents per hour, we have now notified the contractors to that effect. Most of our employers seem favorably inclined toward this move on our part and we do not expect much trouble, if any, to arise in consequence.

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Local Union 1594, Silver Springs, N. Y.—The notable progress of the labor movement of the last decade or more has scarcely affected this locality, as our working hours are still ten per day. We are now making a demand for 9 hours per day at $2.50 per day, to take effect April 1, 1909, which is so very reasonable that we do not anticipate any trouble and are confident it will be acceded to by our employers.

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Local Union 957, Stillwater, Minn.—At a regular meeting held early in February it was decided by a majority vote of members present that we present a demand to the contractors for an advance in wages from 35 cents to 40 cents an hour, to take effect May 1, 1909, our working hours to remain 9 per day. Trade is fair and prospects are that we will gain our demand by an amicable understanding with our employers.

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Local Union 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—When we presented our trade agreement to the bosses' association last year for their signatures, they refused to sign it and locked our members out on March 1st. While it appears to be the determination of the bosses to force the open shop upon us, Local Union 203 is determined to enforce last year's agreement, which provides for $3.50 per day of 8 hours, on May 1st next. A number of the bosses outside of the association have signed up, but they are members of the union.

Local Union 307, Winona, Minn.—By a unanimous vote of our membership we have adopted a resolution calling for an advance in wages of 25 cents per day, or $2.75 per day of 8 hours, on and after May 1st, this year. Our contractors have been notified of our action and we are now awaiting their answer to our demand. The outlook for the season is favorable and prospects are that we shall win out without resorting to a walkout.

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District Council, Manchester, N. H.—There never having been a minimum wage scale established in this district, and being desirous of establishing such this year, we have entered in a movement with that point in view. Nor did we ever have an agreement with the contractors, and as a result the wages paid at present vary between $2.00 and $2.50 per day of 8 hours. We are now asking for a minimum rate of 34⅜ cents per hour, to become effective May 1, 1909.

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Local Union 362, Pueblo, Col.—At a regular meeting recently held by this local union the following resolution was adopted against two dissenting votes: "Resolved, That on and after July 1, 1909, the present minimum scale of wages of $4.00 per day of 8 hours shall be advanced 5 cents per hour." The contractors have been duly notified of our action, but as yet they have not been heard from. However, we do not apprehend any trouble in obtaining the advance the resolution calls for.

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District Council, Fall River, Mass.—Under date of January 7, 1909, we have presented a demand to the Master Builders' Association of this city for a 41 cents per hour minimum rate and the Saturday half-holiday, or 44 hours per week, to take effect April 1 next. Although we have been officially informed by the association that they decline to make any change this year, we have quite a number of contractors who are not members of that organization and as we are well organized there is a good prospect for winning out. Our present scale is $3.00 per day and 48 hours per week.

Local Union 570, Gardner, Mass.—Our present scale of wages being as low as $2.50 for 8 hours' work and all towns around us receiving $3.00 per day, we have notified the contractors that we demand $2.80, or an advance of 30 cents per day. Although trade is fair at present and we do expect to be compelled to suspend work in the enforcement of the advance demanded, we would request all brother carpenters to remain away from this city until we give notice of a settlement through the columns of this journal.

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Local Union 1544, Coal City, Okla.—For the last five years we have not received an advance in our wages, working for the same old scale of 30 cents per hour during all that period. We now feel, and it is the consensus of opinion of our membership, that we are justified not only in demanding an increase of 5 cents per hour, but also a reduction of our working hours from 9 to 8 per day. Hence we have notified our contractors that on and after April 1, 1909, we shall demand a minimum rate of 35 cents per hour and 8 hours to constitute a day's work.

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Local Union 41, Champaign, Ill.—Our agreement with the employers expiring April 1st this year, we have notified them that on and after that date we shall demand 8 hours work at 40 cents per hour for outside carpenters. Our present agreement calls for 9 hours and $3.15 per day. With the mill owners we have already entered into an agreement by compromising on 9 hours per day and 35 cents an hour for all machine and bench hands, hence we do not expect any trouble from that quarter, nor are we looking for trouble from others.

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District Council, Pawtucket, R. I.—This district, as early as in the latter part of January, has entered into and made preparation for a movement for a raise in our minimum rate of wages of 41 cents per hour to 45 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, 1909. We have decided to take this step after a careful and painstaking comparison of conditions existing here and

in other cities and also considering the increased cost of living. We feel that we are in justice entitled to the increase. Working 44 hours per week we are not demanding any change in working hours.

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Local Union 849, Manitowoc, Wis.—The 9-hour workday still being in vogue in our trade in this city, and thinking that the time has arrived when we also should enjoy the 8-hour day, our members have voted to ask the employers for a reduction in working time of one hour per day, or 8 hours, and further that we demand a minimum rate of 35 cents per hour, an increase of 7 cents per hour over our present scale, reduction of hours and advance in wages to take effect April 1 this year. We expect to gain our demand without much or no difficulty.

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Hamilton County, Ohio, District Council.—As a result of a recent revision of our trade agreement the following changes were decided upon: Art. I: Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, except Saturday, when it shall be four and one-half hours. The present agreement calls for five hours. Art. IV: The minimum rate of wages shall be 47½ cents per hour from May 1, 1909, to April 30, 1910, and 50 cents per hour from May 1, 1910, to April 30, 1911. This means an increase of 2½ cents per hour for the first year and 5 cents per hour for the second year. The agreement to be in operation two years, from May 1, 1909, to May 1, 1911.

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Local Union 657, Sheboygan, Wis.—Our agreement with the contractors expiring April 30, 1909, we have presented to them a new series of articles for their approval, article I of which calls for an advance in wages from 35 cents to 37½ cents per hour for 8 hours' work, our established working time. Our committee had a conference with the contractors and the only objection raised by them in regard to the new agreement referred to article X, which provides that we shall not be compelled to work with men who do not belong to their respective trade organization if such exists. As in justice to other trades we are bound to stand by this article, we shall not tolerate its elimination from the agreement.

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District Council, New Bedford, Mass.—Believing that the time has arrived when the carpenters of this city should receive a more adequate compensation for their day's work, we at a recent meeting deemed it advisable to ask the contractors for an advance in wages of 3½ cents per hour, or a minimum scale of 41 cents per hour for 8 hours' work, to become effective on May 1, 1909. To be fair to all concerned we agree to finish all work contracted for previous to January 12, 1909, and not finished by May 1, 1909, at the old rate of wages. Prospects of gaining our demand are very good and there is little or no likelihood of a strike.

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Local Union 988, Marlboro, Mass.—The members of this local union are at present working under an agreement with the contractors which provides for an 8-hour day and a minimum wage of $3.00 per day. We have recently notified our employers that beginning with June 1st and for that month as well as July, August and September, we demand the Saturday half-holiday and a raise in wages to 41 cents per hour. We do not expect any trouble in getting our demand conceded, as all neighboring towns pay 41 cents per hour now and all of the building trades here are thoroughly organized and all have likewise made a demand for the Saturday half-holiday at same pay. Our local union is very conservative and has heretofore obtained everything it has gone after.

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Local Union 1854, Walden, N. Y.—We are not looking for the 8 hours nor for any advance in wages just this season, but we have entered into a movement for the recognition of the closed shop principle, and have notified the contractors that on and after May 10, 1909, no member will be allowed to work with non-union men. We believe in the motto: "No duties without rights and no rights without duties." We have no sympathy for men who enjoy the privileges the union has fought for and

gained, but shirk any and all sacrifice on their part. We don't think that any serious complications will arise from our demand.

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Local Union 433, Belleville, Ill.—In our this year's demand upon the contractors we intend to make good a point we had to relinquish in the settlement of our last year's strike. At that time we had to agree to work with non-union men as well as union. Being tired of this state of affairs we have submitted a new agreement to our employers, section 2 of which provides that on and after April 1st members of the U. B. shall not work with non-union men. We are also demanding the Saturday half-holiday. To our knowledge there is only one firm opposed to our demands, and this firm is employing non-union men, most of whom are dissatisfied with conditions imposed upon them by the firm. If our efforts to get these men to join the union are successful we will not expect any trouble on April 1st next.

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Successful Trade Movement.

Pittsfield, Mass.—The trade agreement submitted to the Master Builders' Association by our Berkshire County District Council received the official signature of that body and will become effective on May 1, 1909, and remain so for one year. According to the agreement 44 hours shall constitute a week's work and $18.00 per week, or 41 cents per hour minimum pay. It is also agreed to by the employers that business agents, duly appointed by the union shall not be molested while visiting any job in operation, and further to employ none but union men and union apprentices.

Over-Cutting of Connecticut's Forests Indicates General Rate of Timber Consumption.

It has been estimated that the amount of wood annually consumed in the United States at the present time is twenty-three billion cubic feet, while the growth of the forest is only seven billion feet. In other words, Americans all over the country are using more than three times as much wood as the forests are producing. The figures are based upon a large number of state and local reports collected by the government and upon actual measurements.

The State Forester of Connecticut, in a recent report, has given figures on growth and use for New Haven county, which give many more valuable details than are generally to be obtained, and well illustrate how the forest is being reduced by over-cutting. In this county a very careful study was made on each township of the amount of forest, the rate of growth and the amount of timber used. For the year 1907 the timber used was 120,000 cords, in the form of cordwood, lumber, ties, poles and piles. The annual growth on all types of forest land, including the trees standing on abandoned fields, for the year, reached a total of 70,000 cords. Thus the amount cut yearly exceeds the growth by 50,000 cords.

The amount of standing timber considered as merchantable and available for cutting within the next few years was found to be 1,200,000 cords. Each year the annual growth increases the supply on hand by 70,000 cords, while the use decreases it by 120,000. The net reduction is therefore 50,000 cords a year. If the cut and the growth remain at the present figures the supply of merchantable timber will be exhausted in about twenty years. At the end of that time there will be a large amount of forest standing in the county, but it will be in tracts under forty years of age, containing wood below the most profitable size for cutting. Cordwood could still be cut, but supplies of the most profitable products, like ties and lumber, would be practically exhausted.

Connecticut's case illustrates what is meant when the exhaustion of the timber supply is spoken of. It does not mean that every tree will be cut and that the ground will be bare. It means, on the other hand, that year by year the people of the country are cutting more timber than the forest grows, and that within a comparatively short time the continued loss will have so reduced the forest that it will be difficult and expensive to obtain timber of useful size in sufficient quantity.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Konstitution und Nebengesetze des Baugewerks-Departements der A. F. of L.

Sektion 1. Diese Organisation soll als das Building Trades Department der American Federation of Labor bekannt, und aus anerkannten nationalen und internationalen Baugewerks-Organisationen, die einen von der A. F. of L. regelrecht ausgestellten Freibrief (Charter) besitzen, zusammengesetzt sein. Die Mitgliedschaft soll auf solche oben erwähnter Organisationen beschränkt sein die mit der A. F. of L. affilirt sind und deren Mitglieder im Baufache, sei es an der Errichtung von Gebäuden oder an Reparatur oder Veränderungsarbeiten, oder in irgend einer Weise an Bauarbeit beschäftigt sind.

Sekt 2. Der Zweck dieser Organisation ist: Die Gründung lokaler Zweigvereine des Baugewerks zu ermutigen; die ihr angehörenden, Zweigvereine mit einer Macht auszurüsten die sie instand setzt die Interessen und das Gedeihen des Baugewerkes zu fördern. Streitfragen wie sie zuweilen unter den verschiedenen Gewerken ausbrechen in praktischer Art und Weise zu lösen und zu schlichten und freundschaftlichere Beziehungen zwischen Arbeitgeber und Arbeiter herzustellen; an Staats und lokale Baugewerks-Councils Freibriefe zu erteilen damit diese sich den Interessen des Baugewerkes voll und ganz widmen können.

Sekt. 3. Indem diese Organisation den Anspruch der verschiedenen Gewerkszweige des Baufachs auf gewisse ihnen zukommende Arbeiten als gerecht anerkennt, ist sie bestrebt den verschiedenen Gewerkszweigen das Recht auf, und die Kontrolle über solche ihnen rechtlich zukommende Arbeiten zu sichern.

Sekt. 4. Die Jahres-Konvention dieses Departements soll am zweiten Montag des Monats Oktober, und an dem, von der vorhergegangenen Konvention bestimmten Orte, abgehalten werden. Spezial-Konventionen können, auf Gesuch einer Majorität der affilirten nationalen oder internationalen Organisationen, durch den Präsidenten einberufen werden.

Sekt. 4. Der Vertretungs-Modus in Konventionen soll sein: Eine nationale oder internationale Organisation von weniger als 4,000 Mitglieder ist zu einem Delegaten; von 4,000 Mitglieder oder darüber, zu zwei Delegaten; von 8,000 oder darüber, zu drei Delegaten; von 16,000 oder darüber, zu vier Delegaten; von 32,000 Mitglieder oder darüber, zu fünf Delegaten berechtigt und so fort. Ueber vorliegende Fragen kann durch Trennung der für und widerstimmenden, oder durch Händeerheben abgestimmt werden; wenn aber eine Abstimmung unter Namensaufruf verlangt wird, dann muß jeder Delegat eine Stimme abgeben.

Sekt. 6. Die Wahl des oder der Delegaten soll mindestens dreißig Tage vor der Konvention stattfinden und soll der Name eines jeden Delegaten dem Sekretär-Schatzmeister des Departements sofort nach der Wahl zugesandt werden.

Sekt. 7. Keine Organisation welche ihre Verbindung mit diesem Departement gelöst hat, oder von letzterem, oder von der American Federation of Labor, oder von einer, mit derselben affilirten, nationalen oder internationalen Organisation, ausgeschlossen, oder eine Lokal-Union, welche sich weigert dem nationalen oder internationalen Verbande ihres Gewerkes beizutreten, soll zur Vertretung in diesem Departement oder zur Anerkennung seitens desselben, oder seitens einer Lokal-Union oder eines Staats-Councils, berechtigt sein so lange sie wie oben bezeichnet unter Strafe steht; und soll eine Organisation, welche diese Sektion verletzt, der Strafe der Suspension verfallen.

Sekt. 8. Keine Organisation soll zur Vertretung berechtigt sein wenn sie nicht in der A. F. of L. gutstehend ist oder wenn sie nicht mindestens drei Monate vor der Konvention um Aufnahme nachgesucht hat und im Besitze eines Mitgliedschaft-Certifikates ist; und keine Person soll als Delegat irgend einer nationalen oder internationalen Organisation anerkannt werden wenn diese nicht mit der A. F. of L. affilirt ist.

Sekt. 9. Die Beamten dieses Departements sollen bestehen: Aus einem Präsidenten, fünf Vize-Präsidenten und einem Sekretär-Schatzmeister, welche in der Jahres-Konvention mittelst Stimmzettel erwählt werden sollen. Diese Beamten bilden den Exekutiv-Council; und nicht mehr denn ein Mitglied ein und derselben Organisation kann als Beamter und Mieglied des Councils gewählt werden.

Sekt. 10. Der Präsident und der Sekretär-Schatzmeister sollen, im Falle sie nicht als Delegaten erwählt werden, in der nächstfolgenden Konvention zu Sitz und beratender Stimme, sowie zur Wiederwahl berechtigt sein.

Sekt. 11. Alle zu erwählende Beamten müssen gutstehende Mitglieder ihrer betreffenden Organisation sein.

Sekt. 12. Der Amtstermin der Beamten dieses Departements soll mit dem ersten Tage

des, der Konvention folgenden Monats Januar, abschließen.

Sekt. 13. Der Präsident und der Sekretär-Schatzmeister sollen im Hauptquartier der A. F. of L. in Washington, D. C., die, zur Abwickelung der Geschäfte dieses Departements nötigen und geeigneten Office-Räumlichkeiten belegen.

Sekt. 14. Alle Geschäfts und Finanzbücher und Belege sollen dem Präsidenten und dem Exekutiv-Council zu jeder Zeit zur Einsicht offen stehen.

Sekt. 15. Alle fest angestellten und salarirten Beamten dieses Departements sollen ihre Zeit ausschließlich dessen Interessen widmen.

Sekt. 16. Der Präsident soll in allen Konventionen und Exekutiv-Council Sitzungen den Vorsitz, und über das ganze Departement die Oberaufsicht führen. Er soll alle offiziellen Dokumente und Anweisungen an den Sekretär-Schatzmeister unterzeichnen und seine Zeit ausschließlich der Förderung der Interessen dieses Departements widmen. Als Bezahlung seiner, dem Departement geleistenden Dienste, soll er einen Gehalt beziehen wie solcher von Zeit zu Zeit von den Jahres-Konventionen festgesetzt werden mag.

Sekt. 17. Der Vize-Präsident soll den Präsidenten in der Ausübung seiner Pflichten unterstützen.

Sekt. 18. Der Sekretär-Schatzmeister soll über die Verhandlungen der Konventionen und des Exekutiv-Councils genau Protokoll führen, sowie eine Liste der Beamten aller affilirten Organisationen. Er soll letzteren monatlich einen Bericht über alle Geschäftstransaktionen liefern, alle Korrespondenz des Departements führen und volle Kontrolle über dessen Finanzgeschäfte haben; er soll über alle Einnahmen und Ausgaben genau Buch führen und auf Anordnung des Exekutiv-Councils bereit sein dem Revisions-Komite alle Finanzbücher, Rechnungen und Belege einzuhändigen. Er soll einen, von der Konvention, vor seiner Wahl festzusetzenden, Gehalt beziehen und es soll ihm nicht gestattet sein ohne die Zustimmung des Präsidenten zur Abwickelung offizieller Geschäfte den Ort des Hauptquartiers zu verlassen. Innerhalb vier Wochen nach seiner Erwählung soll er für treue Pflichterfüllung eine Bürgschaft leisten die von dem Exekutiv-Council als annehmbar befunden und deren Betrag diese Körperschaft festzusetzen hat. Die zu entrichtenden Bürgschaftsgebühren sollen aus der Organisationskasse bestritten werden.

Sekt. 19. Die regelmäßigen Versammlungen des Exekutiv-Councils sollen halbmonatlich an solchen Orten stattfinden die von diesem Körper nach bestem Ermessen hierfür auserwählt werden.

Spezial-Sitzungen können in der Zwischenzeit abgehalten werden, wenn Umstände die Einberufung solcher, durch den Präsidenten, notwendig machen.

Sekt. 20. Die zur Verwaltung dieses Departements nötigen Geldmittel, sollen demselben wie folgt zugeführt werden: Durch Eintrittsgebühr im Betrage von $100.00 von jeder nationalen oder internationalen Union; durch eine, von allen Mitgliedern aller affilirten, nationalen und internationalen Organisationen zu entrichtenden Kopfsteuer von einviertel Cent per Monat; durch den Verkauf von „Supplies" und Freibriefen (Charters) an die Lokal-Unionen und Staats-Councils für die eine Gebühr von $10.00 per Stück zu entrichten ist.

Sekt. 22. Der Sekretär-Schatzmeister soll einen Gehalt von $2,000.00 per Jahr beziehen.

Sekt. 23. Die Mitglieder des Exekutiv-Councils sollen jedes, für jede Versammlung, und alle andere Arbeiten die von ihnen verlangt und vom Präsidenten angeordnet sind, eine Belohnung von $5.00 per Tag erhalten.

Sekt. 24. Obigen Beamten soll ferner ihre Reisekosten vergütend werden, und zur Bestreitung ihrer Hotel-Unkosten und außergewöhnlichen Ausgaben, sollen sie $4.50 per Tag erhalten.

Sekt. 25. Jede affilirte Organisation soll gehalten sein in einem einzureichenden Dokumente die Sphäre und den Charakter ihrer Gewerksjurisdiktion anzugeben und wenn letztere von dem Exekutiv-Council und der General-Konvention als berechtigt befunden und gebilligt wird, sollen Uebergriffe anderer Gewerke in diese Jurisdiktion weder erlaubt noch geduldet werden.

Sekt. 26. Wenn Anspruch auf Jurisdiktion in irgend einem Falle beansprucht wird, so soll der Sekretär-Schatzmeister eine Abschrift der Eingabe allen affilirten Organisationen zusenden. Sollten in einer Jurisdiktionsfrage Zwistigkeiten entstehen, so sollen die dabei interessirten Organisationen innerhalb neunzig Tagen, gemeinschaftlich, in einer abzuhaltenden Konferenz den Versuch machen die Differenzen zu schlichten, und wenn nach Ablauf dieser Frist sich der Versuch als erfolglos erwiesen hat, so soll die Streitfrage der nächsten Konvention zur Entscheidung unterbreitet werden, welch letztere dann für alle affilirten Organisationen bindend sein soll.

Sekt. 27. Folgende, aus fünf Mitgliedern bestehende Komites, sollen vom Präsidenten ernannt werden:

1. Komite für Regeln und Geschäftsordnung.
2. Komite für den Bericht des Präsidenten.
3. Komite für den Bericht des Sekretärs.
4. Komite für den Bericht des Exekutiv-Councils.
5. Komite für Resolutionen.
6. Komite für Gesetze.
7. Komite für Organisation.
8. Komite für Schlichtung von Streitfragen.

9. Komite für lokale und Staats-Organisation.

Sekt. 28. Der Präsident soll mindestens zehn Tage vor stattfinden der Jahres-Konvention die Exekutiv-Beamten von drei, nationalen oder internationalen Organisationen, anweisen von den erwählten Delegaten ihrer betreffenden Organisation Einen zu ernennen, und sollen diese drei Delegaten zusammen das Revisions-Komite bilden. Dieses Komite soll an dem Orte und an einem Zeitpunkte zusammentreten wie es der Präsident dieses Departements für notwendig und zur Erfüllung der Pflichten des Komites für geeignet finden mag. Letzteres soll die Rechnungsbücher und die Finanztransaktionen der Exekutivbeamten während der vorhergegangenen zwölf Monate revidiren und über eingereichte Mandate sofort nach Eröffnung der Konvention Bericht erstatten. Die Unkosten dieses Komites sollen aus der Departementskasse bestritten werden; doch soll in keinem Falle ein Mitglied des Exekutiv-Councils als Mitglied des Revisions-Komites fungiren.

Sekt. 29. Die Einreichung von Resolutionen irgend welchen Charakters oder Vorschläge zur Abänderung der Konstitution, ist nach dem zweiten Sitzungstage nicht zulässig; es sei denn die Konvention gäbe einstimmung ihre Zustimmung hierzu.

Sekt. 30. Die Konvention soll die Macht haben zu irgend einer Zeit eine Exekutiv-Sitzung anzuberaumen.

Sekt. 31. Nur Mitgliedern einer bonafide Gewerksorganisation soll es erlaubt sein auf der Konvention eine Ansprache zu halten, oder Dokumente zu verlesen; außer auf Zweidrittel-Majoritätsbeschluß der Konvention.

Sekt. 32. Die von der vorhergegangenen Konvention angenommenen Regeln und Geschäftsordnung sollen in der folgenden Konvention von deren Eröffnung an, in Kraft sein und beobachtet werden bis andere Regeln angenommen sind.

Sekt. 33. Nicht weniger denn eine Majorität der zur Konvention zugelassenen Delegaten sollen in derselben ein Quorum bilden.

Sekt. 34. Keine Beschwerde über die eine frühere Konvention entschieden hat soll von einer Konvention berücksichtigt werden; außer auf Empfehlung des Exekutiv-Councils; noch soll eine Beschwerde berücksichtigt werden wenn die Parteien die dieselbe erheben oder betrifft, keine Konferenz abgehalten und nicht selbst den Versuch gemacht haben die Differenz zu schlichten.

Geschäftsordnung.

1. Eröffnungs der Konvention.
2. Entgegennahme der Mandate.
3. Bericht des Mandat-Prüfungs-Komites.
4. Verlesen der Delegatenliste.
5. Verlesen des Protokolls.
6. Ernennung der ständigen Komites.
7. Bericht der Beamten.
8. Bericht der ständigen und Spezial-Komites.
9. Unerledigte Geschäfte.
10. Neue Geschäfte.
11. Wahl und Installirung der Beamten.
12. Vertagung.

Lokal-Councils.

Sekt. 35. Wenn an irgend einem Orte mehr denn drei (3) Lokal-Unionen der affilirten Gewerke bestehen, so sollen dieselben, wenn es dieses Departement verlangt, von ihren betreffenden nationalen oder internationalen Organisationen instruirt werden einen Lokal-Baugewerks-Council zu bilden, und müssen sich diese Lokal-Unionen nachdem der Council einen Freibrief (Charter) erhalten hat, den Gesetzen dieses Departements unterwerfen. Lokal-Unionen soll es von ihren nationalen oder internationalen Organisationen zur Pflicht gemacht werden sich dem Lokal-Council dieses Departements anzuschließen, sowie der Central Labor Union ihres Ortes, wenn eine solche besteht, und diese im Besitze eines, von der A. F. of L. verliehenen Freibriefes ist.

Sekt. 36. Der Vertretungs-Modus in Lokal-Councils soll folgender sein: Eine Lokal-Union von 100 Mitgliedern oder weniger soll zu 3 Delegaten berechtigt sein; von 200 oder mehr Mitglieder zu 4 Delegaten; von 400 oder mehr Mitglieder zu 5 Delegaten; von 800 oder mehr Mitglieder zu 6 Delegaten; von 1,600 oder mehr Mitglieder zu 7 Delegaten; von 3,200 oder mehr Mitglieder zu 8 Delegaten; von 6,400 oder mehr Mitglieder zu 9 Delegaten; und von 12,800 oder mehr Mitglieder zu 10 Delegaten. In keinem Falle soll ein Gewerk zu mehr als 10 Delegaten berechtigt sein.

Sekt. 37. Jede, mit einem Lokal-Council affilirte Organisation soll für die Handlungsweise ihrer Mitglieder verantwortlich gehalten werden, und mit irgend einer L. U. die sich weigert ihre Mitglieder wegen Verletzung der Arbeitsregeln des Councils zu bestrafen, soll gemäß der Gesetze verfahren werden, und der Sekretär des Lokal-Councils soll dem Sekretär-Schatzmeister dieses Departements von dem Falle Mitteilung machen. Letzterer soll die Angelegenheit zur Kenntnis der betreffende nationalen oder internationalen Organisation bringen und diese ihre widerspenstige Lokal-Union bestrafen. Sollte eine derselben sich weigern, oder es versäumen die Strafe innerhalb sechszig Tage zu vollziehen, dann soll der Sekretär-Schatzmeister den Lokal-Council und die, des Vergehens bezichtigte lokale Organisation ersuchen, ihm alles Beweismaterial in dem Falle zuzusenden, welches dann dem Exekutiv-Council in seiner nächsten regelmäßigen oder Spezial-Sitzung unterbrei-

tet werden soll. Der Exekutiv-Council soll dann auf Grund des vorliegenden Beweismaterials und nach bestem Ermessen seine Entscheidung treffen, welche bis zur nächsten Konvention in Kraft bleiben soll. Doch sei hier vorgesehen, daß während lokale Organisationen mit ihren Arbeitgebern etwa eingegangenen Verträge einhalten und ihnen treu bleiben sollen, sie nach Ablauf und bei Erneuerung eines Vertrages keine Verpflichtungen eingehen dürfen welche sie verhindern könnten die Gesetze dieses Departements zu befolgen oder mit anderen Gewerken gemeinschaftlich zu handeln oder diese materiell zu unterstützen.

Sekt. 38. Dieses Departement soll eine einheitliche Arbeitskarte ausgeben welche auf Applikation vom Sekretär-Schatzmeister den Staats-Councils, wo solche bestehen, geliefert werden soll, und wenn kein Staats-Council besteht, den Lokal-Councils. Die Karte soll auf der einen Seite das Wahrzeichen des Departements tragen und auf der Rückseite den Lokal-Council oder die Organisation aufführen auf die die Karte ausgestellt ist und der sie verliehen wurde; ihre Farbe soll jedes Vierteljahr eine andere sein.

Der Sekretär-Schatzmeister dieses Departements soll die Farbe auswählen und mindestens einmal das Jahr die Staats- und Lokal-Councils über die erwählte Farbe verständigen.

Alle Lokal-Councils sollen sich der einheitlichen Karte bedienen und sollen alle Mitglieder mit einer solchen versehen sein. Die Gebühr für die Karte ist in der Weise zu entrichten wie es die Nebengesetze eines Lokal-Councils vorschreiben mögen und keine andere Karte soll von den affilirten Gewerken, an irgend einer Arbeit oder Gebäude an dem Mitglieder beschäftigt sind, anerkannt werden.

Sekt. 39. Alle Gesetze und Regeln eines Lokal-Councils sollen den, mit diesem affilirten Lokal-Unionen, zur Urabstimmung unterbreitet werden und bedarf es eines Majorität derselben zu deren Annahme; doch müssen solche Gesetze oder Regeln vorher dem Präsidenten dieses Departements zur Verwerfung oder Gutheißung zugesandt werden.

Sekt. 40. Wo Distrikt-Councils, oder Central Körper irgend einer Organisation bestehen, müssen die Vertreter zu dem Lokal-Council von dem einen oder anderen dieser Körper, je nach dem der Fall liegen mag, erwählt werden, und alle Geschäfte die den Lokal-Council und die affilirten Organisation angeht, müssen zwischen demselben und dem Distrikt-Council, wenn ein solcher besteht, der verschiedenen Organisationen geführt und erledigt werden.

Sekt. 41. Jeder Lokal-Council soll einen Exekutiv-Board einsetzen, welcher aus dem Präsidenten, dem Sekretär und einem Delegaten jeder affilirten Organisation zusammengesetzt sein soll.

Sekt. 42. Ein Lokal-Exekutiv-Board hat die Pflichten zu erfüllen die ihm vom Lokal-Council, in Uebereinstimmung mit den Gesetzen dieses Departements, zuerteilt werden.

Sekt. 43. Die Beamten eines Lokal-Councils sollen bestehen: Aus Präsident, Vize-Präsident, Sekretär, Schatzmeister, Sergeant-at-Arms und Trustees. Den Lokal-Councils ist es freigestellt das Amt des Sekretärs mit demjenigen des Schatzmeisters zu verbinden oder nicht.

Sekt. 44. Der Präsident soll in allen Versammlungen des Lokal-Councils den Vorsitz führen, auf Aufrechterhaltung der Ruhe und Ordnung sehen und die Bestimmungen der Konstitution und Nebengesetze zur Ausführung bringen, und darauf sehen, daß die übrigen Beamten gemäß der Gesetze dieses Departements und des Lokal-Councils ihre Pflichten erfüllen.

Sekt. 45. Der Vize-Präsident soll in Abwesenheit des Präsidenten alle die Pflichten erfüllen die das Amt des Präsidenten demselben auferlegt.

Sekt. 46. Der Protokoll und korrespondirende Sekretär soll über die Verhandlungen des Councils Protokoll führen und alle vom Präsidenten ausgestellte Anweisungen beglaubigen. Er soll alle Bücher, Dokumente, und den Siegel des Councils in Verwahrung halten; er soll jeder affilirten Union eine Abschrift des Protokolls über die Verhandlungen des Councils liefern und soll alle anderen Pflichten erfüllen die ihm diese Konstitution vorschreibt, oder ihm vom Council zuerteilt werden. Er soll einen Gehalt beziehen wie solchen der Council auf Antrag beschließen und bestimmen mag.

Sekt. 47. Der Finanz-Sekretär soll alle für den Council bestimmten Beiträge und Gelder in Empfang nehmen und dieselben dem Schatzmeister gegen Quittung einhändigen. Er soll über einnahmen und Ausgaben genau Buch führen. Er solle vom Council ungeordnete Geldanweisungen ausstellen, welche vom Präsidenten und korrespondirenden Sekretär durch Namensunterschrift beglaubigt werden müssen. Er soll dem Council vierteljährlich einen Finanzbericht unterbreiten und alle Unionen die mit ihren Beiträgen im Rückstande sind, schriftlich hiervon benachrichtigen. Er soll einen Gehalt beziehen wie solcher vom Council festgesetzt werden mag.

Sekt. 38. Der Schatzmeister soll für die vom Finanz-Sekretär empfangene Gelder Quittung ausstellen und diese Gelder nur in der Weise, wie vom Council angeordnet, verausgaben. Er soll über alle erhaltene und verausgabten Gelder Buch führen und seine Bücher dem Board of Trustees, wenn immer dazu aufgefordert, zur Einsicht vorlegen. Er soll zu keiner Zeit mehr denn hundert Dollar ($100.00) in seinem Besitze behalten und alle Gelder in der Bank die der Council dazu bestimmt hat, deponiren. Er soll Bürgschaft stellen deren Betrag der Council bestimmen,

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 57.)

Department Francais

Le respect de la vie humaine.

La science moderne cherche à analiser, à mesurer chaque chose; que ce soit un élément chimique, une nouvelle découverte, ou un gaz, produit d'un liquide ou d'un mineral; les savants cherchent à mesurer, à comparer, à analiser l'article en question.

De même, ce que nous appelons culture, ou civilisation. Il s'est trouvé un homme de science, qui mesurait le degré de civilisation d'un people, par la quantité de savon qu'un people use annuellement; ce procédé devrait laisser une certaine incertitute, vue que la grande nation des Indiens Scioux usai une quantité extraordinaire de ce complément de la propreté moderne; malheureusement, après investigation minitieuse, on decouvra que Messrs. les Indiens ne se servirent point du mélange au borax pour l'obtention d'une propreté corporel, mais qu'ils mangeaient le savon en tartine, appelé vulgairement "sandwiches."

Des philosophes plus modernes ont trouvé une mesure pour la civilisation, plus conforme à la science moderne, et nous penchons à la croire bien plus exacte que la théorie de l'usage du savon, nous entendons par cela le respect de la vie humaine.

Nous admettons volontier qu'il existe bien d'autre moyen de taxation de ce precieux don de Dieux. Un people civilisé doit aimer les beaux arts; mais cet amour n'empechai pas les Romains de tyraniser tous les peoples qui avaient le don d'exciter leur convoitise. Une autre manière de voir consiste à proclamer la supériorité de telle nation qui montrera le plus de respect pour le sexe feminin; si nous voulions appliquer cette maxime, la palme appartiendrai incontestablement à la jeune nation americaine. Malheureusement ce respect pour le beau sexe commence à s'amoindrir, en comptant les centaine de mille de jeunes filles et de femmes, refermés dans les fabriques, travaillant, sans protection légale, des 10, 12 et 14 heures par jour, des nuits entières, et, tout en travaillant, crèvant de faim et de misère au même degré que le sexe vilain appelé mal. Cela ne ressemble guère à la civilisation taut vanté.

Nous prétendons donc, et non sans raison, que le vrai système à appliquer pour la mesure de civilisation d'un peuple, c'est de voir la protection qu'il accorde à la vie humaine en générale et celle du travailleur en particulier; vu de ce point, nous seront loin de placer les Etats Unis au premier rang, en matière de civilisation; apart la Russie, nous ne saurions trouvé d'égale pour l'absence la plus complète de protection de la vie de ses concitoyens.

C'est par centaine de mille que l'on compte le chiffre des morts par accidents dans une seule année. On estime à plus de 200 mille les cas de mort par la tuberculose, une maladie qui emane essentiellement des conditions peu hygieniques de notre entourage, et qu'une societé civilisée ne connaitrai que de nom; tandis que chez nous, c'est à peine si cela nous occupe.

Nul part au monde il existe si peu de garantie et de protection contre les accidents dans les fabriques et les chemins de fer, et c'est avec la plus grandes insouciance que nous apprenons par les journeaux, que dans la ville de New York le chiffre moyen des suicides par mois dépasse la centaine.

Quant au nombre d'assassinats commis journellement, on a horreur d'y penser. Pour quelques cents, ou dollars on a assassiné des hommes et des femmes; ou pour se venger de quelqu'un qui vous a insulté; avec la somme nécessaire on trouvera facilement des jurés qui accepteront une excuse valable pour le meurtre.

La rapacité d'une compagnie de transports avait occasionné l'explosion de la chaudière d'un bateau à vapeur, 156 personnes out péri, mais de punition de la compagnie coupable, il ne fut jamais question. Il y a trois ans, que pour la même raison 1200 personnes, pour la plupart des femmes et des enfants, ont été, ou brulés ou noyés dans le port de New York, lors de l'incendie

du bateau d'excursion "Général Sloeum;" la eompagnie s'est dissoute, a changé de nom, et en dehors du capitaine, personne n'a été molesté. Le capitaine qui fut ehassé pour bouc-emissaire, a été eondamné à quellques années de prison, mais il sert son temps en qualité de Pilot sur un navire de ville, allant et venant de la prison à la ville de New York.

Dans les mines de eharbon des Etats Unis, 37% des ouvriers mineurs sont péri dans des aecidents survenu dans les mines; avee très peu d'exceptions tous ees aeeidents étaient dû à la négligence eoupable et eriminelle des eompagnies huillières.

A-t-on jamais entendu, qu'une compagnie de ee genre ait jamais été poursuivie et trouvé eoupable du meurtre de leurs employés? Jamais, pas plus d'ailleurs, que les direeteurs des compagnies de ehemins de fer. On vient de lire dans les journeaux, que pour économiser quelques milliers de dollars par an, ees mêmes compagnies viennent de substituer le téléphone au télégraph dans le serviee de toute sorte; ee seront les passagers qui payeront de leur vie l'économie, destiné à rapporter quelques dividendes aux actionnaires.

Nous sommes tellement habitué à la mort violente ou prematuré de nos semblables, que nous prêtons fort peu attention aux cas nombreux qui viennent à notre eonnaissance; tantôt e'est un agent de police qui assomme d'un coup de son formidable bâton de nuit, tantôt ce sont quelques camarades qui se sont fracassé le crâne en tombant d'un échaffaudage, souvent avec ce dernier; on ne leur accordait pas le temps suffisant, ou le materiel de qualité pour bâtir cet échaffaudage, et nous connaissons le résultat.

Les organisations ouvrières de tout métier ou lutté pendant des années pour obtenir par les législatures divers, des lois protégeant la vie, les membres et la santé des ouvriers; fort peu a été obtenu jusqu'à ce jour, et le peu est encore ignoré par le capitaliste qui se souci fort peu de la vie et de la santé des gens qu'il peut si facilement remplacer; qu'un malheureux estropié ait eu gain de cause devant la justice est un cas si rare, que nous dispensons de le registrer.

Si nous respectons pas la vie humaine, nous avons encore bien moins de respect devant la mort. En Europe, n'importe dans quel pays quelle ville, qu'un convoie funèbre traverse les rues, le passant s'arrêtera et découvrira la tête. Dans notre pays, où la lutte pour le dollar est si âpre, on ne connait pas le respect de la mort; aussitôt que l'homme ou la femme a quitté nos rangs, ils cessent de nous intéresser; ils cèdent la place au suivant et personne n'a le temps de penser avec regret au camarade d'hier.

Est-ce là la civilisation? Non! mais c'est une des suites que la société capitaliste a laissé, nous a procuré. Dans cette société il n'y a de la place que pour les objets d'exploitation; les autres ne comptent pas; pas de fausse sensibleries! Les fabricants, l'actionaire des grandes compagnies exploitent l'individu de son vivant, lorsqu'il devient malade, il tombe entre les mains d'un médecin ou d'une hôpital, et s'il meure ce sera l'entrepreneur des pompes funèbre qui cherchera à tirer profit de son cadavre. Voilà notre civilisation!

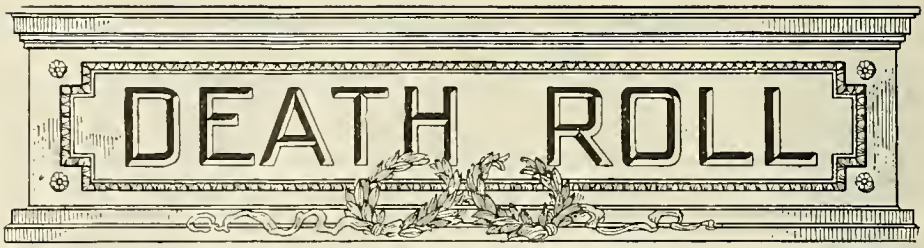
Et de dire qu'il est encore des ouvriers qui trouvent que nous vivons dans le meilleur des mondes.

ALPHONSE H. HENRIOT.

To Remove Rust from Steel.

Cover the rusted part with any non-drying oil or fat. Allow this to remain about three or four hours, then wipe off with a clean dry cloth. Now mix four ounces of opodeldoc and two drams of caustic potash. Apply to the part rusted, and after ten minutes wipe off with a dry cloth. Another method is to rub the rusted part well with sweet oil and allow to remain until the next day; then sprinkle over it powdered quicklime and polish with this until the rust is gone. Still another way: mix one-half ounce of powdered emery and one ounce of soft soap. Rub this in well.—Wood Workers' Review.

The Supreme Court of the United States has not yet issued a mandamus to compel workingmen and their wives to buy Butterick publications, Buck stoves, Post cereals, or any other products offered for sale by bitter opponents of the labor movement.—New York Call.



Sumney, Thomas, of L. U. 501, Stroudsburg, Pa.

Niccum, John K., of L. U. 968, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Boucher, Joseph E., of L. U. 1063, Stoughton, Mass.

CLAIMS PAID
DURING MARCH, 1909

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
10445	John Cahill	1	$200.00
10446	Henry Meyer	513	200.00
10447	D. L. Wilson	1099	50.00
10448	Isaac W. Sholes	1561	50.00
10449	Mrs. Anna Waldner	1868	50.00
10450	Mrs. Hattie Fitzwater	2	50.00
10451	John Christine	16	200.00
10452	George W. Delaney	53	50.00
10453	Spencer F. Runnell	106	200.00
10454	Mrs. Amy Scroggins	162	50.00
10455	Mrs. Margaret A. O'Reilly	306	50.00
10456	Mrs. Eunice Crochier	390	50.00
10457	Alcide Turcotte	390	200.00
10458	Harry Forbes	441	200.00
10459	Frank W. Avery	582	50.00
10460	Pierre Fortier	730	50.00
10461	John Dalin	736	200.00
10462	Mrs. Mackeline Rose	1738	50.00
10463	Michael D. Powers	33	50.00
10464	Mrs. Harriet B. Torbush	330	50.00
10465	Albert Becker	345	200.00
10466	Joseph A. Dionne	407	200.00
10467	J. M. Mooney	441	200.00
10468	Marshall Haight	483	50.00
10469	Frank Sloat	578	50.00
10470	F. Weber, Sr.	674	50.00
10471	John J. Ring	885	200.00
10472	Thomas W. Vincent	1554	50.00
10473	Chas. B. Newhart	8	200.00
10474	Chas. Seeley	8	200.00
10475	Theodore P. Feddeck	45	200.00
10476	Vincent Alles	54	50.00
10477	Wm. D. Lawsing	146	200.00
10478	Wm. McClintock	202	50.00
10479	Wilhelm F. Kirchhubel	214	200.00
10480	Wm. Roscheisen	237	50.00
10481	Louis E. Albrecht	303	200.00
10482	Bernard Kwak	309	200.00
10483	Mrs. Lucie Geoffrion	390	50.00
10484	R. H. Smith (394)	345	200.00
10485	Wm. H. Goodwin (dis.)	438	400.00
10486	F. M. Brundage	971	200.00
10487	F. X. Blanchette (dis.)	1305	400.00
10488	Mrs. Eva Belle Hunter	1335	50.00
10489	John C. Meyer	29	200.00
10490	Mrs. Adeline Swick	119	50.00
10491	Edward C. Wehle	179	200.00
10492	Mrs. Josephine M. Wright	299	50.00
10493	Mrs. Sarah Hubbard	435	50.00
10494	John Tremor	1668	200.00
10495	Mrs. Lila Rhoads	37	50.00
10496	Nathan J. Meigs	79	50.00
10497	Frank A. Hogland	87	200.00
10498	Wm. Keppler	91	200.00
10499	Michael R. Dubuque	96	50.00
10500	Mrs. Sarah Callhack	416	50.00
10501	Martin D. Groening	453	200.00
10502	Mrs. Emilie Kloester	564	50.00
10503	Mrs. Ida Gueth	723	50.00
10504	C. E. Russell	913	200.00
10505	Oramel M. Coffrin	952	50.00
10506	Mrs. Minnie M. Akins	1183	50.00
10507	H. O. Stine	1207	200.00
10508	B. A. Powers	1510	200.00
10509	J. G. Binder	1555	200.00
10510	Paul Bilodeau (dis.)	7	400.00
10511	J. D. Marshall	329	50.00
10512	Mrs. Mary M. Achin	1679	50.00
10513	T. A. Vanbuskirk (dis.)	487	400.00
10514	Mrs. Clarenne St. Arnault	1626	50.00
10515	Mrs. Margaret L. Land	359	50.00
10516	Mrs. Bertha Witt	434	50.00
10517	Thomas Sumney	501	50.00
10518	Henry Joachim	650	200.00
10519	Geo. Beathea	1521	200.00
10520	Mrs. Margaret May	10	50.00
10521	Thomas H. Dawe	62	200.00
10522	Mrs. Margaret J. Michie	774	50.00
10523	Mrs. Nettie E. Stuart	885	50.00
10524	Rudolf Kurzenberger	1051	200.00
10525	Conrad Grossmann	1596	50.00
10526	Benjamin Alterman	147	200.00
10527	Carl Erickson	62	50.00
10528	Mrs. Caroline Jackson	483	50.00
10529	W. A. Hartley	670	200.00
10530	C. J. Carlson	762	200.00
10531	Joseph G. Steele	860	50.00
10532	Wm. Whittaker	1560	200.00
10533	Mrs. Eva May McMaster	1618	50.00
10534	Bernard Farrell	2	200.00
10535	Mrs. Augusta Lammert	5	50.00
10536	David Rausch	5	200.00
10537	Wm. V. Durfree	24	50.00
10538	B. L. Austin	26	200.00
10539	Wm. Hager	76	200.00
10540	August P. Larson	109	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
10541	Mrs. Victoria Wallas.....	198	50.00
10542	Mrs. Elizabeth Crellin ...	327	50.00
10543	Joseph Guchensky	375	200.00
10544	Martin Alt	375	200.00
10545	Mrs. Julia A. Daley.....	509	50.00
10546	Mrs. Katherine Appenzeller	522	50 00
10547	Mrs. Emelia Feuchter....	537	50.00
10548	Patrick Loftus	567	200.00
10549	Joseph S. Pope 1009		200.00
10550	Mrs. Ann Dewar 1088		50.00
10551	Walter F. Hubbard.....1431		50.00
10552	Mrs. Serine E. Thompson.1717		50.00
10553	Mrs. Victoria Warrington.1717		50.00
10554	Mrs. Bertha Wesselmann.1790		50.00
10555	Thomas Josey 1442		100.00
10556	Harry May	15	200.00
10557	Geo. W. Locke.....	20	200.00
10558	Theophile Carbonneau....	23	50.00
10559	Michael Rich	129	200.00
10560	Mrs. Anna E. Widen....	158	50.00
10561	Francis X. Frechette.....	275	200.00
10562	John H. Cronk.....	810	200.00
10563	Mrs. Cordelia Paquin....	859	50.00
10564	Robert Walsh 1345		200.00
10565	Mrs. Louisa Altfellx.....1717		50.00
10566	Mrs. Amelia Maloney....	61	50.00
10567	Mrs. Mary Jane Gregg...	104	50.00
10568	Charles Shepherd	155	200.00
10569	Mrs. C. F. Davis.....	339	50.00
10570	Frank Galm	375	200.00
10571	Thomas Clarke	33	200.00
10572	Mrs. Minnie Heidel.....	62	50.00
10573	Peter Jensen	80	50.00
10574	James B. Watkins	236	200.00
10575	Mrs. Mary Daley.....	451	50.00
10576	C. D. Sunderlin.....	532	50.00
10577	Louis M. Kimber.....	562	200.00
10578	Israel Relyea	640	200.00
10579	Mrs. Minnie MacDonald..	845	50.00
10580	Francois X. Cote.....	...1305	200.00
10581	Dan J. Murray (dis.)....	33	300.00
10582	Mrs. Relka Mersch	45	50.00
10583	Patrick Seery	109	200.00
10584	Mrs. Anna L. Michels....	264	50.00
10585	P. J. Lower.....	477	200.00
10586	Mrs. Anna Finta.....	515	50.00
10587	John Kagel 1784		50.00
10588	Mrs. Marie Erickson.....	40	50.00
10589	Marenna Schraver	117	200.00
10590	Wm. Shepherd	340	200.00
10591	Mrs. Jane Somerville....	481	50.00
10592	Grant Denton	491	200.00
10593	Gregory J. Davis.....	508	50.00
10594	Mrs. Johanna York.....	509	50.00
10595	Frank Sweet	623	200.00
10596	H. S. Hansen.....	744	99.50
10597	Mrs. Anna V. Malloy.....	774	50.00
10598	Wm. S. Lowry.....	813	50.00
10599	Irvin Shore 1111		50.00
10600	Fred A. Phillipps.....1932		50.00
10601	Mrs. Charlotte McGill....	7	50.00
10602	David P. Williams	125	200.00
10603	Fred Hilts	192	50.00
10604	Mrs. Bertha Pilke.....	199	50.00
10605	Charles Schenrich	375	200.00
10606	Mrs. Mary Stelter.....	375	50.00
10607	David Reed	706	50.00
10608	Frank Caisse	825	200.00
10609	Wm. F. Edgerton.....	864	200.00
10610	M. J. Olson (dis.).....	1308	100.00
10611	Fred Lewerenz	62	200.00
10612	George Jones	73	200.00
10613	John McMahon	73	200.00
10614	Wm. V. Tidd.....	328	200.00
10615	Mrs. Frida Hassenpflug..	1784	50.00
10616	T. J. Clapp.....	829	50.00
	Total		$21,499.50

(Fortsetzung von Seite 53.)

und einen Gehalt beziehen wie der Council denselben festsetzen mag.

Sekt. 49. Der Sergeant-at-Arms soll die Ordnung in den Versammlungen aufrecht erhalten und alle anderen Pflichten erfüllen die ihm der Council zuweisen mag.

Sekt. 50. Der Sekretär-Schatzmeister dieses Departements kann zu irgend einer Zeit, sei in eigner Person, sei durch Vertretung, eine Revision der Bücher eines Lokal-Councils vornehmen und von denselben Besitz ergreifen, und im Falle der Auflösung eines Lokal-Councils sollen alle Gelder und sonstiges Besitztum desselben sofort an die General-Office in einer Weise abgesandt werden wie es der Sekretär-Schatzmeister anordnen mag.

Sekt. 51. Kein Lokal-Council kann sich auflösen so lange noch zwei Organisationen ihre Verbindung mit demselben aufrecht erhalten wollen.

Sekt. 52. Kein Mitglied dessen Organisation nicht allen ihren finanziellen Verpflichtungen gegenüber dem Council, bis zum ersten Tage des laufenden Vierteljahres, nachgekommen ist, soll in einem Lokal-Council zu einem Amte wählbar sein, oder ein solches begleiten.

Sekt. 53. Kein Lokal-Council kann die Mitgliedschafts-Applikation einer Lokal-Union die im Besitze eines, von einer mit diesem Departement affilirten natonalen oder internationalen Organisationen verliehenen Freibriefes ist, zurückweisen. Ueber die Sitzberechtigung aller Delegation, welche ihre Mandate dem Lokal-Council eingereicht haben, soll von demselben gemäß der Konstitution entschieden werden. Dieses Departement garantirt allen Lokal-Councils in der Regelung ihrer lokalen Angelegenheiten, in Uebereinstimmung mit den Gesetzen dieses Departements, volle Unabhängigkeit.

Sekt. 54. Alle Gewerksforderungen die auf Lohnerhöhung oder Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit hinzielen, müssen dem Lokal-Council zur Genehmigung unterbreitet werden, und unter keinen Umständen soll es einer Lokal-Union oder Unionen, einer Organisation die mit diesem Departement affilirt ist, erlaubt sein ohne die Zustimmung des Lokal-Councils in einen Ausstand zu treten.

Gesetz für staatliche Körper.

Sekt. 55. Drei, oder mehr Lokal-Councils irgend eines Staates der Vereinigten Staaten oder einer Provinz Canadas, können einen Staats-Building Trades Council bilden, und soll dieser Körper die Macht haben seine eignen Gesetze zu machen in Uebereinstimmung mit den Gesetzen dieses Departements.

Sekt. 56. Konstitutions-Veränderungen können nur auf einer Jahres-Konvention, durch Majoritäts-Beschluß vorgenommen werden.

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS

Aberdeen, Wash.—L. L. Alexander.
Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, Room 21, Beaver Block.
Alexandria, La.—R. H. Williams, 1415 Elliot st.
Alton, Ill.—O. V. Lowe.
Annapolis, Md.—George E. Wooley, 8 West st.
Ardmore, I. T.—D. N. Ferguson, Box 522.
Asbury Park, N. J.—A. L. Clayton, 1st st. and Central ave.
Atlanta, Go.—H. J. Moris, 249 Formwalt st.
Atlantic City, N. J.—W. D. Kaufmann, 24 S. Mt. Vernon ave.
Auburn, Ill.—J. E. Higgins.
Aurora, Ill.—E. R. Davis, 72 S. Broadway.
Baltimore, Md.—Wm. Albaugh, Boarder State Bank, Park ave. and Fayette st. Special Agent: Wm. Phillips, Boarder State Bank, Parker ave. and Fayette st.
Barre, Vt.—R. L. Hayward.
Battle Creek, Mich.—C. M. Parks, 333 Lake av.
Belmar, N. J.—A. L. Clayton, 824 Central ave.
Bergen County, N. J.—J. W. Courtner, Ridgewood, N. J.
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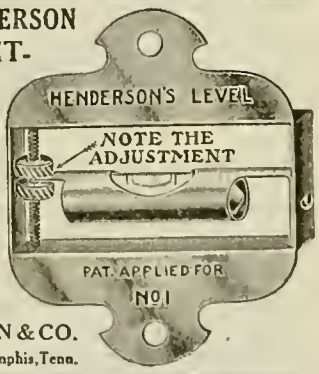

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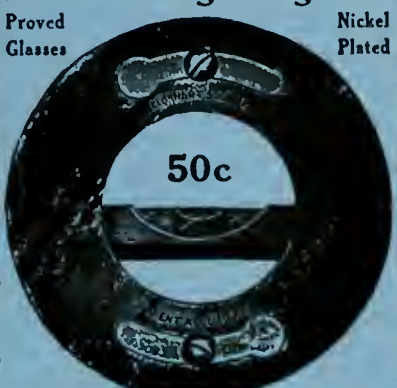

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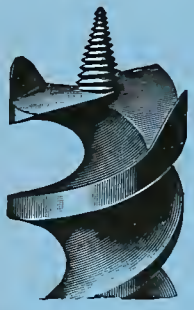

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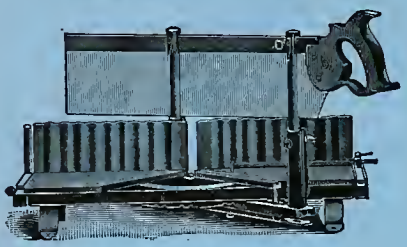

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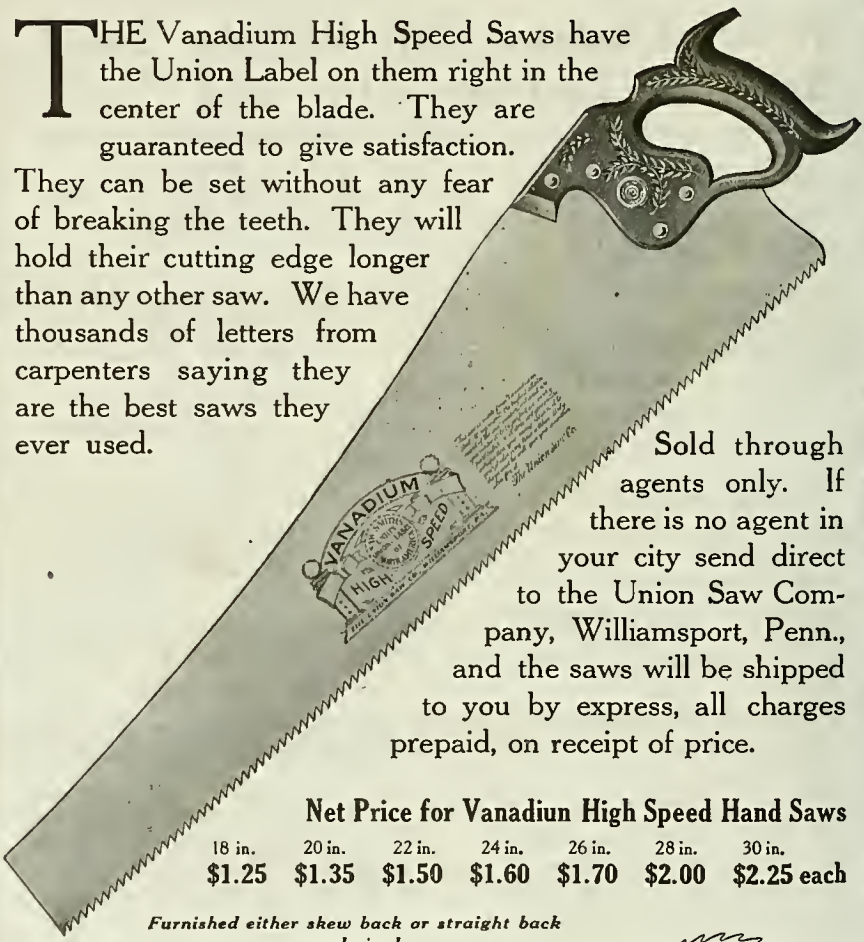

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXIX—No. 5
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1909

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

OUT OF A JOB

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL

For poor cre'turs out of a job
  The science of hope prescribe—
The bright, substantial, lasting kind
  The hope that will abide;
It aint a bit of use ter fuss
  About our rainy day,
If merrily we hustle round
  The clouds soon roll away.

We've never yet reached a rough place
  We did not pass somehow—
Whatever hill we're up against
  There's some way round it now;
It aint a bit of use ter growl
  We mought as well to grin,
And make the best of all the bad
  When trouble hurts like sin.

The darkest clouds are silver lined—
  So poets tell about—
Then those who like not sombre clouds
  Must turn them inside out;
For it don't do no good ter scowl—
  Jobs give out just the same,
Then hunt a new one—wear a smile
  And put the grouch ter shame.

THE LINE OF DUTY.

(By Prof. Ezra G. Grey.)

HE very extensive reproduction by Labor's press given our recent article entitled "Labor and Conscience," is kindly appreciated and accepted as evidence that its sentiments were considered frank, true and sincere, and prompts the hope that what is here said will be permitted as sharply drawing the line of duty wage earners, especially members of labor unions, owe the labor press, its managers, editors and publishers. It may be that our views will show the shadings of vanity, the colorings of conceit and the engrossings of egotism. Each of these are constituents of the human character, and in defending their display, the present instance protects them by many years of journalistic service.

Many of labor's publications are clean, artistic, ably edited, managed and energetic and enterprising in obtaining and presenting news, information and knowledge. But appreciation does not always indicate they are financially well supported, notwithstanding they are generally of little cost. The manager of a certain sixteen-page weekly paper—a clean, bright, newsy sheet, thoroughly devoted to organized labor's cause, frankly admits it is annually costing over $4,000 beyond its income to publish it, though its subscription price, 50 cents per year, would, if promptly paid by those to whom the paper is sent, produce a margin sufficient to enable the International body publishing it to enlarge and otherwise improve it and still have a surplus to add to the physical income with benefit to the entire membership. This diseased tendency is seen in another wherein an editor complains that many lodges of the organization publishing the journal which he edits frequently demand, through their delegates to the national body, that the magazine be regularly mailed gratuitously, and often, when wholly unnecessary, with extra copies for free distribution, to each member of the brotherhood.

The latter are methods of those who never use standard or other illuminating oil, but rather and generally gas or electric lights, steam heat, silk hats, are relieved of fines of $29,000,000 and less and sue for damages against unionists and unions in sums as high as $240,000. Labor unions and laboring men are not of or among these "privileged classes." The labor paper—the true, loyal, devoted labor paper, however, illuminates the mind more clearly and intelligently under a paid than under a free system, and it makes the home more cheerful and bright. Its coming, therefore, should not be hazarded by any such a selfish, impractical proposition as an offering costing nothing.

An edition of 30,000, would, at a 50-cent price, produce $15,000. Admitting a profit of fifty per cent, $7,500 might go to a relief, defense or maintenance fund. Few, very few, of the fraternal, benevolent fraternities publish or finance any official organ though some generously aid private enterprises. But nearly all of labor's national bodies have their official mediums none of which are high-priced. Still, whatever the price, if regularly paid, and support is generous, a good margin would go to the physical funds, lessening dues and dissipating a feeling of compulsion.

Hence, among the important duties of trade unionists or rather organized labor generally, subscriptions to and payments for official papers and magazines stand in the foreground. As a rule, those unofficial publications which are published more for the financial benefit of their publishers than for the entertainment and enlightenment of readers, are not standard in official and important news, information and knowledge and better is it to buy what is reliable and authorized, for "the hand that helps to make a happy home is the excellent in quality." Enumerate this as an industrial duty, and also add that of reading your official journal thoroughly, and of communicating its contents to and among those who are not subscribers or affiliated with organized labor, and you have counted another effective duty which, when fully performed,

strengthens labor's cause, for without its press unionism would be weak.

Whether the tongue is mightier than the pen or the pen mightier than the sword circumstances generally decide. Each, however, is a mighty weapon. In personal combat the sword is dangerous only when in an expert hand, but in the carnage of actual war, especially of Sherman's description, the implements of human destruction have masterful force. In converse, the intelligent, well-guarded, fluent tongue overpowers the weak, hesitating, uneducated, ignorant member. Just so is the pen that is careful, considerate and cultivated well prepared to be a brave, strong antagonist to or for or with a bold, fearless, honest press.

So when you have read your paper, utilize by your tongue what your journal has stored in your mind and spread it when and wherever it may benefit organized labor. Enlarge your duty and take an evening at home and devote it to writing down what you have thought, said and done to benefit your cause and fellow toilers and send your manuscript to your official journal.

Be terse, volume costs time, space and postage. Save the editor as much as possible, the tedious, tiresome work of correcting your manuscript.

Complain of neglect, tardy recognition or grievous treatment. A courteous inquiry always deserves and generally receives a courteous explanatory answer. If reply is necessary, use the force of brevity in statement and fact, being clear and kind and prompt and results will be a happy understanding.

Finally, be loyal to organized labor.

Capital is not and never will be as true or as great a friend to the laboring masses as the brave, noble organizations that are fighting not for their existence, but for the human and industrial rights, liberties and freedom of the wage earners of the world. It is not the effort of capital to prevent working people to live, for rather than starve men make war. But all the power capital possesses is being and will be used to prevent every effort of the toilers to better their conditions, financial and industrial, and to close their mouths by the aid of courts against the liberty of the tongue, the pen and the press that endeavors to declare for and demand human and divine law, justice and rights.

ADVANCING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

"Give us this day our daily work
And faith that will not let us shirk."

INDUSTRIAL and religious, as well as commercial progress is upon the land. Though many social and economic complications arise, advancement is the watchword.

Seasons of depression with their inevitable results must come to organized labor, but every man to his post, courage rises to the occasion. In every such crisis the very poor suffer most from unsettled conditions.

Caught in the resistless current of necessity, tossed hither and thither on the heaving billows of industrial conflict, snatching at straws of legislative reform—this is the battle of adversity.

Existing conditions always suggest their own improvement, and needed reforms never fail to find pioneer champions to unselfishly suffer martyrdom for their cause.

In the industrial emergency, poverty's appeal has been urgent. The endless chain of half-paid women bread winners, the pitiful tears of child toilers, and man's stubborn problem of long hours and low pay, present a striking picture of hard, bare, cruel, yet unavoidable, circumstances.

Brotherhood—the humane principle of divine love—has heard the supplication of the helpless and sympathy has responded.

Organized labor throws out life lines to draw the sinking multitude into the safety of improved conditions. Efficient leaders have wisely directed the course of organization during the dull times, and now that the percentage of idleness has decreased and a slow but steady improvement in business

conditions has set in, there is every indication that wherever the labor union lost in membership last year it will increase again this year, and move surely on to the accomplishment of its appointed task.

With the present bright prospects to encourage organization in its difficult advance on the highway of modern progress, the cherished arguments of its adversaries fall unsupported. Far from decadence and decline which opposition has long and earnestly wished for it, the organization of labor has only fairly begun.

So long as the divine spark—brotherly love—animates it, life is assured for the labor union. Unionism is not only a growing educational force, it is in one sense a missionary movement. Its trend is toward improvement in every way. Combine the efforts of unionism and Christianity's religious work for humanity's uplift and such organization will become as permanent as the human soul.

"The world is growing better, no matter what they say,
And the light is growing stronger with a radiant, new-born day."

Striving for industrial improvement, the laboring people are also ready and eager for the mental and spiritual blessings that are humanity's natural birthright. Religious thought is active as never before in its direct and personal effect on the world.

Organized labor represents every toiler who desires better industrial conditions. The very fact of such a desire is evidence that other improvement would be desirable or welcome.

Then is not the time at hand when evangelization also has its opportunity? Is it not a good time for its affiliation with all measures tending toward the world's good.

"He who bears a handful of blessing to another will return with both hands full." A sympathetic study of industrial interests has produced a kindlier, broader charity and sentiment in the public mind. The spirit of justice and fraternalism that characterizes the labor union, has been recognized by all sincere students of economic conditions.

Though Christianity may deplore and protest against the supposed anti-church spirit of the labor union, it respects the honorable motive and principles of fair dealing it stands for.

The children of the men who toil must have better environment, better education, better home training and Christian influence if the embryo citizen is to later take a useful and respectable place in the community.

The organization of labor, advancing under so many difficulties, is for the uplift of wage earners—practically and ideally.

The church is learning this and can if it will supply the element of moral influence needed in the course of improvement labor has mapped out for itself. Right nobly has the affiliation of Christian and industrial effort begun, but how crucial will be the test for those soldiers of the cross who espouse the cause of labor! Commercialism perverted holds the world in its powerful grip and jealously guards its power. More leisure and more learning are not for the working people insists commercialism. Why not?

Commercialism has work for this class to do and means to reserve the class for the work. Aspirations for better than they have known would unfit too many of them for menial tasks. With Christianized influences and cleaner lives morally and materially, those in the depths would soon begin to look up, and looking up would mean lifting up. A greedy commercialism will not raise the youth of the masses above the job he is intended for. Religion has a great work to perform in Christianizing the commercial system before rapacity ruins the nation.

Organized labor in protecting the toiler from the spoiler would help men to help themselves. Christianity is called up to respond to the need of the masses in their mighty struggle upward, and commercialism, converted instead of perverted, will yet bless and help along the good time coming.

"Yes, the world is growing better, kinder, wiser day by day,
And the weary, heavy-laden find more helpers on the way."

Kirkwood, Ga.

When one-eighth of the people own seven-eighths of the wealth, there is something wroug with our economic system.

"GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION."

(By Cornelius H. Fauntleroy.)

What is the meaning of the phrase, "Government by Injunction," which has been in the minds and on the tongues of so many persons throughout this land in the last ten years?

Succintly defined, it is judicial usurpation and oppression. It is the method employed by organized plutocracy, through judges of their own appointment, to fasten upon the necks of the trades unions the yoke of a perpetual industrial enslavement.

The judges who do this sinister work are guilty of usurpation, because they judicially legislate. They establish a criminal code of their own, limited only by their own discretion, which, in turn, is controlled by the deep-rooted prejudices they have absorbed against the organizations of workingmen, while practicing, before their elevation to the bench, as the well-paid attorneys of corporations, and business organizations, banded together to keep workingmen in industrial servitude.

Judge Henry C. Caldwell, clarum et venerabile nomen, was appointed by Abraham Lincoln district judge for the State of Arkansas. Afterward, he was made by President Harrison circuit judge for the Eighth judicial circuit of the United States. For thirty years he adorned the bench by his integrity, ability and fearless defense of civil liberty, and, when he retired from active work a few years ago on account of age, he could well say of his judicial career, with far worthier pride than Horace did of his literary labors, "Exegi monumentum aere perennius, Regalique situ pyramidum altius."

In his address on injunctions before the Missouri State Bar Association in 1898, Judge Caldwell said that the modern uses of the writ of injunction bear no more resemblance to the ancient uses of that writ than the milky way bears to the sun, and that by it a judge frames a criminal code according to his own pleasure, whereby acts perfectly innocent in themselves, as standing, walking, talking or preaching on the highway, are made unlawful, and then proceeds to enforce his own judge-made laws without the intervention of a jury, and thus, uniting in himself the functions of legislator, judge, prosecutor, jury and executioner, he always secures a conviction.

Judge Murray F. Tuley, who was for more than twenty years a circuit judge of Chicago, said, in reference to the injunction issued against the striking trainmen of the Wabash railway in 1903 by the federal circuit court for the Eastern judicial district of Missouri: "I am not surprised at any injunction of any kind being issued. I regret it very much, because I believe that the issuing of such writs of injunction brings the administration of justice into contempt. It breeds discontent, and we will reap the whirlwind some day from the seeds sown. The day may come in the not distant future when the working classes will have political control, and will appoint judges who will also issue writs of injunction—in their favor. I see no reason why a writ of injunction should not as well issue against a railroad, enjoining it from discharging any employe for failing to pay such employe a certain fixed rate of wages. It would be no greater departure from the true principles that ought to govern such writs. We judges are getting to be the whole thing in government. We are approaching a condition that will be without precedent in the history of the world, in which the governmental power will be exercised by the judges, with the executives and legislators as mere figureheads in carrying on the government."

Under our form of government, unlike in this respect all others, where the governmental functions are carefully separated, and distributed into three co-ordinate and independent branches, the executive, legislative and judicial, and the legislative given the exclusive power to enact laws, any judicial legislation is totally unwarranted and indefensible, but, where any judge, by his decree, robs any one, much less a workingman destitute of means with which to defend his rights, of the personal liberties solemnly guaranteed to him in the bill of rights of the constitution, he thereby de-

stroys or annuls the very organic law itself, which is higher than the executive, higher than the legislature, and higher than the judiciary. A judge who does this commits a high crime, worse than treason, and, for it, he should be promptly impeached, and removed.

It is practically impossible to defend the trades unions against this robbery of their constitutional rights without being at once met with the statement, that in all disagreements with their employers, the union workingmen always commit violence, and the defender of the vested oppression and injustice of anarchistic corporations, and of a greedy, avaricious plutocracy indignantly asks, "Do you mean to say that you indorse workingmen when they commit violence?" My reply always is, No, and I add, neither do I endorse judges who commit a greater wrong than any workingman ever committed, when they violate the constitution they have sworn to support, and thereby bring all law into disrespect, and make upright, thoughtful and patriotic persons almost despair of the Republic.

The record in the case of Fox Brothers Manufacturing Company against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, et al., tried in the circuit court of the United States at St. Louis, better than any other case illustrates the utter falsity of these aspersions upon the good citizenship of the trades unions, and the denial to them by the federal court of rights solemnly guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States, as well as by that of Missouri, of which State the defendants, with one exception, were citizens.

During the trial of that case the judge spoke as follows: "It is simply a question of who they will work with, and who they shall not work with. I have stated this to you frankly, because I believe that a plain statement may expedite the trial of this case. There is no charge here that these parties have been guilty of any violence, or that they have resorted to anything which is to be condemned. This proceeding has been conducted by these gentlemen in a very dignified manner, and if they bring one of these clean cases up to a higher court, it might, perhaps, find it necessary to change some of the former rulings that have been made. We know that even the judges of the highest courts are sometimes influenced by the particular facts in a certain case. This is a clean case."

After having given the defendants this certificate of good character, the judge turned around and condemned them, and took away from them the rights solemnly guaranteed to them by the I. V. and XIII amendments to the constitution of the United States, as well as by the Constitution of the State of Missouri.

This shows that, even where workingmen have not been guilty of any violence, a judge who has already decided in his own mind in these disputes between labor and capital that workingmen must be crushed, and their organizations destroyed, will ride roughshod over all constitutional obstacles in the path of his purpose. The case of the State vs. Van Pelt, decided by the Supreme Court of North Carolina in 1906, is the best reasoned, the profoundest and most analytical of all decisions rendered by judicial tribunals in the United States in these so-called boycott cases.

I commend to the attention of the Citizens' Alliance, and of unrighteous judges everywhere, the concurring opinion of Judge Douglas in that case. He says: "We are assured that, if we break up the labor organizations, there will be no more strikes, and that peace and order will reign throughout the land. When Kosciusko fell and Poland lay once more beneath the Cossack's heel, Sebastiani announced that 'Order reigns in Warsaw;' while Louis Napoleon, in seizing the throne of France, declared that, 'The Empire is peace.' North Carolinans seek not the peace of despotism, but that peace alone which follows the mutual recognition of equal rights, and the impartial enforcement of just and equal laws."

Let them also ponder these words of Abraham Lincoln: "Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor. Capital could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the more consideration."

The decree in the Fox case contains, among others, the following provisions: "Provided, however, that nothing in this order is to be construed as prohibiting the

defendants, or any of them from declining, or refusing to accept employment, or retain employment from any persons for any cause whatsoever, said defendants each acting in his individual capacity, and not as members of an organized body.''

The judge who entered this iniquitous decree did not dare to enter a mandatory injunction, commanding the union carpenters to bestow the labor of their bodies upon the material manufactured in Fox Brothers' planing mill, but he accomplished the same unjust purpose by enjoining them from agreeing, as a band of brothers in the same trade, and with the same interests to protect, not to work on Fox Brothers' material. This decree squarely violates XIII amendment to the constitution of the United States, and establishes peonage by judicial decision.

None of these carpenters were employed by Fox Brothers, and yet this decree gives the latter a property right in the flesh, blood, bones, sinews and muscles of these defendants by ordering them, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, not to quit working as a union on material manufactured at Fox Brothers' planing mill. Under this decree, union workingmen do not own their bodies, nor the skill of their own hands, and brains, but these are at the discretion and arbitrary disposal of capitalistic and corporation judges.

A man's ownership of his own body, and his right to dispose of the same when, where and in what manner, and under what conditions he pleases, is absolute, and is protected, and buttressed by the XIII amendment to the constitution of the United States. The maxim, ''Sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas,'' only applies to inanimate matter, and to brute beasts, and not to the pulsating, quivering flesh and brain of sentient, rational human beings endowed with souls. A man is not 75 per cent. a free man, and 25 per cent. a slave. He is not 99 per cent. a free man, and 1 per cent. a slave. He is 100 per cent. a free man. A man is not a free man when acting as an individual, and a slave when acting in association with others.

There is no such thing as an unlawful conspiracy to do a lawful act. If it is lawful for a man to eat his breakfast, it is lawful for him to combine, confederate and conspire with all other persons in the United States to eat his breakfast. The supreme court of Montana said in 1908, in the case of Lindsay & Co. vs. Montana Federation of Labor: ''But there can be found running through our legal literature many remarkable statements, that an act perfectly lawful when done by one person, becomes by some sort of legerdemain criminal when done by two or more persons acting in concert, and this upon the theory that the concerted action amounts to a conspiracy. But with this doctrine we do not agree. If an individual is clothed with a right when acting alone, he does not lose such right merely by acting with others, each of whom is clothed with the same right.''

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in their annual convention held in Milwaukee in 1904, resolved, and put it into their constitution, that they would not handle, or work on ''trim'' made at any non-union planing mills in the United States. They did not pick out any single mill, but laid down this line of policy in regard to all non-union mills. According to the decree of the federal judge, this was a boycott, and therefore unlawful. If it is a boycott, then it is protected by the constitution of the United States, and of every State in the Union. Do these men own their own bodies, or are they owned by the federal judge? Have the operators of non-union planing mills a property right in the bodies of union carpenters? This decree gives that privilege to union-hating employers. The constitutional guarantee against slavery and involuntary servitude is absolute. A man can abstain from working or can quit working for a good reason, or a bad reason, or for no reason whatsoever, singly or collectively, else he is a slave.

The Federal Court has invented the doctrine of a boycott of materials, and, by judicial legislation, made it unlawful. An association of prominent and wealthy ladies of New York City, among whom are Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Joseph Choate, Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William S. Rainsford, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Spencer Trask, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Elliott F.

Shepard, Miss Grace Dodge, Miss Iselin and many others, have formed what they call "The Consumers' League of the City of New York," whose object is to encourage the sale of ladies' underwear bearing the union label, and destroy the sale of sweat-shop-made ladies' white goods.

Would any judge dare enjoin these ladies from conducting their organization, on the petition of a manufacturer, who made sweat-shop goods alleging, aye, and proving, too, that he had suffered from this boycott of his materials? Many, no doubt, would do it with alacrity, if these ladies were the wives of workingmen, but would quail before the social, political and financial influence of these ladies and their millionaire husbands. These ladies have also published, and circulated all over the United States a list of manufacturers of ladies' underwear using the union label, called by some shallow-minded, shallow-hearted persons the "badge of servitude," with an urgent appeal to the people to use these union-made goods, and shun those made in non-union (sweat) shops.

In the Fox case the union carpenters circulated a list of planing mills in St. Louis and vicinity, employing union carpenters, with a foreword, to the effect, that they would handle "trim" manufactured in these mills, and not that made in non-union mills. They did not mention the name of Fox Brothers' mill. Yet, they were enjoined from publishing this list, and fined.

This order violates the I Amendment to the constitution of the United States, as well as the constitution of the State of Missouri, in that it abridges the freedom of the press. Mark you, all these defendants, save one were citizens of Missouri, and the supreme court of that State in the case of Marx-Haas Co. vs. Watson had expressly decided that no publication, however damaging, could be enjoined, because when the constitution guaranteed the freedom of the press, as that of Missouri does, it meant what it said. The supreme court of the State recognized the paramountcy of the constitution and gave full force and effect to the maxim, "Ita lex scripta est."

So it seems that neither the constitution of the State, nor that of the United States, any longer protect workingmen in their solemnly guaranteed, sacred personal liberties. All the battles for these rights, and all the sacrifice of noble lives and of countless treasure from Magna Charta to this date, have been seemingly spent in vain. We have got to fight the battle all over again. And some people say that the United States courts are the courts of the people, and that we can safely trust our dearest liberties to the equitable discretion of their judges! I say, Arbitrium judicis de libertate malum et periculosum est.

Thomas Jefferson, one of the greatest jurists (and the greatest statesman) the world has produced, said, speaking of judges in general, and federal judges in particular: "They have, with others, the same passions for party, for power and the privilege of their corps. Their maxim is, 'It is the business of a good judge to extend his jurisdiction,' and their power is the more dangerous, as they are in office for life, and not responsible, as other functionaries are, to elective control."

Abraham Lincoln, a devout disciple of Jefferson, said: "As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of this country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people, until all wealth is aggregated into the hands of a few, and the republic is destroyed. I bid the laboring people beware of surrendering the power, which they possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to shut the door of advancement for such as they, and fix new burdens and disabilities upon them, until all liberty shall be destroyed."

The court of appeals of New York, a court which has always been distinguished for the learning and ability of its members, held in the case of Jacobs vs. Cohen, decided in 1905, that a contract was lawful, which was made by a trades union with their employer, by the terms of which they agreed to work for a definite period without any strike and at union wages and for union hours, and their employer agreed to employ only members of the union during said period. Yet the carpenters' union was enjoined in the Fox case from making similar contracts. The federal court thereby violated the V amendment to the constitution of the

United States, which prohibits any branch of the federal government from depriving any one of life, liberty or property without due process of law. The right to contract for the sale of the labor of one's own body, on one's own terms, is both a liberty and a property right. The principle object of the bill of rights is to protect natural rights.

Corporations have no natural rights, and yet the federal judiciary have, by their decisions, made it practically impossible for a sovereign State to protect its citizens against the extortion of the railroads, mere artificial creatures of the State. There never will be any civil or political liberty in the United States until the federal judiciary are elected by the people. The American theory of government is that all holders of public office are mere stewards, and not masters of the people, and should be compelled to allow the sovereign people to pass judgment upon their deeds through popular elections.

We are constantly being told by the high priests of plutocracy, both in the church, in the colleges and universities, as well as in society, and on Wall street, that this is an age of organization, that it is natural evolution, inevitable, and that any one who opposes it belongs to the ante-diluvians, and even some judges have caught the fever, and re-echoed the cry. Of course, they mean the organization of wealth alone. We know that the banks are in a union to get the highest rates of interest, the manufacturers in a union to pay the lowest possible rate of wages and to sell their manufactured goods at the highest possible prices, and that the railroads have unionized to destroy competition and charge the highest rates the traffic will bear, and all of them organized against organized labor. Some courts graciously say, in order merely to cast an anchor to windward, that the workingmen have a right to organize (to play pinochle, or to debate the question whether Mars is inhabited or not), but the moment they do anything to protect their wages, or improve the conditions under which they work, these courts crush them. The attitude of these courts is best illustrated by that sweet little nursery ditty:

Mother, may I go out to swim?
Yes, my darling daughter;
Hang your clothes on a hickory limb.
But don't go near the water.

The right to organize, ex vi termini, implies the right to make rules and regulations, and to elect officers to enforce these rules against their own members. When these courts are confronted with the indisputable fact that the acts of the trades unions are, on their face, lawful, they fall back upon the doctrine, that the motives of the workingmen are bad and malicious, and, therefore, their acts unlawful. Their answer to this judicial usurpation was completely made by Jeremiah Sullivan Black, formerly chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and attorney-general of the United States, a statesman and jurist of the first rank, and a patriot withal. In the case of Jenkins vs. Fowler, reported in 24 Pa. 308, Judge Black says: "As long as a man keeps himself within the law by doing no act which violates it, we must leave his motives to Him who searches the heart." And the supreme court of Tennessee said in the case of Payne vs. W. A. R. R., 13 Lea 507: "It is incredible that the courts of law should be perverted to the trial of motives of men, who confessedly had done no unlawful act. It is suggestive of the day of constructive treason."

The petition in the Fox case, as well as in all other suits brought by members of the citizens' alliance against trades unions contains the stereotyped allegation, that the defendants had combined, confederated and conspired to establish a monopoly of labor, etc. There can be no such thing as monopoly of labor as long as men are free. Monopoly relates only to commodities, to goods, wares and merchandise, and the flesh, blood, bones, sinews and muscles of free human beings are not commodities, neither are they goods, wares and merchandise.

The federal courts, in their decisions against organized labor, have re-established slavery in the form of peonage, in the interests of organized capital. The courts have said over and over again, that, in trade, though one be ruined by competition, however malicious, he can have no redress. There is an active, bitter competition going on between union and non-union workingmen, and the union workingmen are entitled to the same interpretation of the law that applies

to merchants and manufacturers. Lord Shand, one of the law lords of the house of lords, said, commenting on the case of Allen vs. Flood: "The case was one of competition in labor which, in my opinion, is, in all essentials, analogous to competition in trade, and to which the same principles must apply."

In the year 1309, in the third year of Edward II, the English Parliament enacted a law restraining chancery jurisdiction, and forbidding arrest, conviction or forfeiture without a jury, a principle says Professor Stimson of Boston in his work on federal and state constitutions, only recently revived in the constitution of Oklahoma, which allows trial by jury in certain contempt cases. Federal Judge Wright, in Washington City, recently sentenced Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison to imprisonment for an alleged publication by them in the American Federationist of the fact, that the Buck Stove and Range Co. and J. W. Van Cleave are the foes of organized labor (and for that reason the unions would not patronize them) on the ground that such publication violated an order of the federal court enjoining such publication.

When the distinguished Judge Alton B. Parker argued to Judge Wright, on behalf of these defendants that such order violated the I amendment to the constitution of the United States, Judge Wright replied, that this amendment was only an inhibition upon the Congress passing any law abridging the freedom of the press.

The sages and heroes who framed the constitution of the United States vested the exclusive power of legislation in the Congress, as representing the sole law-making power of the Union, and having done so, and thereby prohibited each of the other co-ordinate departments of the federal government from legislating, they did not deem it necessary, when framing the I amendment, to inhibit expressly any other branch of the government from abridging the freedom of the press, except the legislative.

Judge Wright also said that the injunction only incidentally abridged the freedom of the press. The constitution nowhere gives the privilege of incidentally abridging the freedom of the press. The protection of the constitution is either absolute, or it is worthless. It speaks in the plainest, clearest English, and it means what it says. Any law passed by any State legislature, or even by Congress, if in contravention of the constitution, is held null and void. What makes the President? The constitution. What makes the Congress of the United States? The constitution. What makes the federal judiciary? The constitution. Then, the whole national government rests on the constitution. A judge, therefore, has no authority or jurisdiction to make any decree or order which violates the constitution.

Henry Watterson said in his brilliant address on Abraham Lincoln, "that Lincoln stood in awe of the constitution, and of his oath of office." What we need in these so-called boycott cases is that the judges should stand in awe of the constitution and of their oaths of office.

The most atrocious and injurious libel or slander cannot be enjoined. The injured party must be content with a criminal prosecution, and a civil action for damages, even though the libeller be insolvent, and a judgment against him worthless. Any tyro in the law knows this. But, says the enemy of the trades unions triumphantly: Any one libelled has his action for damages against the libeller, in spite of the constitutional provision against abridging the freedom of the press.

The union workingman replies, that he holds himself amenable to all actions for libel, but that, if by the assertion of his constitutionally guaranteed rights, damage ensues, it is damnum absque injuria, and he asks when and where was this time-honored rule of the law abrogated? He asserts that, under the constitution no injunction padlock can be put on freedom of speech or of the press.

Judge Cooley, in his great work on "Constitutional Limitations," says, that the I amendment to the constitution of the United States "is supposed to form a shield of protection to the free expression of opinion in every part of our land." And again he quotes De Lolme as follows: "Liberty of the press consists in this—'That neither courts of justice, nor any other judges whatever, are authorized to take notice of writings intended for the press, but are confined to those which are actually printed.'"

In all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the defendants are entitled to a trial by jury. This judicial oppression brings these courts of equity under the animadversion of the great Lord Coke's biting sarcasm that "the court of star chamber was a court of criminal equity."

In the famous trial of the "Seven Bishops," the most famous judicial trial of history, all the judges of the high court, who sat in the case, bullied the jury most shamefully, and shamelessly tried to force them to convict the bishops, but the jury stood firm, and acquitted them, and saved the honor of England, and gave all mankind for all eternity indisputable proof of the absolute necessity of juries, as the only bulwark against the tyranny and oppression of prejudiced judges subservient to wealth and power.

For the benefit of those weak-minded and foolish persons, who are never tired of decrying trial by jury, and extolling the divine infallibility and impartiality of judges, I will add that John F. Dillon, who at one time was chief justice of the supreme court of Iowa, and afterward federal circuit judge, says in the Storr lectures, which he delivered before the law school of Yale university, that, in his opinion, founded on observation and experience, juries are better judges of facts than judges, and that Justice Samuel F. Miller of the supreme court of the United States told him he was also of the same opinion.

The Corporation Trust Company of New York City, which makes a business of forming corporations throughout the United States, in one of its business circulars, says: "A charter is sometimes sought outside of the State, so that, as a foreign corporation in Missouri, it may remove, and bring suits in the United States courts on the grounds of diverse citizenship. This is found to be of advantage in labor injunction cases, and in damage suits."

This fraud on the laws of Missouri, and on the workingmen who are citizens of Missouri, is going on all the time. A great noise is being made about giving workingmen a reform in the procedure in the United States courts in these injunction cases, and these humbuggers say, that a notice should, of course, be given before the injunction issues. This is done to divert attention from the main issue. The fact that many injunctions have issued against workingmen without any previous notice, when every lawyer knows that no injunction would have issued in this way against a trust, is a monumental scandal. But, if workingmen are going to be robbed of their constitutionally guaranteed, sacred, personal liberties, what substantial difference does it make to them, whether they are robbed with or without notice?

We hear a vast deal about the vested rights of property. Workingmen have some vested rights also. They have a vested right in the labor of their own flesh, blood, bones, sinews and muscles, and in the skill of their own hands, and brains, to bestow them and to withhold them—when, where and how they please. They also have a vested right in the protection of the I, V and XIII amendments to the constitution of the United States.

I would recommend that federal judges and the citizens' alliance read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the following pregnant words of Richard Olney, former attorney-general of the United States. Mr. Olney as amicus curiæ in the case of Platt vs. Railroad Co. (November, 1894), 65 Fed. Rep. 660, said: "Whatever else may remain for future determination, it must now be regarded as substantially settled that the mass of wage earners can no longer be dealt with by capital as so many isolated units. The time is past when the individual workman is called upon to pit his single, feeble strength against the might of organized capital." And speaking of the restrictions imposed upon laborers by the courts he said: "They cannot help knowing that organized capital is not so restricted. And when treatment so apparently unfair and discriminating is administered through the instrumentality of a court, the resulting discontent and resentment of employes are inevitably intensified, because the law itself seems to have got wrong, and in some unaccountable manner to have taken sides against them."

The distinguishing characteristic of the English-speaking race is its deathless love of constitutional liberty. John Hampden

was the real hero of the resistance to the unconstitutional acts of Charles I. Hampden said: "I am a rich man and can easily pay the shilling tax which Charles Stuart has levied against me, but he has levied it in violation of the constitution of England, without the authority of Parliament, and I will not pay it," and he took up arms and rebelled against the lawful government of England, and laid down his life to vindicate constitutional liberty. John Hampden's name is inscribed in the topmost niche of the temple of fame, and, as long as men hate tyranny and love liberty, they will love and cherish his deathless memory.

Federal Judge Wright has conferred an immortality of fame upon Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison. These men can each well say, in the words of Mr. Justice Daniel of the supreme court of the United States in the license cases: "Nor will I abide the decisions of judges believed by me to be invasions of the great lex legum," and in the impressive language of Patrick Henry, "If this be treason, make the most of it."

A MODERN COLLECTING AGENCY.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

BINKS had performed a piece of work for Foreflush, and for six weeks thereafter had striven in vain to obtain payment for the same. Innumerable times had Binks called at the other's office, but each time had he failed to find him in. Finally Binks began to work the 'phone overtime in an effort to bring Foreflush to time.

"What's that?" was the reply. "Haven't I paid you for that work yet? Well, really, now I'm awfully sorry—a pure oversight, I assure you. I'll send you a cheque this very day."

But the cheque never came; and finally Binks lost patience and 'phoned again. "Just leave that cheque with the office boy," he requested. "I'll call for it this afternoon."

"Why, certainly," was the reply, "awfully stupid of me to be so absent-minded."

When Binks called at Foreflush's office he found both the boss and the boy gone; but the thing had gone far enough, and Binks threw himself into an easy chair and waited—one—two—three hours, when Foreflush, caught off his guard, wandered in and was cornered at last. Binks's example was a good one, but not everyone has the time to do his own collecting. In the days gone by, when too many subscribers fell in arrears with their subscriptions, the rural publisher offered premium schemes whereby those paying their back subscriptions would be entitled to a prize of some kind—generally an alarm clock, a lamp, or a bootjack.

The modern publisher, instead of offering premiums or agreeing to accept butter and eggs in lieu of cash, places the backward accounts in the hands of a collecting agency, which receives a commission for every dollar thus collected.

Labor has had an outstanding account against Capital since the world began, and what is more, this account will never be paid. Labor long ago realized this fact. Also it came to realize that while it could not collect the old debt, there was little or no reason why it should not be paid in full for the services rendered in the present and future.

Premiums were out of the question, and Labor was too busy itself to attend to the collecting. There were no collecting agencies which could assume the tremendous task of gathering in the cash due the entire industrial world, so Labor created agencies and called them unions.

Between the modern collecting agencies and the unions, however, there was a radical difference. Whereas the former received a commission on every dollar collected, the latter worked on a basis of a small fee per month from each man who placed his account in its hands, and in return in many instances provided a benefit fund for workmen who became sick or injured. Also the unions provided insur-

ance against reduction of wages, and in their spare moments undertook to provide legislation by way of the polls against unfair and discriminating employers and measures detrimental to the interests of their members.

One of the rules of human nature is that the man who is in the wrong seldom realizes the fact. The man who is "dunned" by a collecting agency promptly decides that such institutions are nuisances and are in existence apparently solely for the purpose of annoying people. Nevertheless all fair-minded people will appreciate the fact that so long as there are delinquents there must be collecting agencies of some sort.

The wayward one who allows drink to get the better of him and eventually finds himself in police or other court charged with some crime will tell you that the law is unjust and that courts, instead of reforming men, make criminals out of them. And yet there are none who will gainsay the fact that some kinds of courts, at least, are necessary for the protection of the general public. Even courts, of course, may not be perfect, or in accord for what they were intended, as per witness certain injunction incidents, etc., but there must be places where those who transgress the criminal laws must be punished.

Admitting that there are some employers who have been suspected of almost openly admitting that labor unions are a good thing, yet the bulk of those who control the ebb and flow of the financial and industrial market are willing, upon the slightest pretext, or semblance of a pretext, to come out and, if necessary, stand on a soap box in the middle of the street and bawl to the skies that said unions are "abominations" and disturbers of what would otherwise be perfect unanimity between employer and employes.

Take Dave Parry, for example. Dave'd forego a game of poker any time to get a solar plexus in on organized labor, and he is the most generous man in the world when it comes to spending hot-air, telling what labor unions are not and never will be in the way of useful and just institutions. And he's only one of perhaps a couple of thousand, not to mention the smaller frogs, who generally croak only after some of the bigger ones have established a precedent along that line.

Notwithstanding all this, though, the necessity of labor unions is even more apparent now than they were when they were first organized, and it goes without saying that they are constantly improving in point of usefulness and efficiency.

One of the chief reasons for the latter condition is that those who patronize the unions, in other words, the members, have thoroughly awakened to the fact that because a man has a "big pull" it doesn't always signify that he is possessed of the ability necessary to successfully cope with men who daily exercise their brains just as strenuously as the average mechanic exercises his muscles.

It doesn't require the crafty brain of a Rockefeller to create a hole in the earth with a spade, no more than it is necessary to be possessed of Harriman's mentality in order to become a successful slugger of railroad spikes in a section gang. But—and here's the rub—it does require men of brains, of ability and of get-up, of ambition and integrity, to make good union officials, and wherever the mistake has been made of electing inferior officials a weakness has been created which crafty old Got-rocks won't be slow to take advantage of.

By way of example it can be stated that a certain business agent—not from the Carpenters—went to the head of an unfair firm several years ago and announced in no uncertain terms that unless said firm immediately signed a union scale it would be "put out of business so —— quick it'd make it's head swim!"

Naturally, under the circumstances, the head of the firm issued a cordial invitation to the aforesaid business agent to "proceed," and it is a matter of history that the firm managed to get along somehow even under the handicap of the business agent's enmity.

Later, however, a new business agent—a man of tact and business ability—was elected to office, and inside of two months he had not only succeeded in overcoming the prejudice against labor unions existing in the mind of the head of the firm men-

tioned, but had secured his signature to a union agreement. And the firm is still on the right side of the fence.

The labor union is essentially a business institution, besides which it has the tendency to bring in closer touch those for whom it does business.

A business house which would send out on the road as traveling agent a man who was not thoroughly equipped in every way for the position would be looked upon as in a fair way to failure. When one man meets another in a matter of business he must be equal to every emergency, must understand the business he is dealing in and the man he is dealing with. Otherwise he is going to come out on the short end of the bargain.

Men of tact are in demand in all lines of business today, and in selecting men to transact their business members of labor unions will do well to remember this fact. Any man can make a blunder of a transaction, but not every man can successfully transact all that he undertakes.

Let the rule always be, "The right man in the right place," and the higher up the office the stricter the adherence to the rule.

Labor unions have been and will continue to collect for the toiler that which is due him from the delinquent employers. Let the agents of the unions be men of tact, who will fight when necessary, but who will give tact the preference over warfare.

EDUCATION—HARMFUL AND WHOLESOME.

(By Ernest C. Blanck.)

WE encourage our youth to succeed; our effort is to succeed materially; "Don't mind your neighbor, your friend, but go on and look out for the dollar." How many men have been able to gain possession of the pie and eat it at the same time? Most every one paid too much for his whistle when he got there. Do we realize that whenever a nation failed to prosper it was partly due to its efforts and strife toward material gains and riches, but spiritual things considered without much value? Just the same things appear with our families and our homes. Any country neglecting the spiritual riches and only putting its mind on the material welfare is going to decline as fast as its material wealth prospers.

Shall we therefore not begin to teach true brotherhood in our meetings? Education does not mean to bring a young man upon the road to be a bank president, a mining king, a cattle king, etc., by giving him a business education, nor does it mean to show him the way to become a prominent lawyer or a well-known political candle whereby we increase his chances to become an educated pauper.

Education means to give him knowledge which will lead him on, upon and through the road to happiness, true happiness, by showing him his duties to his fellowmen, to parents, to wife, to children, to society at large, to community, to his country. He cannot take privileges without giving privileges. Liberty and freedom for the individual is only a blessing when he at the same time also respects the same privileges granted to his fellowman in the same community.

With the spirit of freedom our children get saturated often more than is good for them, and when they are grown up to become fathers and mothers, we find them well equipped with knowledge, but equally less exists within them the spirit of duty, the obedience of the law. A child seldom knows of reverence for his parents, a wife not often understands a devoted mother or seldom cares to practice it, and a young man not having allowed any parental love to control him, will act just as unruly usually when married, and a selfish girl will not always make a good housekeeper. How often their expected happiness ends in the divorce court, and who is to blame?

The Carpenter

Piteously we speak of unruly children and rest with contentment.

In many families we see, when children begin to work, the father worn out and worked out by providing for them when small. But now the boy rather acts as the father—he rules and runs the affairs of the family in such a way that the father appears to be the child and that youngster the father. Unruly children on the way to success. The old man, no matter how young in years, was forced to do what the Irishman did during the war when riding his mule—as long as the mule did not kick the Irishman was safe; but later, the mule getting warm, began to kick. Unable to coax him to calmness as they went on, and noticing the mule beginning to try to put his hind legs in the stirrup, the Irishman, with resignation, said: "Begorry, if you want to get on, then I will get off," and he got off quick, too.

We build penitentiaries and children's homes, and the more we build the more we need, always on the lookout for a gift free of charge from the community, city or State as the proper remedy, but never considering that in the end we have to pay for these necessities anyhow and thereby pay very dear for our negligence.

Education does not only mean knowledge—it means kindness in character without selfishness. Equalization of character brings on harmony and true friendship. Whether or not the persons are in possession of a large or small amount of knowledge is a matter of lesser importance.

The strife of our modern mothers is to centralize education. The rearing of children is by them often thought completed when the child enters the school. From now on the city policemen and neighbors may do the rest and give the child's character its finishing process. But just as high as our effort, is also our result. Our young generation is seen growing up often like wild oats, selfish, heartless, thoughtless. When we begin to scare the little child by talking to him of police and penitentiary, such talk will act as a stimulus to our child's soul of degenerative effect, bringing on familiarity. When we speak and permit others to speak to our school girls of marriage and related questions we plant in them a stimulus, whet their appetite and lead their minds to drift in that direction. We expect to raise good fruit from this human plant and perhaps succeed in trimming off some of its wild limbs nearest to the ground as time passes by, but the roots of the plant and its wood is not changed a particle. When they leave the schools the question is before them to be either anvil or hammer and to gain a position. To be useful as a hammer is often only possible when men remain to be selfish and act a coward to make others miserable by transforming them into so-called white slaves. The mother is proud of her successful boy pushing forward and she is counting his wages as it increases.

We stand alongside wondering at our boy's successful rising in the world, but often do not see by what price this all was accomplished. Morality and brotherly love is usually ousted from their heart, and where a brave man has a precious shrine of tender gifts for others, he appears to have within his bosom a stone.

Boys from the country increase the population of our large cities. The employer finds these men usually more gentle, with more endurance and willingness and more trustworthy. What may be the cause? A good many reasons prevail, but one I may name is because they are raised and reared by their own parents, brave people usually, not unusually educated but respecting the law and doing their duty.

How often have you not seen in a large city a father complaining about his costly boy, for whom he has spent much of his earnings to enable him to make his living expenses easier than he, while young, was forced to do, but the boy, taking such for granted, did not consider his ability worth while and also squandered his knowledge in wrong directions, like the prodigal son, his pound from home harming himself. And who would not recall at this moment the sad story of the old farmer leading his well-educated son from college into his barn, with its stalls vacant and, pointing at him sorrowfully, says: "My boy, this ox has cost me many cows."

The Carpenter

JUSTICE.

(By E. T. Myrick.)

IN conversation with a minister who was ordained to preach the gospel of the Carpenter of Nazareth, he denounced the labor unions as being everything but honorable, among other things he said, "They are founded on tyrannical injustice, and if they had their way they would be the privileged class."

Further, he said, "That they were more tyrannical in their ideas and actions than any trust or corporation of today."

I am thankful to be able to say that in my experience the ministers who are opposed to the labor unions are the ones whose lives do not show the close affiliation and emulation of the life of the Carpenter of Nazareth. I am further able to say that the preachers of this way of thinking are in the minority.

I take this opportunity to defy any one to prove that a man can live as Christ lived and pronounce the labor union as unjust; of course he can cite cases where the unions have made mistakes, we would indeed be superhuman if we did not make mistakes. Yet for every mistake of the trade union that did not live up to the true law of justice to mankind, I will show you a church that was not within one thousand miles of the teachings of Christ.

I defy any fair-minded man to make a fair and impartial study of the teachings of Christ and of the labor movement and say that unionism does not bear the seal of His approval. I can show some scripture that if it does not bear nearly direct on the labor unions I would like to know to what it refers.

You will find the scriptural reference in the first and tenth verses of the second chapters of James exclusive. After you read this scripture show me if you can find for it some other reasonable interpretation except the approval of the union spirit as set forth by the laws and articles of the union.

Some of the commentaries on this scripture read as follows:

"Chosen the poor to be his disciples more often than the rich."

Do not rich men oppress you?

Why show such partiality to the rich? Are they not your chief persecutors?

"The Royal Law." "The Law of Love." The union principle of brotherhood of man is in direct line with this royal law.

Read the 13th verse of the same chapter, which says:

"For he shall have judgment without mercy that hath showed no mercy." My friend if this is not direct condemnation to the trust and corporation rule of this land I would like to know what it is, for, indeed, they have showed no mercy to any of us, not excepting little children.

Real and ardent love is the best guide to the proper treatment of our fellow men. Whenever you see or hear a preacher condemning trade union principles you will not be wasting your time to take your Bible and read it; make a close study of his life, compare the two, and if I am not very badly mistaken you will not find him up to the standard in Christ Jesus.

Some will say that you have no right to judge. Holy writ says: "Judge a tree by its fruits," and "By their works ye shall know them." Beyond a doubt the Bible is standard authority.

No preacher has any right under the charge of his sacred calling to condemn anything that unionism has done for the good of the working class in the last twenty-five years; their criticism or hostility is, to a great extent, attributable to their ignorance pure and simple, of the laws and aims of unionism. All the information they gather on the union subject is from the daily papers, and they, representing capitalistic interests, of course, are opposing us; that is part of their business.

There is one thing I can say without fear or favor, and that is that we are engaged in a noble work for mankind, that when the great record book is opened it will put some churches to shame. We court the most rigid

investigation into our work. We court investigation that would cause other institutions in this land to apply for an injunction to restrain the inquisitors from turning the lime light on them.

We make mistakes, who does not? But in the main our work will hold its own with anything else that is in existence in this so-called land of the free.

Who has made it possible for thousands of workmen to send their children to school instead of having to work them for their own support long before they were of sufficient age?

Who has made that great fight and spent thousands of dollars to prohibit child labor?

Who has stood for a fair division of each twenty-four hours, eight to work, eight to fit yourself for better things and eight to sleep? Who has made it possible for the workman to have the means to buy good books to improve his mind? Who has raised the kick all over this land at the men who openly and deliberately broke the spirit of the federal constitution that our forefathers fought to establish? Who is all the time, by word of mouth and by its press, clamoring for the death of graft rule and for laws to be enacted that will deal with equal justice to all alike?

Who is it that is fighting the sweatshop and reaching out the hand of brotherhood to helpless women and children ensnared in that cursed system?

What organization in the land will spend half as much money as we spend on one specific aim out of the amount we receive?

We are each month raising hundreds to a higher plane of living, showing them how they can enjoy the good things God has put on earth for his people.

Who brings succor to the widow and orphan in amount equal to us for the amount invested?

Who is making the fight to establish a fund to keep the broken-down, gray-haired workman from the poorhouse?

I think that I have outlined the work of unionism plain enough for any fair-minded man to see that we stand for what is right and just to all and if he doesn't see it he surely must have the eyes of old Pharoah, who had too much of the devil in him to see when he was shown.

The union has never and never will make any fight at God's church or his ministers. We want to stand side by side with them and push onward and upward for the most good for the most people.

I was told by a preacher that the unions had run their race and done just about all the mischief they could do, that they would soon be a thing of the past.

I feel pity for that man, he is, indeed, very badly informed and should put in a few years studying, then maybe he could tell the difference between success and failure.

Should he read this he will get angry, if I hit a dog he sure will halloo. One thing is certain, the working class of this land is getting its eyes open, and you won't have to wait long before you see a change in the way our land is run. The trusts see "The handwriting on the wall," that is the reason they are spending their gold in such large quantities endeavoring to put the labor unions in a bad light before the people who are not informed on the subject. We hope that the church of Christ will grasp the hand that is already extended, put their shoulders to the wheel and help us push on the great fight for justice to all as Christ preached it.

Don't look at the few mistakes we make, look at our cause and the principles it involves, join hands, we are ready, and our one impartial Judge will give us our reward as we deserve.

A Large Cottonwood Log.

The largest cottonwood log ever cut in the South is said to have come from Lula, Miss. The log is 7 feet in diameter and 12 feet long, and will cut 4,800 feet of lumber. The log was so big that it had to be split with dynamite, as no mill in Memphis had the capacity to cut it. Cottonwood trees are said to grow more rapidly than any other kind of trees in the country. Their average growth is about one-quarter inch a year. Therefore the tree from which this log was cut is believed to be 336 years old.—Carpentry and Building.

Your emancipation from want and dependence on others for the job is in your hands. Its shape is the ballot.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING.
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1909

This is the first number of our official journal, The Carpenter, issued from our new headquarters, the building owned by our United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The General Office was removed to the new quarters the latter part of April where it is now conveniently installed, occupying the first floor and basement. The second floor is occupied by the Journeymen Barbers' Union and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The interior decorations as yet not being quite completed and other interior work yet requiring the finishing touches, the formal dedication of the headquarters building will take place at some later date.

The General Secretary begs the indulgence of District Councils, Local Unions and officers for any delay in answering their communications possibly caused by the removal of the General Office.

* * *

All labor is hoping for the fulfillment of the political promises of 1908 of good times. Those which interested the wage-earners were such as foreshadowed no decrease of pay, no lengthening of working hours, no restrictions upon industrial rights, liberties and expression, personal, individual, collective or through a press chosen to represent or speak for them.

Just before the last national electoral battle politicians, capitalists, manufacturers and employers gave promise after promise that the machinery of make, mind and muscle would soon be whirling with employment for all grades and classes of labor. There was to be no overproduction, increase or decrease of wages, only the stirring activity might call for more working hours, which, however, was to be paid for according to union scales, with conditions such as to avoid conflict between employe and employer. The farmer was to have good crops—the gift of God only—and good prices—a matter involving the consumer's purchasing power—in fact, the severe paralysis of industry, manufacture, commerce and production was to be immediately cured by and upon the renewal of the regency of the party in power.

The picture was admirable, full of hope, and—well, how about the background?

The New York Evening Post, reviewing the scene, admitted, however, the country's purchasing and consuming power was not proportionately restored; that with conditions as they were our industries would still have a long way to travel to get back to normal, and this was said at a time when the general agent of the New York Charities Association found, after thorough investigation, 90,000 union and nearly 200,000 non-union men out of work, and Mr. Warne, secretary of the State immigration commis-

sion, reported 110,000 men and women, late immigrants, begging for employment.

There are forty-eight States in the Union. If New York, which is conceded to lead in number of unemployed, shows such an army of unemployed unionists, there being 2,500,000 in the country, this basis would seem to see organized labor absolutely idle. Go further and add the unorganized the paralysis would be complete over the country's industrial forces. Let us assume, however, that these are purely election records and see whether the hard times of 1908 are being wiped out by present conditions.

Crops may or may not be abundant, but in considering conditions relating solely to living, it must not be taken that nature's productions are commanding factors or are necessary to sustain industrial life, for the farmer must depend upon labor and sell to those whom it engages as well as to the manufacturing, commercial and constructing interests. Of these forces labor is not affected by the rise and depression of industrial conditions; it is not what the workman earns but whether what he earns is sufficient to enable him to keep abreast with living demands. He has lived as cheaply as possible during the past winter, but with the farmer he is looking, as the sunshine of spring and the warmth of summer come with enervation, for the fulfilment of past promises. What does the wage-earner realize—simply the manufacturers and employers are not concerning themselves over the prospects of the farmer, but are behind closed doors drawing down fine calculations as to how they can increase their earnings and decrease his pay.

There is no decision—we all know there is no law—to prevent the conspirators from doing this, or striking against the toilers' demand for increased or undisturbed pay or keeping his hours within agreed tenure. They appreciate and know they have judicial approval to put in force additions to hours of service, heavy reductions of wages and the broadest possible latitude to close any and every mouth and mouthpiece that antagonizes their will and power.

Since November 3, 1908, and up to the present moment clipped reports of prosperity show cuts in wages ranging from 15 to 45 per cent. and a falling off of a fractional per cent. in business margins. Our observation is that capital demands a constantly increasing revenue to meet material advances. For instance, the U. S. Steel Corporation, with its earnings for 1908 of $482,307,804, sees the necessity of making provision to cover "depreciation," "replacements," "extinguishment funds," "interest charges," "additional constructions," "dividends" and "other" appropriations and charges, and it decides to obtain this provision by "a radical cut in the wages of employes to take effect April 15, 1909, which decision, it announces, "has been reached after a careful canvass of the situation by the principal officers of the corporation."

Now it doesn't take a very old or expert financier to discover that these quoted phrases are not in the least vague to any clear, cool, calculating, intelligent mind, and that only "depreciation" has a meaning relating purely to loss, all others simply enhancing values built upon and increasing from earnings, which the corporation now decides can and shall be swelled by reducing wages of employes.

Manufacturers, employers, capitalists and corporations are in general well aware that courts are with them in opposing labor's contentions; that the late President was really their friend and the serving one, since his declaration that the combinations of capital are necessary under present commercial conditions, is no enemy. They understand his assertion that "Laborers, on the one hand, and capitalists on the other, had equal rights for the protection of their own interests," just as clearly as they do his insistence that "the Sherman act requires no extensive amendments; that it is far more important that the law be enforced than repealed." Knowing that the attitude of courts will send no manufacturer or capitalist or corporationist to jail for violating a construction placed upon it by at least one federal judge, but which old John Sherman never contemplated as proper in either effect or purpose.

Under such conditions can we expect a dawn of prosperity soon to rise over the field of labor? Very plainly speaking, the working man is suffering and may have to suffer more because of his own failure to

weigh conditions at a time when it was in his power to sway the scale of decision. Still, although he is compelled to see necessary and season trades and industries meeting success, it is not too late to realize that a united front will solidify and strengthen the ranks of all labor.

✣ ✣ ✣

With the most scandalous and unAmerican court decisions in labor disputes still so fresh in our memories, it is, indeed, gratifying to note the action of a judge who had manhood enough to show his friendliness to labor organizations, who realizes that helping their cause is furthering the public weal, though such action does not meet with the approval of corporations.

Judge J. V. Boulard of the chancery court of the State of Arkansas recently, in appointing a receiver for the Hiawatha Coal Company of Coaldale, Ark., ordered that the receiver employ none but union men in the mine or sell it. This order is in keeping with a statement made by Judge Boulard at a banquet of the Arkansas State Federation of Labor, held some months ago to the effect that he would never grant an injunction against a labor union in the interest of a corporation.

✣ ✣ ✣

It appears that the hat manufacturers, after deciding not to any longer use the label of the United Hatters of North America, finding that such label is in demand, are now trying to pass a bogus label on those not acquainted with the character of the genuine union label. As Martin Lawlor, secretary of the United Hatters of North America, states this fake label is similar to the label adopted by the hatters in England, and as it is not registered it is hard to tell of what country it is, and can be reprinted in this country. Any working man, when buying a hat, should be well on his guard and be sure of it bearing the genuine label, the label of the United Hatters of North America, which is square, of a light brown color with the inscription, "The United Hatters of America," in the circle. Below this it says, "Registered." Within the circle is a design of a globe, under which two hands clasp. Above the globe, in small type, the words, "Union made," are printed.

Mr. Cornelius H. Fauntleroy, the author of the article, "Government by Injunction," printed in this issue, is one of the most prominent lawyers in St. Louis, Mo., and the attorney for our U. B. in several important cases now pending in the courts.

On Thursday, April 1, General Secretary Duffy spoke on the labor movement in its different phases to the students and professors of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. He was listened to with marked attention, and at the close of his speech received the congratulations of all present on the able manner in which he dealt with the various subjects under discussion. Some of the students expressed themselves as being both gratified and satisfied with the information imparted, and hoped that the time would not be far distant when Secretary Duffy could pay them another visit and again address them on some other important question of the labor movement.

Sawdust Taking the Place of Sand in Mortar.

Sawdust forms an excellent substitute for sand in the making of mortar, and it is now being quite extensively used. In some localities good, clear, sharp sand, suitable for use in the making of mortar, cannot be secured. The use of sawdust makes the mortar lighter and easier for the laborers to carry, and being but about one-half the weight of mortar mixed with sand, it is much better for ceilings, being less liable to fall off. Mortar made of quicklime and sawdust in place of sand, and mixed with a proper proportion of cement, is excellent for brick or stone work.

Sawdust enters largely into the construction of most of the patent plasters, by which building operations are greatly facilitated, as no waiting is necessary to allow the mortar to season. With the new styles of plaster and metal lathing, and by encasing floor beams and posts in fireproof cement, and filling all interstices between walls and floors with "mineral wool," it is possible to-day to make even a frame house practically fireproof.—Shoppel's Owners and Builders' Magazine.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. D. Huber for Quarter Ending March 31, 1909.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board, Greeting:

Brothers—During the quarter ending on the above date, the stamina of all our locals in the various localities has been tested; in many on account of lack of work and in others by inclemency of the weather. However from all I can learn in a general way, our men have stood steadfast even in the face of the most adverse conditions ever confronting a membership of a trades organization. While in some localities it is true that our members were employed most of the time, in others it was just the reverse—no work. But, taking it all in all, we have held our own and made some progress. With the coming of spring the outlook for work throughout the country looks good, and while we do not expect any boom, there is a steady growth of activities in the building lines and we hope for the best. Upon the advice of this General Office, not many demands for better conditions will be made this spring. In some localities our members believe they can better their conditions, still we have cautioned prudence in all instances. These demands will be laid before your body for consideration and careful action. Trade demands may be warranted in some localities; in others such is not the case, and here our locals should try to hold what they have obtained, rather than make a move which might lose them what they have already secured. However, these are matters which come under your sole jurisdiction, and are awaiting your official action, and I trust your advice will be for the best of our movement, local and general.

Many demands have been made upon me for organizers throughout the winter months. Many towns reporting lack of work, lack of money and adverse weather, were still asking for organizers to help build them up. I have delayed sending organizers into such localities until I thought the time for organizing work more opportune. The last four weeks I have placed some in various localities where the prospects for work was fair and later on all

other places asking for help will be attended to.

A number of localities desire donations from your board to place them in the position to do more efficient work. I particularly call your attention to the Hudson county district where our men have struggled for the past two years against tremendous odds to maintain their conditions and their position in the labor movement.

I would recommend that financial assistance be rendered to that district in order that they may overcome the obstacles it has been confronted with during the past few years, and again build up their organization. I make this recommendation after earnest and thorough investigation by myself and Brothers Quinn and Shields, whom I delegated to visit that district and report on conditions.

You will find many other localities asking for financial assistance, but I believe you should adhere to your former rulings, and any donation should be preceded by an investigation to determine whether or not the conditions warrant the rendering of assistance.

During the quarter just ended we have issued thirty-four charters, and I trust with the renewed activities in the building trades, that those who have dropped from our ranks and allowed themselves to become delinquent will square up, get back in the organization and make a determined effort to assist us in further building up the organization. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, with all of us working in harmony, will do more to increase our ranks, decrease the hours of labor and increase our pay than any other method.

During the past quarter our organizers, deputies, investigators, auditors and speakers have paid 730 official visits to localities in all parts of the country, many localities requiring return visits owing to conditions needing attention or arrangements not being perfected on the occasion of the first visit for carrying on the work, or, owing to the necessity of encouraging our members constantly during the hard and dull winter months.

In accordance with the General Executive Board's requests, organizers have visited the following places and their reports are herewith handed to you for your information and any official action you deem necessary.

Special places visited by organizers at request of General Executive Board:

Racine, Wis.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Omaha, Neb.; Portchester, N. Y.; Nashville, Tenn.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; New York, N. Y.; Des Moines, Ia.; Monmouth, Ill.; Louisville, Ky.; Richmond, Ind., and Kirkwood, Mo.

A number of mills have been organized during the past quarter, and agreements signed covering different periods of time. The organizers are doing the best they can along that line; and considering the time of year, and the conditions confronting us, they have been more than unusually successful.

I look for a very decided increase in our membership, both from the inside and outside men, during the next quarter. We shall endeavor and use every effort to accomplish this, and to this end we ask the co-operation of all. We certainly will and can increase our membership and thereby benefit the rank and file of the organization more than in any other manner, if we get the mutual help and assistance of all officers and members.

Trusting this assistance will be given willingly and freely by all that are interested in our Brotherhood, and with kind regards, I am, Fraternally yours,

WM. D. HUBER,
General President, U. B. of C. & J. of A.

Report of the Representatives to the Union Label Conference Called by the American Federation of Labor in Washington, D. C., on March 29, 1909.

Wm. D. Huber, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sir and Brother—We, the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, appointed and credentialed by you to attend the union label conference, called by the American Federation of Labor to be held in Washington, D. C., on March 29, 1909, beg leave to report that said conference was held on the date mentioned at Typographical headquarters in the city of Washington, D. C., and almost all organizations using labels,

stamps or cards were represented, altogether fifty-two delegates were present.

President Gompers of the A. F. of L. presided and explained why the conference was called. So that there might not be any misunderstanding in the mind of any one present he said that the recent convention of the A. F. of L. authorized the appointment of a committee of five members of international unions, to take under consideration several matters relative to union labels, submitted to the conventions. Besides that, the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. recommend the following preamble and resolutions to the committee for consideration:

"Whereas, Under the present method of each label organization pursuing its own way without co-operation with other organizations and without system, confusion follows and necessarily the best results are not secured; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in order to establish cohesion and co-operation and systemization among the various label organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the president of the A. F. of L. be and hereby is instructed to invite the executive officers of the various label organizations to attend a conference in the city of Washington at the earliest date practicable, to consider the formation of a label department of the American Federation of Labor and to devise means for the economical, effective and comprehensive distribution of products bearing the union label; the expense of such department to be borne by each label organization in proportion to its membership; and, be it further

Resolved, That the president of the A. F. of L. be authorized to invite such members of the executive council as he may deem necessary to participate in the conference above mentioned."

The committee favored the resolutions and authorized President Gompers to comply with same and officially call a conference for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of forming "a union label department of the American Federation of Labor."

This question was thoroughly discussed in all its phases and a motion prevailed to organize a label department of the A. F. of L. subject to the approval of the national and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. that are now using union labels, union stamps or union cards.

By-laws were drafted and approved, copy of which is herewith attached.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that per capita tax to the label department was carefully considered and it developed that some of the organizations represented were not altogether strictly label organizations, and the carpenters and machinists were quoted as such, for instance, in the carpenters' organization it was only the inside men or millmen who used the label under the terms and conditions as prescribed in our general constitution, therefore the brotherhood of carpenters would be asked to pay tax on its millmen and not on its entire membership.

Jas. B. Lennon was elected president and Thomas Tracy, secretary-treasurer.

The hatters' strike was called to the attention of the conference very forcibly as it is a move on the part of the employers to run open shop in that industry and to refuse to recognize the label of that organization and the following action was taken which we submit to you for your careful consideration.

Ten thousand hatters and five thousand hat trimmers have been on strike the past twelve weeks. There are, therefore, forty thousand men, women and children involved. The hatters have been and are made the target of the concentrated attack not only of the hat manufacturers but of the Van Cleave National Association of Manufacturers; in the first instance the suits at law brought aganist the United Hatters of North America for $340,000.00, and now the conspiracy and attack upon their union label. The plain purpose of the attack of the hat manufacturers upon the hatters' union label is of greater significance than appears upon the surface. It not only aims to destroy the union label, to establish the open shop, but the non-union shop with reduced wages, longer hours, and the imposition of intolerable conditions in its wake.

We, the representatives of international unions issuing union labels, in convention assembled, recognize the attack of the hat manufacturers' organization as not only an

attack upon the organized effort of the hatters, but as a blow aimed at the very heart of the organized labor movement of our country. The hatters are therefore engaged in a bitter contest against a conspiracy of conscienceless, rapacious employers.

We recognize the struggling hatters in this contest as the vanguard in the battle waged against the rights and interests, not only of themselves but of all the toiling masses. Therefore, quite apart from our natural and fraternal sympathy with the hatters in their great contest, that their cause, their success, must of necessity be the cause, the success, of the impulse, the purpose, and the aspirations for an American standard of life for the workers of our country, and that it is the bounden duty of every worker, organized or unorganized, the duty of all liberty-loving people who hope to maintain the standard of character, the independence, and self-respect of the toilers of our country, to render every possible assistance that greed, chicanery and tyranny may be thwarted, and the sturdy character of America's yeomanry maintained. We therefore urgently request:

First, That every wage earner, organized and unorganized, contribute the sum of ten cents on Saturday, April 17.

Second, That if an honorable adjustment is not reached on or before Saturday, May 15, another voluntary contribution of ten cents be made, and that a similar contribution of ten cents be made on the Saturday nearest the middle of each succeeding month so long as the contest shall continue.

Third, That we urge upon sympathetic and liberty-loving Americans the contribution of food products.

Fourth, That the organized workers pay these voluntary ten-cent contributions to the secretaries of their respective local organizations.

Fifth, That the secretaries in turn transmit the amounts to the secretary of the United Hatters of North America, Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverly place, New York, N. Y.

Sixth, That we urge all international unions who can do so, to contribute immediately from their funds to the support of the hatters in anticipation of the contributions of their respective memberships, and in that event Local Unions of such internationals are urged to send their contributions to their respective international unions.

Seventh, That the officers of international unions be urged to issue special appeals to their respective locals with a view of enlisting the sympathetic and prompt co-operation in carrying out the purpose of this appeal.

Eighth, That all friends and sympathizers contributing moneys or food products direct them to Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverly Place, New York City, N. Y.

Ninth, That all city central bodies be urged to aid in carrying into its fullest effect the purpose of this appeal and to select committees to secure contributions of funds and food products.

Tenth, We recommend to the struggling hatters that the payment of stipulated sums as strike benefit be suspended during this contest and that instead food store houses be established in the centers where the men, women and children are located, and that funds and food be furnished to the families of the struggling hatters in proportion to their families' necessities.

To the men and women of labor, to all our people, we appeal to their sympathy, their judgment, and their patriotism to see to it that the hatters and their families may be provided with at least such essentials of food, in order that their rights, their interests, their character, and their lives may be maintained, and that hunger shall not be the successful lash of the greedy employer to force the workers into abject submission.

The following is a list of organizations affiliated with union label trades department at the present time:

Cigar Makers' International Union.

International Glove Workers' Union of North America.

United Garment Workers of America.

United Hatters of North America.

Journeymen Barbers' International Union.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America.

International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America.

United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America.

Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

Journeymen Tailors' International Union of America.

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

American Federation of Musicians.

Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada.

International Typographical Union.

United Brewery Workmen of America.

Tobacco Workers' International Union.

International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.

International Brotherhood of Book Binders.

The conference, realizing the necessity of starting the work of the department at the earliest possible moment, requested each organization affiliated with the label department to advance amounts on the following basis, such amounts to be in due course of time returned to them:

Organizations with 25,000 or more members, $50.00

Organizations with 10,000 or more members, $25.00.

Organizations with 5,000 or more members, $10.00.

Organizations with less than 5,000 members, $5.00.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY.

JAS. KIRBY.

Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Name.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and shall be composed of national and international unions regularly chartered by and affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, using labels, cards, or buttons on the products of their members or to designate membership therein.

Sec. 2. The term "union label" wherever used in this constitution or by-laws is declared to embrace union labels, union buttons, union cards, or any device worn or exhibited to solicit patronage for union establishments or union members, and indorsed as such by the American Federation of Labor.

Sec. 3. Each affiliated union shall retain autonomy and control over the laws and trade regulations governing the issuance and use of its respective label, card, or button.

ARTICLE II.

Objects.

Section 1. The object of this department shall be to promote a greater demand for products bearing the union label, and of labor performed by union workers; to investigate into, devise, recommend, and within the limit of its authority, carry into effect methods for the advertisements of union label products; to educate the members of trade unions, their families and the general public upon the economic, social and moral uplift furthered by the trade union movement; to further the general welfare of all affiliated organizations, and to aid in the work of organization among all the toilers for the common good.

ARTICLE III.

Conventions.

Section 1. The conventions of this department shall be held about the same time and at the call of the executive board of the department, in the same city as the A. F. of L. convention.

Sec. 2. The basis of representation in the convention shall be: From national or international unions of less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, and so on. Questions may be decided by a division or show of hands; but if a call of the roll is demanded, each delegate shall cast one vote.

Section 3. The delegates shall be elected at least thirty days previous to the convention, and the names of such delegates shall be forwarded to the secretary-treasurer of the department immediately after election.

Sec. 4. No organization that has seceded from or been expelled or suspended by this department, or the American Federation of Labor, shall be allowed representation or recognition in this department.

Sec. 5. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization is in good standing in the American Federation of Labor, or shall have applied for and received a certificate of affiliation at least three months prior to a convention of this department, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate whose national or international organization is not affiliated with this department.

Sec. 6. The officers of this department shall consist of a president, five vice-presidents, and a secretary-treasurer, to be elected at the annual convention by ballot, these officers to constitute the executive board, and no two members can belong to the same organization.

Sec. 7. The president and secretary-treasurer shall be members of the succeeding convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote, and shall be eligible to re-election.

Sec. 8. All elective officers shall be members in good standing of their respective organizations.

Sec. 9. The terms of the officers of this department shall end on the first day of January following the convention.

Sec. 10. The department shall have suitable offices in the city of Washington, D. C., at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, for the transaction of the business of the department.

Sec. 11. All books and financial accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of the president and executive board of the department and the president or executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

Sec. 12. All permanent salaried officers of this department shall devote their exclusive time to its interests.

ARTICLE IV.

Duties of Officers.

Section 1. The president shall preside at all conventions and executive board meetings, and exercise supervision of the department throughout its jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. The vice-president shall assist the president in the performance of his duties.

Sec. 3. The duties of the secretary-treasurer shall be to carry out the purposes for which the department is established; he shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the conventions and meetings of the executive board; he shall keep a list of all the officers of the affiliated organizations; he shall furnish all affiliated organizations with a monthly statement of all business transacted, and shall conduct all official correspondence pertaining to the department; he shall have full charge of the financial affairs of the department, and shall keep an itemized account of all receipts and expenditures and be prepared to submit his books and other accounts to the auditing committee at the direction of the executive board; he shall not be allowed to leave headquarters on official business without the consent of the president; he shall furnish within four weeks after his election a bond, to be approved, and the amount fixed by the executive board, for the faithful performance of his duties as secretary-treasurer of the department. The expenses of bond shall be borne by the organization.

Sec. 4. Regular meetings of the executive board shall be held semi-annually at such places as the board, in its judgment, may deem wise to select.

Sec. 5. The revenue for the support of this department shall be derived from a per capita tax of one-eighth of one cent per member per month upon members of all affiliated national and international organizations, payable on or before the 15th of each month.

Sec. 6. The secretary-treasurer shall receive as compensation a salary of $2,000.00 per year.

Sec. 7. The executive board shall receive for each meeting, and for all other work required of them, as compensation, $5.00 per day.

Sec. 8. The above officers shall receive transportation charges and be allowed $4.50 per day for hotel and incidental expenses.

Sec. 9. Each affiliated organization shall be required to submit a written description of its union label, button, or card, and two copies of such union label, button, or card, and the conditions under which it is issued, as well as the methods employed in label propaganda.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1. At the conventions the following committees, consisting of five members each, shall be appointed by the president:

1. Rules and Order of Business.
2. Report of President.
3. Report of Secretary-Treasurer.
4. Report of Executive Board.
5. Label Propaganda.
6. Resolutions.
7. Laws.
8. Organization.

Sec. 2. The president shall direct the chief executive officers of three national or international unions, at least ten days previous to the holding of the annual convention, to appoint one delegate each from their respective delegations-elect, who shall compose the auditing committee. This committee shall meet at such place, and at such a time as the president of the department may determine is necessary for the proper performance of their duty; and they shall audit the accounts of this department for the preceding twelve months, and report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the convention. The expenses of said committee shall be paid out of the funds of the department. In no case, however, shall a member of the executive board be considered eligible to serve on the auditing committee.

Sec. 3. Resolutions of any character, or propositions for changes in this constitution can not be introduced in the convention after the second day's session, except by unanimous consent.

Sec. 4. None other than members of a bonafide trade union shall be permitted to address the convention or read papers therein, except by a majority vote of the convention.

Sec. 5. The rules and order of business governing the preceding convention shall be in force from the opening of any convention of this department until new rules have been adopted.

Sec. 6. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than one-third of the delegates attending a convention.

Sec. 7. Any question referred to this department by the American Federation of Labor, after having been acted upon by the department, shall be reported by the secretary-treasurer of the department to the next succeeding meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

Localities to be Avoided.

Amarillo, Tex.
Anadarko, Okla.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Belleville, Ill.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
DeLand, Fla.
Demopolis, Ala.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Duluth, Minn.
Edwardsville, Ill.
El Reno, Okla.
Ely, Nev.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gary, Ind.
Hartford, Conn.
Helena, Mont.
Hendersonville, N. C.
Houston, Tex.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Kansas City, Mo.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Lawton, Okla.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Marion, O.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mulberry, Fla.
Nashville, Tenn.
Muskogee, Okla.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New York City.
Norfolk, Va.
Oakland, Cal.
Owensboro, Ky.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pottsville, Pa.
Pueblo, Colo.
Richmond, Va.
Rockford, Ill.
Salineville, O.
Sayre, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Salamanca, N. Y.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco, Cal.
Tacoma, Wash.
Twin Falls, Idaho.
Wheeling, W. Va.
White Plains, N. Y.
Lynn, Mass.

Expulsions.

J. Lambert of L. U. 1933, Dyersburg, Tenn., has been expelled for carrying off property belonging to the Local Union.

Charles E. Jones, a member of L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y., has been expelled by the L. U. for embezzling an amount of their funds.

J. F. Black of L. U. 759, Chattanooga, Tenn., has been expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

Leonardo Pacheco.

My efforts during the month of February have been productive of good results. On the 2d I arrived at Humacao, on which day L. U. 1833 held its meeting. I instructed the officers in their duties, advised them in the proper transaction of business and gave them the best of encouragement as to the ultimate success of the good work they are engaged in. During my several days' stay in the city I held further conferences with the officers, and wherever I had an opportunity to reach some of the members or outsiders, I had a talk with them, calling upon them to stand by union principles, for better conditions and for the securing and maintenance of our sacred liberties.

On the 8th I left for Yabucoa for the purpose of installing L. U. 1927, which function I performed with due solemnity and amid great enthusiasm. Most of the prominent labor men of the city were present. In view of the fact that a L. U. of the U. B. had existed here in 1905, but was driven to the wall by capitalistic combinations, the re-establishing of a L. U. in Yabucoa is a triumph for the U. B.

Reaching Caguas on the 15th, I met with all the members of L. U. 1263, they having requested me to visit the city. Here the members are rather inexperienced in the management of labor affairs and they were anxious to receive instructions on these lines and obtain my advice as to more efficient ways and means to further the movement. I held several meetings and conferences with them with apparent good results.

Having completed my work in Caguas for the time being, I went to Juncos to attend an open meeting called for the purpose of eulogizing the U. B. for the assistance given L. U. 1696 in their struggle to maintain their organization. At this meeting the loyalty of the members to the U. B. was manifested and the wishes for its progress and welfare expressed in the highest terms. Public opinion is gradually being won over and becoming more favorable to unionism and its principles. Still a great deal of educational work is yet to be done on these lines.

Reaching the city of Juncos, P. R., in the first week of March, I at once set to work looking after the affairs of L. U. 1696, in pursuance of instructions received from the G. P.

I held a conference of great import with the members and afterward a public meeting where, in an address, I put particular stress on the benefits accruing to the men of the craft from membership in the U. B.

On March 3 I went to Gurabo, visiting L. U. 1941 and examining their books which I found in good order. Here I also addressed a meeting attended by men of all occupations. From Gurabo I went to San Juan and after a short stay proceeded to Carolina to attend a meeting called by L. U. 1012. An examination of the books of this L. U. showed them to be in arrears with their per capita to the General Office and some of its members nearing delinquency. These, however, showed up at an ensuing meeting and after lecturing them on the injury they are working upon themselves by their failure to lend proper support to their organization, they put themselves square on the books and the L. U. ordered the F. S. to send the per capita due to the G. O. Reaching Fajardo on March 10, I found the books of L. U. 1623 in the same unsatisfactory state as those of our Carolina Local Union. I induced the members in arrears to pay up their dues and obtained the promise from L. U. 1623 that they would forward their per capita due the G. O. as soon as possible.

On March 13, I returned to San Juan and attended a meeting of L. U. 1909 of Bayamon. March 16 found me in Yauco

where I held several successful open meetings, gaining some new members. I next went over to Ponce, met with L. U. 1195 and held several public meetings. The men in this city, I am sorry to say, take more interest in politics than in their own trade affairs and labor organization, but I hope that by continuous and intelligent work we will be able to show them the folly of their ways. I kept up my work in Ponce until the end of the month.

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H. R. Kline.

Since my last report for The Carpenter, in the latter part of January last, I visited Terre Haute, Ind., but owing to the severe weather I found building at a complete standstill, and the members of L. U. 133 out of employment, but determined to be ready to hustle for an increased membership on the advent of spring. Leaving Terre Haute I received orders from the G. P. to visit Chattanooga, Tenn. Arriving in that city February 2 I took up the work of organizing the non-union men. Owing to the geographical situation of Chattanooga the members of Local Unions No. 759 and 968 are at all times harassed by transient carpenters passing from north to south and no doubt some members of the U. B. with clearance cards in their pockets stop off there and help to violate trade rules. While in Chattanooga I took up the matter of adjusting the differences and restoring more harmonious conditions in the District Council and was successful. I believe with more earnest work among our brother members good results will be attained in the future. The members of L. U. 968 control to a great extent what building is done in East Chattanooga, while the members of 759 have to contend with the non-union element in the city proper. All transient brothers will help our Chattanooga members to bring about better conditions by giving the city a wide berth as the outlook for work this summer is not promising.

Leaving Chattanooga March 4 on orders from the G. P., I visited L. U. No. 659 at Copperhill, Tenn., for the purpose of bringing about an agreement between the L. U. and the Tennessee Copper Co. On arrival there, however, I was informed that our members had returned to work under the old agreement. I cannot close this report without praising the members of this little L. U. for the gallant fight it is making against this heartless corporation and the shameful treatment of the men working about the smelter and mines.

I next went on to Jackson, Tenn., where I found orders awaiting me to return to Anderson, Ind., and up to the present time I have been doing what I can to bring into the U. B. the non-union carpenters. Since coming here I have also visited Monmouth, Ill., to investigate the affairs of Local Union 1265. I found that work for the coming summer is quite promising and the members of 1265 expect to master the local situation. As a full report has bene made to the G. P. on all my work nothing more need be said here, and in conclusion I will add that Local Union No. 352 of Anderson has received its charter and has been in existence since December 17, 1887, and at no time during this long period has it ever been in arrears with its per capita to the General Office. While this city has been advertised far and wide as being on the boom, I find it overrun with non-union carpenters out of employment and a good place for brothers to avoid when looking for work at good prices.

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T. N. Arcand.

Since my last report for publication one of my first visits was that to Ottawa, Ont., where, under the auspices of L. U. 93, I addressed an open meeting with little success, however. I then had an interview with Brother Cadieux who had just been chosen business agent for the Council of Trades and Arts. He promised me his best cooperation for the extension and strengthening of our organization. Before leaving Ottawa I had a committee named to organize another meeting, which will be held at the end of this month.

I next visited Sherbrooke L. U. 1684. The winter season has been dull for its members, but the coming of spring seems to have revived their energies. The meeting I addressed had a pretty fair success as new members have been enlisted and delinquent ones have paid up their arrearages. That union has made a demand for an increase in wages and I believe that they'll get what

they are asking for. L. U. 1160 of St. John, which I visited next has been greatly affected by the failure of the local bank by which the L. U. loses every cent of its funds. Add to this the scarcity of work and the departure of some members and you'll have an idea of the state of uneasiness in which I found our membership.

L. U. 1793 of Three Rivers was found in good condition. I have addressed a well-attended open meeting after which four applications were received.

L. U. 730 of Quebec gave a euchre party March 29. I had the privilege of attending it and to say some words of encouragement to that fair gathering of 250 members. The success was beyond all anticipations and the hall rented for the occasion was too small to hold the crowd. The union has made a net benefit of $45.00 which will be employed to create a contingent fund. I have also attended and addressed the regular meeting of this local which took place the next day.

In Montmorency Falls where I went next, I addressed an open meeting and met some old acquaintances who expressed a desire to be re-enlisted in L. U. 1940.

Finally, I paid a visit to the Valleyfield L. U. 1736. Here the membership is anxiously awaiting a revival of trade for a great many of the members have been out of work for the whole winter. In the fact that two brethren have secured an important contract some see a ray of hope.

I have also devoted a part of my time to affairs in Montreal. The D. C. of this city having organized a series of nine open meetings to be held on Sundays in all the wards. I have addressed the four that have already taken place. Satisfactory results have been obtained as new members have been recruited and dues collected from delinquent members. However, we have greater hopes in the last of these meetings, as the first ones were held a little too early.

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R. Fuelle.

On February 22, by instruction from the G. P., I visited Des Moines, Ia., there existing some misunderstanding in regard to the pending demand to become effective on May 1. The matter was, however, satisfactorily explained at a special meeting of the D. C. and the advance in wages demanded will be paid by the mill owners. Two of them made application for our U. B. label and by May 1 all mill work turned out in Des Moines will be union.

During my stay in the latter city I noticed that committees are already at work making preparations for the occasion, in 1910, which is expected to be the largest biennial convention ever held by the U. B.

My visits to L. U. 1034, Oskaloosa and 767 Ottumwa, Ia., were in both cases the incentive for holding a banquet. New life among the membership of both Local Unions was much in evidence at these occasions and the happy moments spent will long be remembered by all who attended.

I next went to Keokuk, Ia., spending several days there. L. U. 523, for the first time, succeeded in establishing a minimum rate of $3.15 and the nine-hour day in place of ten hours and $2.50 per day. L. U. 523 looks back over a nine years' existence. To secure a shorter workday in the only city of the State where ten hours still was the rule was the objective point for which the members of L. U. 525 set out this year with determination.

On March 12 I visited L. U. 607, Hannibal, Mo., finding it in a healthy condition.

By order of the G. P. I then proceeded to Okmulgee, Okla., devoting several days' time to the interests of L. U. 1399. This L. U. made a demand upon the contractors for 45 cents per hour which no doubt will be granted, the majority of the contractors expressing themselves favorable to the increase. I had to advise some of the officers in the conducting of the L. U.'s affairs and trust they, as well as the L. U., will profit by it. I also called on L. U. 292 in Shawnee, Okla. This L. U. is prospering and every member was reported as working. From here I went to Sapulpa, Okla., spending several days with L. U. 1655 and straightening out some matters which had caused dissatisfaction among the membership; everything works smoothly now.

On April 1 I visited L. U. 1434, Moberly, Mo., which I found to be one of the best L. U.'s in the State. Of a total membership of 110 sixty-nine members attended the meeting at which I was present. The "nons" need not apply for work in Moberly. Mexico, Mo., was my next stop. Here

I found L. U. 376 somewhat lacking in proper business methods necessary for the maintenance of an organization. The weak points were pointed out and remedy applied with success. An open meeting was held April 7 which resulted in a number of applications each accompanied by $5.00 initiation fee. L. U. 376 will now be able to paddle its own canoe.

On April 12 I arrived in Springfield, Mo., finding L. U. 978 in a demoralized condition. While Springfield is the fifth city in the State in point of population, it ranks only as the twelfth in point of hours and wages for carpenters. About March 1 1,500 men employed at the 'Frisco shops were laid off and the coach and freight repair men are all over the city working for anything they can get and ten hours per day. A large number of them, members of carmen's union, are scabbing on our organization this very moment.

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J. A. Kinney.

Reporting on our trade movement in western Canada and my work in that field the past few months I wish to say the following: Leaving Edmonton about the 1st of February, I went to Saskatoon where Local No. 1390 is located which we organized a few months previous, and, though 75 per cent. of the carpenters in that town were idle a good part of the winter, I am glad to say our organization pulled through and we have now a membership of about forty. We had a very good meeting, and as soon as work opens up I expect to be able to increase our membership. With Brothers Brown and Jones, president and secretary of the local, we got representatives of the other trades together, and held our first meeting toward the formation of a trades and labor council, an organization which I am pleased to say has since become a fact, and should prove of assistance to our local in helping to establish its schedule of hours and wages which we had agreed on. I next went to Regina, there visiting our local, No. 1867. Finding it in poor shape I got the members together and straightened up the books and then discovered that we had scarcely enough in good standing to hold a charter. We called an open meeting of carpenters and succeeded in getting a good percentage of mechanics present to join our local. Conditions during the winter months have been very poor, but we hope to do some good work there when the building season opens. Brother George Johns, our F. S., assisted me in every way possible.

Arriving at Medicine Hat I learned that our local there, No. 1061, has also had some strenuous times. Though the membership has been reduced by carpenters leaving town to work in other places, I am glad to say our members have been able to maintain their standard of wages and hours. We succeeded in getting the few carpenters who were non-union to come in with us.

I then visited Lethbridge local, No. 1681, spending several days in that place. Our meetings are well attended. I made the rounds of the city with Brother Ritchie, who, by the way, is one of the respected old timers of the place, and procured several applications. As business has been very good in this town many outside men have been coming in, and our members have to keep watch as they are endeavoring to maintain a strictly union town.

I next went to Macleod which is only a small town, and our local there, No. 1918, comprised about all the carpenters in the place. We expect considerable work there this spring and our members are holding together.

Going to Michel where the carpenters concluded it would be to their interest to have a local of the Brotherhood I called a meeting and obtained enough applications to send for a charter.

I next stopped at Hosmer visiting Local No. 1856 organized a few months ago. They are doing very well, have the eight-hour day and no non-union carpenters in town.

My next stop was Fernie, the town in the mountains that was completely wiped out by fire last August, our members of Local No. 1220 losing everything, no one saving more than the clothes on his back. Our General Office gave assistance in the way of a donation of $200; also charter and outfit to begin again, when the members had to contend with a rush of non-union carpenters. They held their own, however, and maintained their scale of wages and the

eight-hour day. I assisted in the initiation of twenty-seven new members at the regular meeting. We now have a membership of 120.

I then proceeded to Nelson. This town, the first in Canada to adopt the eight-hour day, is strictly union and the officers and members of Local No. 524 are reasonably proud of the fact.

Visiting Greenwood and L. U. No. 529, I found trade very dull and similar conditions in Phoenix, where we also have a local, No. 618. We hope, however, that trade will pick up during the spring months.

I next went to Grand Forks where I called a meeting of carpenters which was well attended and a number were in favor of organizing a Local Union. It was, however, agreed to wait till trade conditions had improved. I expect to see Grand Forks a good union town shortly.

I again called at Michel on my way back, and as charter had arrived installed the Local Union and officers were elected; they start off with an eight-hour day.

I next visited Calgary. Our local at this point, No. 1779, has been unable so far to secure as favorable conditions as prevail in most of our other towns. It is largely a distributing point for immigrants and has always a considerable floating population which has a tendency of minimizing the success of our efforts to increase our membership. We hope, however, when business again picks up to induce the non-union carpenters to come into our fold, thereby making it possible to improve working conditions here.

In Edmonton we have in No. 1325 one of the best locals in the West. To have all the journeymen mechanics of our trade in the union has been the endeavor of officers and members for the past years and through thorough organization we have been able to improve our conditions from time to time and maintain our eight-hour day without resorting to a strike. The local works under an agreement with the Edmonton Builders' Exchange. A new schedule providing for an advance of wages on May 1 is at present being considered.

I called a meeting of carpenters in Strathcona last week and after deciding to reorganize they signed application for a charter which we expect in a few days, when the formation of a District Council of carpenters will be considered by the locals of Strathcona and Edmonton.

Brother Bernier Invents a New Fire Escape Door.

Brother J. B. Bernier, a member of L. U. 1610, Lowell, Mass., has invented a new and useful improvement in fire escape doors, and has been granted a patent thereon.

The object of the invention is to furnish ample egress in case of fire or other sudden emergency for a large number of people who will force open a normally locked door by merely pressing against it even when too panic-stricken to understand clearly what they are doing, those nearest the door being crowded against the door or its releasing means by those behind.

The door in this invention is so hung as to be readily opened outward and is horizontally pivoted at such a height as to allow people to pass freely below its pivots when open. Means are provided for fastening the door open and bolts are used normally to prevent the door from being opened from the outside, these bolts being connected by yielding means which being pressed against by people who are trying to escape will draw the bolts so that further pressure opens the door. This door which is really a sufficiently large section of the wall to allow for the simultaneous escape of a large number of people, may if necessary or desired, include windows and one or more smaller doors for ordinary use, such smaller doors opening outward so that if partly opened they may not interfere with the outward swinging of the lower part of the fire-escape door or wall-section.

Any party willing to put in one of these doors in any building may be granted the privilege gratis. Write to J. B. BERNIER,
1 Jewette St., Lowell, Mass.

"The Man Who Owns Land Is King!" That is the big line in a newspaper advertisement of a certain real estate company. It needs only a qualifying phrase or two to make it quite accurate. The man who owns the land or anything else which other men must use in order to work and live is, for all practical purposes, a king, no matter what the political forms under which he lives.—New York Call.

Capitalism has pretty nearly put an end to private property. Over half the property of the United States is now corporate property.

CORRESPONDENCE

Brotherhood Philosophy.

Editor The Carpenter:

In true Brotherhood there is no misunderstanding, no fight, no war. "People are not only attractive but lovable, if there is any love in our hearts, warm and searching enough to find the lovable spot in theirs." But men, workingmen must go out on the streets and find occupation and with their earnings provide for the support of their families, to face the struggle of existence. Occasionally he meets a kind foreman or a gentleman boss; oftener, perhaps, he finds a semi-civilized, selfish foreman and a close business man to be his boss and he must, he has, to start, to stay, to stagger along.

Remember, brothers, on jobs and in meetings, no man is in reality as bad as you think he is. Every man is good or bad only at certain times and concerning certain questions, and conditions, occupations, surroundings, etc., and if we come at them in the right way, and reflect our light upon them in the right angle, we will certainly find the spot, like in the opal, reflecting his depth of character and kindness in the colors of the rainbow.

Remember, also, brothers, that men are not only attractive, but lovable. If your heart gives out rays of sunshine, like a searchlight, no matter how thick the crust is in your brother's heart, with time and patience the ice will melt and you will discover a clear and precious fountain, where you can enjoy yourself. You will get in return a rich reward, material or spiritual, for the effort and love invested. Let us unroot our selfishness and plant love, Brotherhood love, in our hearts and with this candle burning we will find our duties less tiresome, our existence less miserable.

Disputes which arise among us in meetings, particularly angry disputes, are not due to the fact that we are hateful, although most of us have a little pocket in our nature where we keep what will have to be called our "ugly," but due to the fact that we do not understand each other.

A great deal of the heated discussion that is maintained between those who disagree is for the reason that, while they suppose themselves to be arguing about the same thing, they are really talking about different matters.

In debate one disputant attaches one meaning to a word and the other disputant a different meaning, so that, while they may be in perfect accord, and probably are, the battle is a matter of dictionary and not idea.

Are not the best men the most lenient in judgment?

In duels with weapons certain preliminaries are always settled before the actual fight begins.

In argumentative combats it were well if, before beginning to lunge at one another, the duellists would agree to a series of definitions. It would save time, wrath and sometimes blood. Ill feeling to each other in meetings is the stumbling block to progress. Useless efforts are due to our failures to observe one simple principle, that in passing judgment upon other people to remember they have the right to be judged from their own standpoints, rather than from ours.

One is therefore unable to pronounce a just estimate upon another's intelligence or upon another's conduct until able to put oneself in the other's place, and in order to do this there is needed first some mind, second, considerable imagination, and, third, a vast amount of love—a great deal more than the average man possesses.

The reason why the best men are the most lenient in their judgments is that they affectionately appreciate the obstacles, a person has to contend against that wants to be even half decently understood. We never have any difficulty in apologizing for the evil doing of a person, whom we love.

Wheels that roll over snow on a very cold morning always creak, but slip through it almost noiselessly when the sun has risen and warmed things up a bit.

A consideration for others is a great lubricant. This is another thing worth keeping in mind. The great amount of lubricating influence, that a person who has some consideration for the rights and feelings of others, exerts in a way to reduce the ordinary friction of our great social machine.

People are so unlike and are so disposed to keep the prickly side of their disposition well to the front, that it is really strange that we do not acerbate one another more than we do.

A gentleman had been sitting for some time aboard a trolley car enduring the grating of the door when pushed backward and forward upon its rusty bearings. Finally he rose, took from his pocket a little bottle of oil, poured a few drops upon the offending spot, then returned the bottle to his pocket and himself to his seat, quietly remarking, "I always keep that bottle with me; there are a good many squeaky things in the world and there is no antidote like a drop or two of this lubricant."

Brother carpenters, do you always have your oil can in your pocket when you leave your home going to work, going to meetings? It takes exceedingly little to soften the asperities of people if but the very slightest degree of tact is exercised in making the application.

Some men have a genius for making us serene. When and wherever we meet these men we feel comforted and every one about them is made serene. Whether we are at home or at work on a building, or in meetings, let us learn to create that kind of human sunshine that make people feel as though spring was coming on. People are such a profuse commodity in this world, especially in our large towns, that we think of them as merely peripatetic statues. We expect nothing from them and give nothing to them, any more than as though we were all so many wooden men operated by a secret dynamo or wound-up clock spring.

But seeing and feeling that we all have hearts beating in our breasts the world would have a little of the chill and frost taken out of it if more of our internal warmth were let out unto the surface in the shape of evident good nature and geniality.

To all our brother carpenters, and to the Chicago locals especially it may be of interest to announce that in the next month Local No. 80 will celebrate its twentieth birthday, or jubilee of being in existence and prospering in quality and quantity.

It is not my office to write about her superior financial record or large membership forces, her devoted officers and inspiring meetings, or that this local reserves the privilege to be held in the highest esteem by other Chicago branches. No, let me tell you how these conditions are brought about, how these gatherings are guided peacefully and successfully, satisfactory for every member present.

The never tired officers and faithful members intend to devote this jubilee gathering to make a special effort in a gentle, guiding, uplifting, educational way along the true brotherhood principles.

Fraternally yours,

ERNEST C. BLANCK, M. D.,
Member of L. U. 80.

Chicago, Ill.

From Salem, Oregon.

Editor The Carpenter:

Thinking a few lines from this wee nick o' the wood might be of interest to a few of our many readers, I would ask for a little space in our columns. Union 1065 has had a hard struggle at times for existence, but a faithful few of the "old fogies," as they are termed, have kept the banner floating and today, to the pleasure of all, things are changing. We are getting in new and younger members who are fast fitting themselves so the harness can be slid off those old shoulders onto new and more progressive ones. The past two months, by a desperate effort of all our members, we have brought about this change of conditions; from one to four new members are being added at every meeting.

Two weeks ago a committee of three was appointed to arrange for and carry to completion a social which came off Saturday night. The principal speaker at the last moment was unavoidably detained, which, for a few moments acted as a cold blanket, but the old faithfuls were there and the

gap was soon closed and forgotten for short, pointed and pithy talks was soon flowing forth together with recitations, music, games, etc., following which a bounteous repast was served to over a hundred persons. As a partial result of this your writer holds three applications for membership with good promises for more for our next meeting. Our little city has been hard to work on union lines, but our merchants are now taking kindly to the label goods and others are learning that members of the union can be relied on for doing better and more honest work. This is as it should be, for where brotherly love exists dishonesty cannot long hold a place. Fraternally yours,

A. W. DENNIS, R. S. L. U. 1065.
Salem, Ore.

Minister Praises U. B. Organizer.

Editor The Carpenter:

Kindly publish the enclosed statement or testimonial from a most distinguished minister of the gospel, on a lecture delivered by me at Knox Academy, March 20. It shows that my work as general organizer for the U. B. is appreciated even by people outside of the ranks of labor unions.

Fraternally yours,

J. H. BEAN, General Organizer.

Testimonial.

It was my good fortune to listen to the lecture delivered by Mr. J. H. Bean, Monday morning, March 20, in the chapel of Knox Academy; this lecture was delivered before the faculty and students of this institution and was received with the highest satisfaction. Mr. Bean represents the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The speaker had his subject well in hand and demonstrated most clearly that he was master of the situation.

The speaker realized that the world is calling for better and more skilled workmen, and this was the keynote of his lecture.

Educational institutions as well as labor organizations would do well and be much benefited by hearing this most timely lecture of Mr. Bean's.

S. V. KINGSTON,
Pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Selma, Ala.

Judge Gayner's Decision on Sheet Metal Trim.

Editor The Carpenter:

The following is a copy of the decision of Judge Gaynor in the sheet metal case, which ends a long controversy between the two organizations involved as to who should do the work, the nature of which is referred to in the decision and has been explained in detail in the summing up by Mr. Neal before the board of arbitration, printed in the correspondence columns of the April Carpenter under the caption of "Work the Carpenters Claim." Fraternally yours,

D. F. FEATHERSTONE,
Sec.-Treas., Carpenters' Joint D. C.
New York City.

Decision.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 23, 1909.

In the Matter of the Arbitration Between the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, Local No. 11, on the One Side, and the Joint District Council of Carpenters, and John W. Rapp, on the Other.

My Dear Sir—The question presented has proven difficult to answer, but after reading all of the evidence and the papers submitted to me I come to the conclusion that the setting of the iron or steel door trim and doors, samples of which were submitted to me, does not belong to the sheet metal workers. They are thick castings, and not of the kind of sheet metal which the sheet metal workers handle, and to which their tools are adapted. The samples before me are so thick that they have to be cut with a saw, and no doubt such castings may be even thicker. They could not be cut with a shears, or bent, or united, or worked, or soldered, after the manner sheet metal is handled and fashioned. They are not contemplated by the rules which fix the domain of the sheet metal workers. The method and skill which the work requires does not belong to the craft of the sheet metal workers, but to that of the carpenters. The substitution of metal for wood does not oust the carpenters. Even though the butts on which the trim and hinges are to be put be of iron or steel, the case is the same.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. J. GAYNOR.

JOHN S. HENRY, Esq., Secretary General Arbitration Board, 1123 Broadway, New York City.

The Carpenter

From Camden, N. J.

Editor The Carpenter:

Thinking that possibly many of our brothers throughout the country would like to hear from this city where lie the remains of our late G. S., Brother P. J. McGuire, I send you these lines, with photo of grave, inclosed. Through the generosity of our Brotherhood at large it has been possible, not only to secure a lot in Arlington cemetery, about three miles from this city, and erect a granite monument on the lot, but the widow has been provided with a comfortable home, and as may well be said, all dedicated to the memory of the "Grand Old Man" who organized this U. B. and did so much for it.

If at any time any of our brothers should care to come to this city for a visit, we would be pleased to receive them and take them to the cemetery, that they may see for themselves how his memory has been cherished. On each Decoration Day and Labor Day a number of faithful friends gather and scatter flowers on the grave.

On the 7th of April Local Union No. 20 celebrated the twenty-third anniversary of its existence and a royal good time they had.

Financial Secretary James H. Reeve who was master of the ceremonies, read a letter of regret from General President Huber, stating that it would be impossible for him to be present, as the G. E. B. was then in session. The boys were very much disappointed that none of the General Officers could be present, especially Brother Kaighn, who had twenty quarts of vanilla ice cream in reserve for them and would allow no one else to open the can.

After speeches by General Organizer Samuel Campbell of Philadelphia, General Organizer Hugh Frayne of the A. F. of L. and Mrs. Avery, who championed "woman suffrage," the balance of the evening was devoted to entertaining the wives, children and sweethearts of the members. Refreshments were served to all without stint.

Brother James Ryan of Philadelphia was expected to be with us, but at last accounts had not arrived, but we hope he will be with us at our silver anniversary—1911. "Jim" was detained owing to a special meeting of his local.

Trade conditions here are as good as could be expected, lying as we do between two of the largest cities in the country, being the dumping ground for "chaff" and the harvest field for "grain."

We have enjoyed forty-four hours per week for the past five years, our minimum scale of wages 42½ cents per hour.

Wishing all of our brothers a happy and prosperous season and assuring all of a hearty welcome who may come to visit us or to work with us, I remain,

Fraternally,

JOS. R. GRAW,

Secretary Camden District Council.

Unionism and Fraternalism.

Editor The Carpenter:

Reading our journal, The Carpenter, the last twelve years, the thought strikes me more forcibly every year that the U. B. of C. and J. of A. ought to follow more closely the practices of some of the fraternal orders.

When we look into the teachings of the U. B. and compare them with the teachings of some of the other societies we find that their lines run parallel in works of union, charity and benevolence. I have in mind an order with which a great number of carpenters are affiliated, and as a member of the same I know that the U. B. expects its members to live up to the principles of its tenets just as well as the fraternal order expects its members. But brothers and readers, do we find the union man as strong for his trade union as the fraternal member is for his lodge? Look into the matter a little below the surface and you will find a large number of union men who do not give a thought to their Local Union, and do not interest themselves one iota about the affairs of the union, except when they are out of work or get sick and can make good use of the Local Union's funds. Now take these same men and if they belong to some fraternal order of some kind, you will see that they seldom miss a meeting and are working day and night for the benefit of the organization. The U. B. pays sick and death benefits just as well as the secret societies do. It looks out for its maimed and disabled brothers, through its disability fund. Just as well as the other orders do. It sees that its members procure employment, which some of the orders do not bother about, and it teaches the brothers through the initiation ceremony to be charitable and benevolent. In my opinion it should be the object of every Local Union to try and preach the doctrine of unionism to its members at every meeting under "good and welfare."

It would not be asking too much to sound the opinion of our brothers in regard to strengthening the brotherly feeling among the members. I think that if the initiation ceremony was made a little more sincere and the obligation a trifle more binding the new brothers would take the matter more to heart. As matters are at present, men join the union when the business agent catches them, and if they are not kept in close touch with in a few months they fall by the wayside and forget they ever belonged to a union. Let us get together, brothers, and try and see if we can solve this problem and if we can find a way to get new members let us try and keep them. And let us try to introduce some new works in our initiation ceremony by exchange of views at our meetings, and through The Carpenter. One thing ought to be taught the new brothers, and that is the use of the gavel in the hands of the chairman. It does not look well to see a member sitting in a meeting and not knowing what to do when the chairman gives three raps, but the brothers must be excused because there is nothing in the ritual telling them the meaning of the various uses of the gavel. That is only one change; now let us hear from some of the other brothers and maybe we will come to some definite solution whereby we can make our brother feel that when they belong to the U. B. they belong to an organization, second to no fraternal order in the world, whether financial or beneficial. In conclusion, I would ask the president of each Local Union to have the members read The Carpenter carefully and at every meeting, when it comes to "Good of the Order" to have some remarks made by some of the older members to keep the younger element as well as the new members interested in their Local Union and its affairs.

Fraternally yours,
M. B. KRETZNER, L. U. 34.
Long Island City, N. Y.

Objects to High-Flown Sentences.

Editor The Carpenter:

The article in the March Carpenter on unionism, entitled, "One of the Greatest Educational Forces," by Brother G. H. Norie, was a surprise to me. To think a sensible brother could write so much and say so little!

It goes on to say: "Some believe unionism to be a cult or delusion and denounce it as a feeder of malevolence," but why don't he hand it out so that the every-day carpenter can thoroughly understand it.

The monthly magazine is where I look for

some at least good, round union talk and advice and not a lot of high-flown sentences such as, "The primary cause of unified action to check the forces employed to compel vassalage to assumed superior knights." Had the article started where it finished and said unionism is the star of hope for the common people, and the sunlight that leads to peace and happiness, then we had the whole thing in a nut shell. Unionism is no doubt one of the greatest educational forces of the present day and will become more so as the years roll by.

One can scarcely live a day now either in city or country without coming in contact with its workings in some shape or form. We see it on the breakfast table, read of it in the papers; the effects of it are seen in the street cars and in every phase it is tending for a better humanity. We are slowly but surely gaining ground by adding to our ranks in reality and in public opinion, and the best way to do the little each brother can is attend the local meetings, take a lively interest in all that is done there, and not leave the work for the same few to do all the time or we never will obtain to that for which we strive, the greatest good to the greatest number.

Fraternally yours,
HARRY KINDNESS, L. U. 80.
Chicago, Ill.

Our Duties and Our Objects.

Editor The Carpenter:

It is our solemn duty to live up to the principles of our organization and each member individually must in proportion to his capacity contribute to the attainment of the objects for which we are striving. We should put aside all forms of envy and jealousy toward each other and work in unison for the uplifting of the laboring people and the advancement of our organization. To accomplish this, it should be one of our first duties to discourage and eliminate piece-work, for it is one of the greatest impediments to our progress and one of the greatest obstacles to our success as an organization.

If those who submit or adhere to the piece-work system would stop and think what they are doing they would in all probability desist from doing such work any longer and work for the betterment of themselves and their families in a way which, instead of injuring others, will benefit our entire craft and class; and there are many ways to do it.

Let us also endeavor to encourage the apprentice system. It is our duty to do so all we can so the young men receive the necessary education in the trade. The best time to win a man over to our side is when he is young; if we do not take an interest in him then and wait till he is older, he may, in his views, be so set against the organization that nothing could change him.

It is furthermore our duty to endeavor to excel in workmanship and show the public that it is in their interest to give preference to union labor, as the most efficient and satisfactory and even the cheapest in the long run.

The brother who is above others in workmanship should deem it his duty to give advice to the apprentice and the less fortunate brothers. This would be one of the means of cultivating a feeling of friendship among the membership which is a precious asset to any organization, as it has a tendency of enhancing confidence in our undertakings and of invigorating our minds and actions.

Another way to advance our organization is for every member to be ever vigilant and when and wherever an opportunity presents itself to help each other to secure employment, which is to be done honestly, of course.

We also should work in conjunction for the creating of more of these opportunities for work and the affording of a chance for the unemployed brothers to earn a livelihood, by reducing the hours of toil.

A reduction of working hours means employment to more men, it reduces competition in the labor market and therefore has a tendency of advancing wages, to secure for us more adequate pay for our work.

Moreover, we should take better care of our sick members and see to it that they are not neglected. There should be a standing committee for this purpose and its duties should also apply to cases of totally disabled members as well as to cases of death.

One of our most important objects is to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all our members and another,

equally important, is to improve the trade. By striving to attain these objects we will raise ourselves in the estimation of the public and by living up to union principles and practicing good moral law we will gain the people's sympathy. By the use of profane language, for instance, or cursing and swearing, our objects will never be attained; it is a perfectly useless habit; we should shun and despise anything that is profane or vulgar. We should train and exert ourselves in the use of language that would be proper in the presence of ladies or anywhere else, and if we use any other let us make up our mind that we will quit. By abstaining from profanity and vulgarity in all its forms we will win the confidence of the public and then we will be more likely to attain our objects.

Fraternally yours,
P. N. JENNINGS, L. U. 74.
Pensacola, Fla.

A Few Words of Encouragement.

Editor The Carpenter:

Permit me to quote a few words from Emerson as an encouragement for all union carpenters. He says:

"Man's perfidy is the cause of all seeming failures. Every reform was once a private opinion, and when it shall be private opinion again it will solve the problem of the age. The history of the nation lies within every man. Trust thyself! every heart vibrates to that iron string. Men should be redeemers and benefactors, noble clay in hands of the Almighty. This will bring success and reform always. Be not conformed to this world, but be transformed by the renewing of your minds. Man should stand upright and speak the truth though rude in all ways. A man's life should not be an apology; it is for itself, not for a spectacle; man must attain and maintain that lofty sight that will make the world yield its best fruits; he must believe in eternity, he can find all the truth, all the genius of eternity within his own mind." The brotherhood of man, the love that is all in all brings the true reformation; the Lord is in His holy temple, let all the earth keep silence; a battle lost, a war began, a battle for the right is never lost. We may have missed worldly honors and the world's plaudits, but we died rich, for our cause was just and right; we were victorious even in the defeat; our peerless leaders came with the olive branch in hand, Gompers, Mitchell, Morrison, that would have opened the ports of peace and prosperity. But the gift was rejected, our tents pitched a day's journey nearer the victory of right. Does the world understand the yearnings of a great heart —not for money or worldly honors, but for truth and righteousness, the yearnings of a generous public spirit of a good citizen to do something great and good in the world and for the world; yearnings of a man that is in deed and in truth an heir to the universe and a brother to humanity.

Fraternally yours,
N. W. ARNOLD, L. U. 650.
Pomeroy, O.

From Mayfield, Kentucky.

Editor The Carpenter:

Believing that the brothers of the U. B. generally, are taking an interest in matters pertaining to any sister Local Union, no matter where located, I wish to say a few words in behalf of Local Union 739, Mayfield, Ky., and relative to conditions existing in our town.

We have had a hard struggle all through the year past to keep our organization in working order, and indications point to a still harder fight before us. One year ago we had some forty odd members while today we find our membership dwindled down to twenty-six with but twenty members in good standing.

We have only one big contractor here and he has thrown down the gauntlet to organized labor declaring that from this time forward he will ignore the union and pay only what he thinks a man is worth. This is certainly plain enough—it means that unless the entire craft here again becomes aroused to their own interests and unless we put up a good, stiff fight to maintain our adopted schedule, which is only $3.00 per day for journeymen carpenters and down to any old wage for apprentices, we will have to work for greatly reduced wages.

To make matters worse, we have a number of small contractors here who are chronic scab-breeders and also a number of journeymen carpenters who are so blind to

their own interests and so unmindful of their duties toward their wives and children, their homes, their friends, their brothers, their country and their God that they are closing their eyes and hearts to the fact that in their indifference and disloyalty to labor's cause they are instrumental in bringing about impoverished conditions for themselves and their families. In oblivion of the fact that they are robbing us of all that we have labored and battled so hard to obtain, these men are content to go scabbing; they cut our scale to profit by our refusal to work below that scale and to reap a benefit from our efforts to secure a just compensation for our toil.

However, all clouds have a silver lining and prospect is not altogether black. The few who are yet with us are loyal and true to the cause; they will stand firm and never waver, and if those brothers who contemplate going on a still hunt for the "Eldorado," will give us a chance to fight our battle unhampered by their competition we will surely win and put the scabby curs, who would rob us of the God given right to a just reward for honest toil, down and out.

Fraternally yours,

J. T. LATHAM, F. S. L. U. 1739.

Mayfield, Ky.

In Behalf of the Mexican Political Refugees and Labor Leaders.

Editor The Carpenter:

On May 5 the political prisoners Magon, Villarreal, Rivera and Sarabia are to be tried in Tombstone, Arizona, and their sole chance of obtaining justice lies in arousing public opinion in their behalf. The case of Antonio de P. Araujo also comes up for appeal on May 1 and as his alleged offence consisted mainly in publishing a paper in Austin, Tex., in which he exposed the tyrannies of President Diaz, the labor press of America should do everything in its power to render him assistance, not only on the ground that he is a patriot but also because he is a brother editor persecuted for his utterances.

It is suggested that the inclosed pamphlet be reprinted in your paper and that a marked copy be sent to this office. More matter will be furnished upon receipt of the marked copy.

Dear Sirs and Brothers—For twenty months the Mexican patriots and labor leaders, Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal and Librado Rivera have been imprisoned without trial in United States jails. They have been refused bail and held "incommunicado" in their cells—that is denied the right of seeing their families or friends.

The man who has secured their imprisonment and is now seeking their extradition is President Porfirio Diaz, who destroyed all constitutional liberty in Mexico and reelected himself to office, by force of arms, seven times.

Why does Diaz want them?

Because in Mexico free speech has been suppressed, the right of ballot has been abolished, and the free organization of trades unions made a crime—sixty-four men, three women and four children were recently shot down at the strike in the Rio Blanco mills by the soldiers of Diaz.

Against all these tyrannies the Mexican political prisoners now in jail in the United States have been fighting for ten years.

Upon the testimony of an employe of the Furlong detective agency of St. Louis, these Mexican political refugees are accused of attempting to set on foot in Arizona an armed expedition to invade Mexico. This the prisoners absolutely deny, proving on the witness stand at their preliminary examination, first, that neither they nor any of their friends possessed weapons to arm such an expedition; and, second, that they were not in the territory of Arizona at the time. In addition, it was shown that the Furlong detective agency was in the employ of the Mexican government; that this detective agency had been pursuing Mexican political refugees all over the United States for years, and that these private detectives had already returned to the waiting Mexican soldiery across the border one hundred and sixty political enemies of President Porfirio Diaz.

But the most dangerous attack on American liberties has been the arrest and conviction of the young Mexican editor, Antonio de P. Araujo, who was sentenced to a term of two years and six months in the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., for publishing a paper in Austin, Texas, in which he criticised the tyrannies of Diaz.

The lives and liberties of many other Mexican refugees depend upon the prompt action of all liberty-loving American citizens to whom this appeal for assistance is issued. Manuel Sarabia, once kidnaped out of the State of Arizona by the Mexican consul, is among the prisoners to be tried, as well as Encarnacion Diaz Guerra, Calixtro Guerra and Basilzo Ramirez.

But it is not only for the protection of the lives and liberties of these Mexican patriots that the Political Refugee Defense League has been organized, the right of asylum for all nationalities has been attacked in the persons of these men and the freedom of the press jeopardized.

The league calls upon your organization to elect a standing committee of three, which shall be known as the "Labor and Liberty Defense Committee," to act as your representatives and delegate members in the national organization of the Political Refugee Defense League. No dues are to be collected from the membership and all funds are to be raised by voluntary contributions. All questions for decision in matters of importance will be referred to the entire membership by referendum vote. Initiative measures will be accepted from any three organizations joining in a demand for the enactment of such measures.

Elect your committee and notify the national secretary. Fraternally,

JOHN MURRAY,

National Secretary Political Refugee Defense League.

180 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

For the Advancement of Our U. B.

Editor The Carpenter:

I am sending you these few lines directed to the members of our U. B. with a desire to give expression to my views as to how every one of them can more effectively work for the future welfare of the craft and at the same time make a wonderful advancement in the upbuilding of our organization. Of course, there are many ways leading to this end. By dealing honestly with our fellowmen, not alone those in our unions but with the non-union men, and as Brother Cribbs of L. U. 500, Butler Pa., suggests in the April journal, by giving the outsiders a copy of our journal, or other union literature, much can be accomplished on the above lines. The same brother's suggestion, that our members make it a point to send labor and farmers' union literature to the farmers and merchants, also has my hearty approval. Tell them to read this literature and learn for themselves what organized labor is and what it stands for.

Now I wish that every member of our U. B. would put his shoulder to the wheel of progress and see if this body of workmen cannot do more in the future than has been done in the past for the uplifting of the craft and the upbuilding of our organization. By doing so we would enormously fortify our position in case of strikes or lockouts.

When we are enjoying the blessings of prosperity we should not forget that there may be hard times in store for is in the future, and that we must at all times and eagerly grasp the things that make us stronger and more able to stem the tide that may come upon us.

I sincerely hope that the members of our U. B. will take Brother Cribbs's suggestion seriously and hand, or mail copies of our valuable journal, after reading them themselves, to others that ought to be in the organization; it will certainly tend to educate them and show them that by keeping aloof, they are standing in their own light and help perpetuate unjust conditions. I hope also that the working people here in Florida and elsewhere will see the good labor organization has done and will do in the future for all mankind, so they may join our ranks and go along with us through the blessings and the sacrifices that we may encounter on our journey. Let us go onward and forward and let righteousness be the guide in our every day life.

Fraternally yours,

G. F. GILBERT, R. S. L. U. 1776.

Lakeland, Fla.

WANTED—Good, live men in different parts of the country to work subscriptions for the National Builder. For the right men we will pay a straight salary. Write us, giving qualifications.

NATIONAL BUILDER,

358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

NEWS NOTES from LOCAL UNIONS

Wichita, Kan.—Transient brother carpenters will please bear in mind that trade conditions in this city do not in the least warrant the coming here of any more carpenters at this time. We have more than enough here now to do all the jobs under construction this season.

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Paris, Ark.—Owing to depressed trade conditions and unprecedented slackness of work in this place, traveling brothers are earnestly warned to steer clear of Paris, Ark., at present and until further notice. Many of our home brothers are idle and unable to secure employment.

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Fernie, B. C., Can.—Transient brother carpenters are hereby advised to keep away from this city at this time as trade is very slow opening up and we have quite a number of resident brothers out of work with poor prospect for obtaining a job until a material change of trade conditions takes place.

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Chelsea, Mass.—We are overstocked with men here; business is at a standstill and trade so dull that it is almost impossible for any carpenter to secure a job at present. The outlook for the summer is rather discouraging and traveling brothers are advised to avoid Chelsea, Mass., for some time to come.

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Edmonton, Alta., Can.—Owing to our pending trade movement and the necessity to possibly check any influx to this city of carpenters in search of work, we would urgently request all traveling brothers to avoid this city until our agreement is signed, due notice of which will be given in this journal.

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Daytona, Fla.—Owing to differences existing between Local Union 1725 and the contractors and prospects for an early settlement not being very bright, it becomes imperatively necessary for all migrating brother carpenters to remain away from this city until our difficulty has been adjusted and until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Muscatine, Ia.—Trade is exceedingly dull in this city and work very scarce. We have plenty of men on the ground to do what little work there is on hand and some to spare; nor have the contractors signed our agreement, and things are rather unsettled. Transient brothers are advised to stay away until further notice.

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Walla Walla, Wash.—In the interest of traveling brothers and for our own protection, we wish to state that we have more carpenters in this city at the present time than needed to do all the work going on. Newcomers will inevitable get stranded and their presence here will only aggravate the situation. Avoid Walla Walla until further notice.

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Kingston, N. Y.—On April 1 last, all employes of the H. M. Palen mill, because of the firm's refusal to grant them the eight-hour day, refused to go to work. The same day, a large cat with a litter of kittens moved out of the mill taking her young with her. This certainly shows that the cat was a union cat that sympathized with the men out on strike.

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Charleston, W. Va.—Carpenters contemplating a change of locality will please bear in mind that this city is a good place to keep away from at this time as trade is very dull and nothing doing. Most of our own men are idle with poor prospect for securing a job until a settlement with our contractors has been reached and our new wage scale has been effected on May 1.

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New Castle, Pa.—Trade is very dull here this season and scarcely anything doing. Such being the conditions existing here,

traveling brothers will readily see that their coming here at this time would be very unwise and neither benefit them nor resident brothers; we would earnestly advise them and all carpenters to give New Castle, Pa., a wide berth for the next few months at least.

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Hazleton, Pa.—Local Union 129 of this city desires to inform the members of the U. B., through the medium of our journal, that Hazleton is not a good place for carpenters at this time. We have a large number of men walking the streets waiting for a job and a chance to earn a living. We have made a trade demand, but as yet have not received any reply from the contractors. Carpenters are advised to remain away from here until further notice. Prospects for the summer season are not very bright.

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Port Chester, N. Y.—In the interest of migrating brothers we desire to call attention to the unsatisfactory condition in this city. Business of all kinds is greatly depressed, work very slack and prospects are not bright for the near future. As a result many of our members were compelled to leave town and look elsewhere for employment. Quite a few outsiders have lately come here in search of work but were sadly disappointed; we therefore would advise migrating carpenters to take warning and stay away from this city.

❖ ❖ ❖

Cincinnati, O.—This city is a good place for carpenters to stay away from at this time. There is no opening either for resident brothers or newcomers; trade is very dull and as a result half of our membership is walking the streets idle. Traveling brothers contemplating a visit to this city should think twice before starting, and, in view of our pending wage movement and our demand to take effect soon, we would earnestly request all brother carpenters to steer clear of this place until trade conditions have improved and a settlement with the employers has been reached.

❖ ❖ ❖

Twin Falls, Idaho—Brother chips are earnestly warned to keep shy of this city for the next six months as trade is exceedingly dull and a great number of resident carpenters idle, many of them leaving the city. As a result of circulars being spread broadcast, the last two months, by shrewd and enterprising "grafters" this place has become flooded with men in search of work which is impossible to obtain. We are also having a hard struggle in our endeavor to maintain the closed shop in this town and until matters are more settled traveling brothers will do well to keep away.

❖ ❖ ❖

Missoula, Mont.—Misleading articles lately published in local and some of the eastern papers booming this city and claiming that an immense amount of building is being done here has been the cause of an influx of carpenters far beyond the needs of the town. To offset the evil effect of this idle newspaper talk and to spare migrating brothers disagreeable dissapointment, we now wish to inform them and carpenters in general that there are more men here now than can find employment and that they will be wise keeping away from Missoula, Mont., for some time to come.

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Rogers, Ark.—This is a town that never had any trade union until Local Union 1843 was organized in June of last year. We are having rather up-hill work here and it is a task, indeed, to get the men of our craft in line of whom we have about sixty here in town while only twenty belong to the union. We are trying to secure the nine-hour workday and a minimum scale of $2.25 per day and should any brother come this way let him be prepared to help us win the battle. Work is scarce at present, about half of our men are walking the streets. Transient brothers are warned not to pay any attention to ads. for carpenters wanted here, they are misleading.

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Great Falls, Mont.—All brother carpenters are hereby warned not to pay heed to advertisements appearing in the daily papers stating that building mechanics are wanted in this city. These ads., emanating from the Chamber of Commerce, are false and misleading and have the evil effect of attracting men of all crafts to this vicinity, which is now overflooded by building mechanics, carpenters especially. While it is true that many buildings are under course of con-

struction, the supply greatly exceeds the demand in the labor market and as we shall enforce our demand for an increase in pay on May 1 carpenters will do well to keep aloof from this city and vicinity until this matter is settled.

❖ ❖ ❖

Rockford, Ill.—We had a rousing open meeting Friday evening, April 23, to which non-union men were invited. Our hall was filled and we were honored by the presence of Mr. Mark Tardie, our re-elected union mayor, who addressed us. Mr. Fay Lewis also spoke, being followed by the Rev. Anthony Mills in a spirited address. After the speechmaking a buffet lunch was served consisting of sandwiches and coffee, the remainder of the evening being spent in games of cards and cigar smoking. We certainly had a successful meeting and great enthusiasm was shown by members as well as non-union guests. Two applications for membership were received that night and ten more will be acted on at our next meeting.

❖ ❖ ❖

Fort Smith, Ark.—Our Local Union 71 is prospering and thriving. We have initiated forty-three new members on the last ten days. There are about thirty or forty non-union men working at the trade who, most of them being ex-members, are loath to join us and would rather have a local union of their own and come into the U. B. under an initiation fee below $5. For reasons best known to ourselves, we are opposed to the formation of another Local Union. All contracts for new work here contain a clause calling for the employment of union carpenters and outsiders who have our common interests at heart will undoubtedly soon join Local Union 71 of their own volition, or, by circumstances, be compelled to leave town.

❖ ❖ ❖

Crowell, Tex.—Reports are being circulated and rumors are spread all over the country to the effect that there is a building boom in this city and not enough men here to do the work. We now desire to state that these reports, as well as rumors, are false and without any foundation; they are spread by town boomers and real estate men with a design to induce people to come here. Business being demoralized and the carpenter trade especially in a deplorable condition, those who respond, as a rule, are sorry for it. In fact, conditions are such that resident carpenters find themselves compelled to leave town and go elsewhere in search of work. We therefore would warn migrating brothers to keep shy of this place for the present and until further notice.

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Worcester, Mass.—With a view to inform the brothers of the trade of the deplorable conditions existing here and surrounding towns, the booming by the Board of Trade, Builders' Exchange, real estate dealers and others notwithstanding, we desire to state the following:

We have nearly nine hundred union men on our rolls with about one hundred non-union, fully enough to take care of all the work in sight and we wish to positively state that a great deal of the prospective work the papers are talking so much about is simply a bluff and a great advertising scheme resorted to to flood the labor market in this city. Much is said about the new depot for which excavations have hardly begun; it will take four or five months before it gets fully under way when we will have plenty of help to take care of the work. We have a minimum wage here of $3.28, but with the outlying towns unorganized, it requires incessant warfare to keep it any ways near it, to say nothing of the union brother often as bad or worse than the non-unionist as a wage cutter and who hides his unionism to go to work with an open-shop gang at any old wage. We feel that in the face of conditions as they are existing here in Worcester and vicinity, transient brothers should keep away from this district entirely for a while and give us an opportunity to redeem our lost ground and we surely have lost some, though not in membership. Wages have been cut and slaughtered during the financial stress to the entire satisfaction of the unscrupulous employer and not to the benefit of the public either, for in most cases the employers' rate for men has not been lowered. Again we wish to say to all brother carpenters, keep away from Worcester, Mass., and vicinity for the season of 1909 and give us here a chance to earn a living and to secure much-needed improved conditions.

Information Wanted.

F. H. Wilson, a former member of Local Union 792 Rockford, Ill., on November 8, 1908, left that city for parts unknown, deserting his wife and infant child. He is 35 years of age; 5 feet 4 inches in height; weighs about 140 pounds; dark hair, slightly brown; dark-brown eyes; sandy mustache, unless smooth shaven; aquiline nose; has an habitual smile and walks with shoulders well thrown back. Any one knowing of, or who can find any clew to his whereabouts, will convey a great favor by communicating with W. E. GILCHRIST,

1103 S. Court St.

Rockford, Ill.

Why Wood Decays.

Piles driven by the hut dwellers of the Baltic centuries ago are as sound today as when first placed. The wooden coffins in which the Egyptians buried their dead are still preserved in perfect condition after thousands of years of service.

The longevity of timber under these two extremes of climate and moisture conditions has naturally made people ask, "What causes wood decay?" The answer is, fungi and bacteria, low forms of plant life which live in the wood and draw their nourishment from it. The organisms are so little that a microscope is required to see them, yet their work results in the destruction of billions of feet of timber each year; and the railroad corporation with its cross tie bill running up into seven figures and the farmer who spends a hundred or so dollars a year for fence posts are alike drawing upon the knowledge of experts in all parts of the world in efforts to learn the most economical and most satisfactory method of preserving wood against the inroads of decay. In studying the means of preventing decay, wood-preserving experts have learned many things about the obnoxious fungi which sap the life of timber.

The small organisms can grow either in light or in total darkness; but all of them require requisite amounts of air, food, moisture and heat. If one or more of these essential requirements is lacking, they cannot live, and the decay of timber will not take place. Wood constantly submerged in water never rots, simply because there is an insufficient supply of air. This condition accounts for the soundness of the old Baltic piles. On the other hand, if wood can be kept air-dry it will not decay because there will then be too little moisture. The timber used by the Egyptians will last indefinitely so long as it is bone-dry.

There are a great many cases, however, where it is impossible to keep wood submerged in water, or in an absolutely air-dry condition. In fact, a large percentage of the timber which is used is exposed to the weather, and is subjected to decay simply because it contains enough air and enough water for the decomposing organisms to get a foothold. Decay is most serious where the atmosphere is warm and damp, because these conditions are most favorable for its development. In the coal mines of Pennsylvania timber decays in two or three years because the temperature is warm and constant and the air is damp. And in the South, the warm, humid atmosphere often causes the timber to rapidly decompose.

Decay may be prevented by two general methods, by treating the wood with antiseptics, thus poisoning the food supply of the organisms which cause decay, and by treating it with oils which render it waterproof. A combination of these two methods is most commonly used, as when wood is treated with creosote, which fills up the pores in the timber and keeps out water and is also a powerful antiseptic.

The United States government considers the investigations of the preservative treatment of timber of such importance that the business of one branch of a bureau in the department of agriculture—the "office of wood preservation," in the forest service at Washington, is given over entirely to the work of experiments in co-operation with railroad companies and individuals in prolonging the life of railroad ties, mine props, bridge timbers, fence posts and transmission poles. Advice and practical assistance is furnished all who request this advice of the forester. The lengthening of life of timber means the saving of thousands of dollars annually through doing away with the heavy expense of labor and cost of material for renewals.—Wood Workers' Review.

TRADE NOTES

Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 713, Niagara Falls, Can.—Our trade agreement to substitute the one expiring April 30, 1909, provides for an eight-hour workday, a reduction of one hour per day. The new agreement has been sanctioned by the Niagara D. C. We do not anticipate any trouble in getting our demand granted on or before May 1.

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District Council, Monongahela Valley, Pa.—We are asking our contractors for a raise in wages from 37½ cents to 40⅝ cents per hour for eight hours' work; foremen to receive 50 cents per day over journeymen's wages. Overtime to be recompensed at the rate of time and a half and work on Sundays and holidays to be paid double time. We are determined to enforce the increased rates on and after May 1 next.

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Local Unions 72, 179 and 231, Rochester, N. Y.—We have served printed articles of agreement on our employers which provide that on and after May 1, 1909, the minimum rate for carpenters shall be $3.50 and for cabinetmakers $2.50 per day of eight hours; time and a half for all overtime and double pay for work on Sundays and holidays. Our demand has been concurred in by the D. C.

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Local Union 492, Reading, Pa.—While we are not looking for any change in working hours, which still are nine per day in this city, we have presented an agreement to the contractors for their signatures which provides for an advance from 30 cents to 33 cents per hour, to take effect May 1. We are fairly well organized, having but few non-union men in town, and there are good prospects for winning out without being compelled to enforce our demand by suspension of work.

Local Union 16, Springfield, Ill.—At a meeting held March 20 this Local Union unanimously voted to make a demand upon the mill owners for a raise in the minimum scale of 37½ cents per hour to 40 cents per hour to apply to mill and bench hands only and to take effect May 1, 1909. Wages for outside carpenters are 45 cents an hour. We have four mills here in Springfield, all completely under the control of the above Local Union and expect to be master of the situation should it come to a clash with the mill owners, which, however, we are earnestly endeavoring to avoid.

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District Council, Providence, R. I., and Vicinity.—An increase in wages from 41 cents to 45 cents per hour and double time for all over time is this year's demand of this district upon the contractors which we expect to take effect May 1, 1909. We have tried to have a conference with the bosses, but so far they decline to meet us demanding in the usual way the right to run their own business and proclaim their allegiance to the open shop system. We are at present engaged in the organizing of two new Local Unions which, we think, will be an addition to our membership of more than 300 members.

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District Council, Passaic, N. J.—After we had quite some difficulty last year to get the contractors to conform with Section 14 of our agreement and meet us for the consideration of any changes in the yearly agreement, they have this year failed to reply to our invitations and we have not heard from them up to the present time. It looks very much as if there was no carpenter contractors' association existing in this city at this time or else they do not wish to jointly discuss any demand made by the men. We have now erased Section 14 from our agreement and presented it to each em-

ployer. We do not make any demand this year other than that the present agreement be fully recognized and maintained.

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Local Union 1666, Kingsville, Tex.—This being a union town and all other trades being well organized and working under a contract with their employers we deemed it our duty to also come to an understanding with our bosses on a fixed schedule of wages and hours. With this intent we presented an agreement to them last March which, among minor points, stipulated that our minimum rate of wages shall be 28½ cents per hour and eight hours to constitute a day's work. Up to this time we have been working nine hours, receiving from $2.00 to $3.15 per day; 75 per cent. of the population here either are union or in favor of union; they are in sympathy with us in our demand and we can count on their moral support.

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District Council, Worcester, Mass.—This body, representing Local Unions 23, 408, 720, 858 and 877, is engaged in a movement, inaugurated last January, for better conditions, with good prospect for success. We are demanding a minimum wage scale for outside carpenters of $3.50 per day, present wages being from $2.75 to $3.28 per day of eight hours now established. It is also our aim to secure the eight-hour day and a minimum wage scale for shops and mills and have our label adopted by them. Shops and mills are still running nine hours. We have a total membership of 866 men with not much more than 900 mechanics in the district. It is in view of this favorable condition we believe that prospects are good for securing what we are asking for.

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Local Union 517, Portland, Me.—For several months past we have been negotiating with the Contractors' Association of this city in an endeavor to obtain their signatures to a trade agreement presented to them as early as in June, 1908. Although this matter is pending for this long period of time we feel that in justice and fairness we are entitled to the increase in wages of 10 per cent. which the agreement calls for. The contractors are charging their patrons $3.50 per day of eight hours for each man while they pay the latter from $2.00 to $2.75 per day. We have recently sent out thirty-five notices to contractors informing them that we expect the agreement to take force on May 1, this year, and received ten replies, three of which are favorable to our demand. Trade never having been better than it is at this time we are hopeful of getting our demand granted without much trouble or difficulty.

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Successful Trade Movements.

Red Bank, N. J.—Our demand for an increase in wages of 25 cents per day of eight hours or a minimum scale of $3.00 per day, has met with success. All our members are working under the increased rate since April 1.

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Monitowoc, Wis.—Six of our contractors having started work under the new schedule on April 1, we have practically won out in our demand for a reduction of hours from nine to eight and a minimum rate of 35 cents per hour an increase of 7 cents per hour.

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New Castle, Pa.—Peace and harmony prevail in this city between boss carpenters and men. Local Union 206 and the Building League have come to a settlement and have signed the wage scale for one year at $3.25 per day of eight hours, which took effect April 1.

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Ottawa, Ill.—We have been successful in obtaining the signatures of our employers to an agreement which has been in force for three years. There is no material change in the present agreement; we have neither gained nor lost anything, which, however, is the best we could accomplish under existing conditions.

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Nowata, Okla.—In order to avoid a strike we have agreed to a settlement of the point in dispute by accepting a proposition offered by the contractors making our minimum scale of wages 40 cents per hour, which scale is effective since April 1. We have, by this settlement, obtained but a slight increase but have established a long-coveted minimum rate.

Teague, Tex.—We met with no resistance at all when our 37½-cent scale went into effect; in fact, the contractors seemed highly pleased. We are having some difficulty, however, with one of our contractors who is lately working non-union men, while previously he has never been unfair to the union from which he holds a withdrawal card; we hope to also soon bring him to terms.

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Silver Springs, N. Y.—As previously stated, we did not anticipate any trouble and were confident that our reasonable demand for a reduction of working hours from ten to nine would be acceded to by the contractors. In this our hopes were not in vain, we are only working nine hours since April 1; we have won out without having to resort to any strike.

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White Plains, N. Y.—The Master Builders' Association of this city having disbanded, we are enforcing our agreement by dealing with the employers individually since April 1. They have been living up to the agreement since that date and so far we have had no trouble; nor did our members sustain any loss of time that might otherwise have been caused by a walk-out.

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Okmulgee, Okla.—On April 1 Local Union 1399 of this city won out in their demand for an advance in wages from 37½ to 45 cents per hour for eight hours' work or an increase of 7½ cents per hour. Only one member out of sixty-eight was laid off that day, all others went to work under the increased rate. Our members are delighted over this victory which was won almost hands down.

Cancer Pronounced Not Infectious.

All research work of the past five years has made it more certain than it ever was before that cancer contains no virus or other parasite foreign to the living organism. The assertion will be vehemently denied by many cancer experts of eminence, according to the third report of the imperial cancer research fund of London, a document recently issued but the evidence is pronounced overwhelming. The crucial importance of the subject arises from the question so often asked as to whether a relative suffering from cancer is dangerous to others, or if a historic family mansion should be burned down because many progenitors inheriting it had died of cancer.

During the past six years, it seems from the official report already mentioned, many tens of thousands of mice suffering from cancer have been under the most stringent observation in the laboratory. If cancer were communicable, animals housed along with those naturally suffering from or inoculated with cancer would be the first to suffer. In an experience extending over the six years indicated—almost three times the length of a mouse's life—exhaustive investigation has shown that this risk does not exist. * * * Experiment has proved that cancerous tissues retain not only the characters of the species of animal, but also those features distinguishing the several normal tissues of an individual, and because the general conclusions from comparative and experimental investigation are that cancer arises—strange as it may seem—independently and of its own accord, and even spontaneously and sporadically in each individual attacked by a transformation of healthy tissue, one case of cancer having no relation to any other. This general conclusion is based, says the report upon observations and experiment of very varied but confirmatory nature resulting in the most contradictory and baffling situation, from the therapeutic standpoint with which the science of medicine has had to cope since the spread of the black death through Europe.—Current Literature (April).

A proposition to establish a death benefit fund of $50 in the Cooper's International Union, recently submitted to the subordinate unions for referendum vote, has been carried by a vote of 1,152 to 1,041. The general executive board is now preparing rules for the distribution of such benefits.

Class distinction is a terrible thing. It is wrong. But it was brought about by the capitalists and is a fact, not a theory.

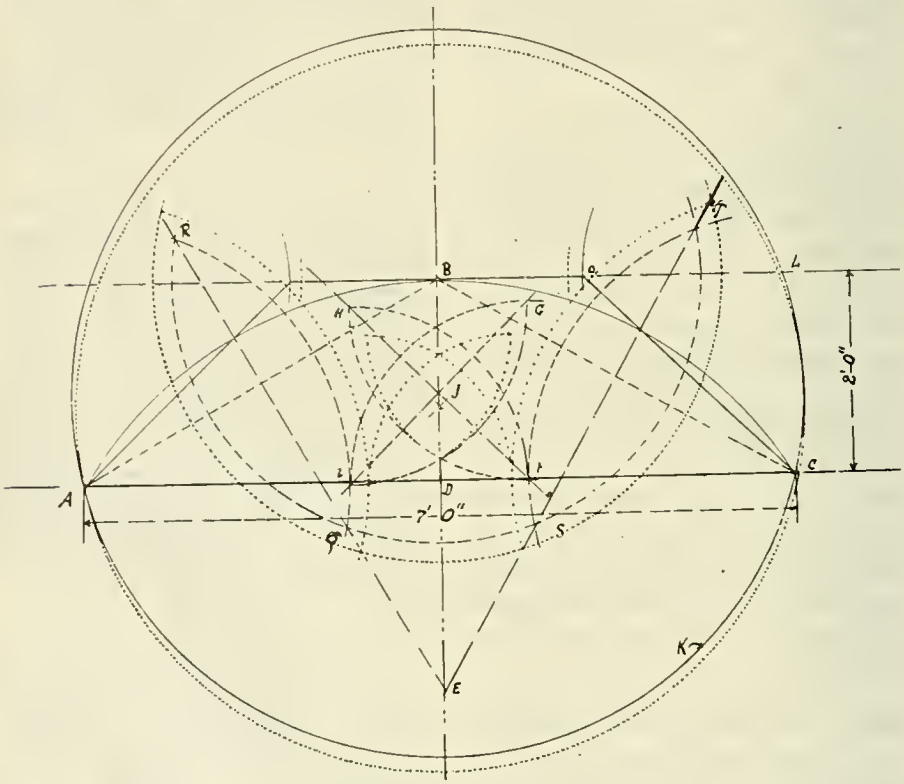
Trade organization makes better men and women, physically, mentally and socially.

That Bay Window With Three Equal Sides.

Editor The Carpenter:

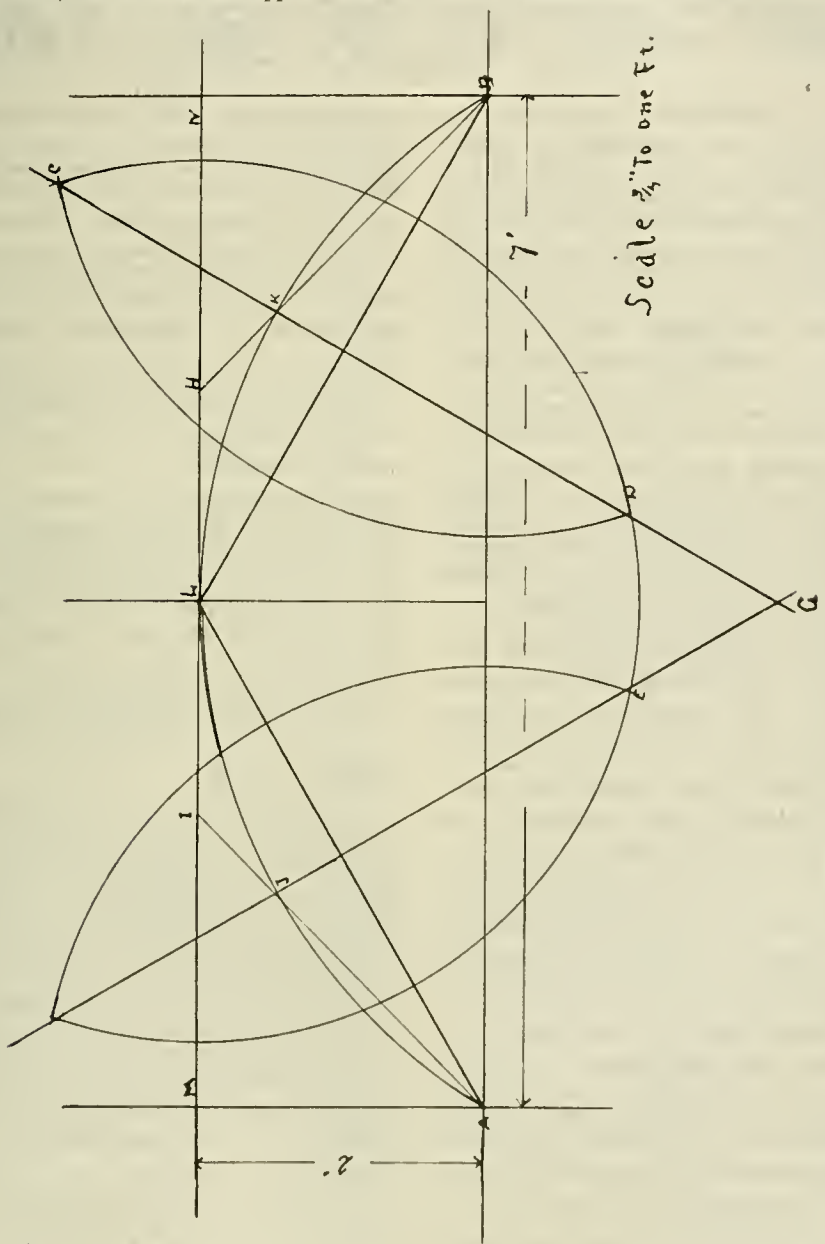
In an effort to work out the 7 ft. bay window problem by Brother P. F. Keegan, I found that I have to take exception with him. I fail to make it work unless the arc R Q S T is drawn to a certain proportion to the width as you will see by my pencil lines on his drawing, which will illustrate what I mean by enlarging the arc. It does not change center E but does change center J, thereby changing the circle K by diminishing the outside portion and increasing the inside of circle, thereby decreasing the front window.

Brother J. Reid of Local 1790 gives, to my mind, the simplest and most correct method in his second drawing. I do not send this for a correction of Brother Keegan, as I am a brother chip, but do a little in the line of drafting. I would like to see J. C. Swinnerton's solution published. This problem is something new to me. Although many years at the trade, I never came across it in actual work; for that reason I would like the solution mentioned.



The subjoined drawing I think more

simple and in all cases more correct. Let a b equal 7 foot arc, c d e f, any convenient radius, with l as center, and with a b as center, draw arcs on opposite side.



Draw lines c g and f g to intersect at g. With g as center, draw arc connecting a l and b through the points k and j. Draw lines b h and a i where they join the outside line. M n will be the point of intersection, h and i of window giving three equal sides. You may print this if you consider it worthy of space, as I see no other Canadian has sent an answer. I take a great interest in this kind of work and desire to learn what I can.

Fraternally yours,
J. R. MONTAGUE,
Local 713, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Gesetzliebende Bürger.

Unter unseren englischredenden Klassengenossen gehört es zum guten Ton bei jeder Gelegenheit zu beteuern, daß sie „law abiding," gesetzliebende Bürger seien. Ohne Gesetze kann ein Gemeinwesen irgend einer Ort nicht bestehen; auch in unseren Organisationen haben wir Gesetze denen sich jedes Mitglied unterzuordnen hat. Wenn man aber die Tatsache in Betracht zieht, daß die Gesetze der Ver. Staaten von Amerika ausschließlich von den Feinden der Arbeiter, von der besitzenden Klasse und vornehmlich in deren Interesse gemacht werden, daß die viel zahlreichere arbeitende Klasse an den Gesetzemachen keinerlei Anteil hat, so muß dieses Gebahren englischredender Klassengenossen unwillkürlich auf einen wirklich freiheitlich gesinnten Arbeiter einen komischen, ja beschämenden Eindruck machen.

Dieser Eindruck wird noch erhöht wenn man ferner in Betracht zieht, daß die Gerichtshöfe und Regierungen monarchischer Länder, Rußland vielleicht ausgenommen, Gesetze die sich auf das Verhältnis oder auf Streitigkeiten zwischen Arbeiter und Arbeitgeber beziehen, in einer, den Arbeitern viel günstigeren Weise auslegen, daß sie in einer viel liberaleren Weise mit den Arbeitern verfahren als dies im republikanischen Amerika geschieht. Und obschon sich Richter und Regierungen dieser monarchischen Länder nicht die unerhörten Eingriffe in die Rechte der Organisationen der Arbeiter erlauben wie dies hier im Laufe der letzten Jahre in unzähligen Fällen vorgekommen ist, so hegen die Arbeiter doch stets ein gewisses Mißtrauen, am allerwenigsten aber Ehrfurcht gegenüber den bestehenden Gesetzen, weil auch dort wie hier, kapitalistische Interessen die Gesetzgebungen und die Regierungen beeinflußen und beherrschen.

Abgesehen von den richterlichen Entscheidungen dieser letzten Jahre in welcher die Gesetze dieses Landes in einer Weise ausgelegt werden welche die Arbeiterorganisationen fast gänzlich zur Ohnmacht verdammt, durch welche ihr Widerstand gegen die Uebergriffe des Unternehmertums fast gänzlich gebrochen wird und ihre Bestrebungen nahezu illusorisch gemacht werden, haben die Arbeiter der Ver. Staaten viel mehr Ursache den bestehenden Gesetzen Mißtrauen entgegenzubringen und diesen ihren Beifall zu versagen, als die Arbeiter monarchischer Länder; und dies trotz unserer republikanischen Staatsverfassung. Die Freiheit die diese Verfassung den Arbeitern bietet, ist die Freiheit von der Herwegh singt: „Die Freiheit die uns nicht den Hunger stillt, ist doch nur ein elendes Trugegebild."

Die Voraussetzung, oder Annahme, daß das arbeitende Volk in einer Republik größere Freiheiten und Rechte genösse und in der Lage sei freier zu denken und zu handeln, als die Arbeiter in einer Monarchie, hat sich längst als ein großer Irrtum erwiesen.

Für die Verkehrtheit dieser Annahme liefern die Schweiz, Frankreich, aber besonders die Ver. Staaten von Nord Amerika den deutlichsten Beweis.

Ob republikanische oder monarchische Staatsverfassung, solange die heutige, die kapitalistische Produktionsweise, so lange das System der Ausbeutung des Menschen durch den Menschen fortbesteht; so lange der Privatbesitz an Arbeitsmitteln geduldet und der Arbeiter gezwungen ist seine Arbeitskraft an den Besitzer der Arbeitsmittel zu verkaufen, der ihn als Preis oder Lohn hierfür mit nur etwa einem Drittel des von ihm erzeugten Wertes abspeist, so lange wird der Arbeiter ökonomisch bedrückt, ökonomisch abhängig sein und kann somit auch nicht politisch frei sein.

So lange es Ausbeuter und Ausgebeutete gibt, sei es in einer Republik oder in einer Monarchie, so lange werden sich die Ausbeuter, die besitzende Klasse, als die Herren aufspielen. Die Arbeiter werden zu Hörigen, zu Knechten degradirt, sie sind einem System unterworfen das nur der Form

nach von der Sklaverei oder der Leibeigenschaft abweigt.

Die Herren, die Ausbeuter, beherrschen, mittelst des sich angeeigneten größeren Anteils an dem Arbeitserzeugnis ihrer Hörigen, mittelst ihres Kapitalbesitzes, die Gesetzgebung, die Gemeinde, Staats und Bundes-Verwaltung, die Presse, die Schule, die Kirche; und alle diese Faktoren sind einmütig bestrebt die Klasse der Hörigen über ihre ökonomischen Interessen und Lage in der Unwissenheit und in dem Wahne zu erhalten, daß zwischen Herren und Hörigen eine Interessengemeinschaft bestehe und daher die Hörigen, die arbeitende Klasse, keinen Grund habe der Ausbeuterklasse ihre Oberherrschaft streitig zu machen.

Diese Oberherrschaft der kapitalistischen Klasse ist aber in keinem anderen Lande so ausgeprägt und so unumschränkt wie gerade hier im republikanischen Amerika. Hier haben wir keine Aristokratin wie in Europa die wie dort, auf die Kapitalisten, ihrer Habgier und Profitsucht halber, mit Verachtung herabsieht, deren selbstsüchtige Pläne sie zu weilen zu nichte macht oder hindert. Hier haben wir reine Kapitalwirtschaft und in keinem anderen Lande kommt die dem Kapital eigne Brutalität und Rücksichtslosigkeit gegen die Arbeiter so scharf zum Ausdruck wie hier in Amerika.

Und wie steht es nun mit den Hörigen, den Arbeitern — Die große Masse derselben läßt sich durch den Sirenengesang im Lager ihrer Feinde betören; in ihrer Verblendung und ihrer Unkenntnis über ihre ökonomische Lage und Interessen stimmen sie bei den Wahlen für die Kandidaten der kapitalistischen Parteien und damit für diejenigen die die Gesetze machen und die Richter die sie auslegen. Sie küssen die Rute die sie peitscht, sie helfen selbst die Ketten schmieden die sie in ihrer Knechtschaft erhalten.

Unter diesen Umständen, das heißt so lange die Masse der Arbeiter nicht begriffen hat, daß ihre Interessen andere sind als diejenigen der kapitalistischen Klasse, daß um ihre Interessen wahren zu können, sie selbst an der Gesetzgebung Anteil nehmen müssen, und so lange sie sich noch in übertriebener Ehrfurcht vor den von ihren Feinden gemachten Gesetzen beugen, ist weder an eine Gesetzgebung die der arbeitenden Klasse gebührend Rechnung trägt noch an eine Beseitigung arbeiterfeindlicher Gesetze zu denken.

Und doch, wären unser Klassengenossen dieses Landes dem kapitalistischen Klassenstaate und seinen Gesetzen nicht so sehr in Demut ergeben, wäre ihnen der revolutionäre Geist der die Väter unserer Republik beseelte nicht so gänzlich abhanden gekommen, so hätte es Richter Wright nicht gewagt seine reaktionäre Entscheidung im Falle der gebohykotteten Buck Stove and Range Company gegen Gompers, Mitchell und Morrison zu fällen. Es wären jetzt nicht Tausende von Dollars zu einem Versuche nötig diese Entscheidung rückgängig und die Verurteilung dieser Arbeiterführer null und nichtig zu machen. Mögten sich doch unsere amerikanischen Klassengenossen an den im königlich preußischem Staatsgebiete beschäftigten Arbeiter polnischer Sprache ein Beispiel nehmen — Vor etwa einem halben Jahre erließ die königlich preußische Regierung eine Verordnung, welche dekretirte, daß in Arbeiter-Versammlungen bei ihren Verhandlungen, nur die deutsche Sprache gesprochen werden dürfe. Daraufhin ließen die polnischredenden Arbeiter verschiedener Orte Preußens, in ihren Versammlungs-Lokalen schwarze Tafeln anbringen auf denen alle zur Abstimmung vorliegende Beschlüsse, Resolutionen und wichtige Bekanntmachungen nieder *geschrieben* wurden.

So haben diese Arbeiter das Gesetz befolgt und doch ihren Zweck erreicht.

Hoffen wir nun daß auch die organisirten Arbeiter dieses Landes Mittel und Wege finden werden ihre Rechte, trotz arbeiterfeindlicher Gesetze und richterliche Entscheidungen, zur Geltung zu bringen und ihre Organisation kampffähig zu erhalten. Das wirksamste Mittel in dieser Richtung ist das Union Label. Die Verbreitung desselben muß nun energischer denn je betrieben werden; ein jedes Mitglied, männlich oder weiblich, muß gewissenhafter denn je beim Einkauf von Waaren irgend welcher Art verfahren und nur Waare ankaufen die mit dem Union Label versehen ist, wo und wenn immer dies möglich ist. Wir erwarten, daß auch unsere gesetzliebenden Bürger in dieser Beziehung ihre Pflicht und Schuldigkeit ihrer Organisation gegenüber, voll und ganz tun werden. Die immer noch anhaltende industrielle Krise dürfte manche von ihnen zum

Nachdenken über die ökonomischen und politischen Zustände und Einrichtungen dieses Landes veranlaßt und ihnen die Augen geöffnet haben.

Der Sieg der Postbeamten.

Paris, 23. März.

Unter obiger Ueberschrift und Datum, schreibt man der „New Yorker Volkszeitung":

Die Postbeamten haben heute ihren Ausstand beendigt. Sie kehren als Sieger zurück. Ihre energische, von Zuversicht und Begeisterung getragene und mit Selbstbeherrschung geregelte Aktion hat die Regierung zur Kapitulation auf der ganzen Linie gezwungen.

Eigentlich war dieser Erfolg schon am Sonntag gesichert, als Barthou und Clemenceau mit den Delegirten der Ausständigen unterhandelten, über den Kopf Simyans hinweg, der damit praktisch ausgeschaltet war. Sicherlich, eine formelle Zusage, daß der Unterstaatssekretär demissioniren werde, hat Clemenceau nicht gegeben, nicht geben können, ohne das Parlament und das Ministerium selbst, das diesem am Freitag ein Vertrauensvotum für eine „energische" Politik abgezwungen hatte, zu desavouiren. Auch gestern noch hat Clemenceau mit scheinbarer Festigkeit erklärt: „Wenn Herr Simyan mir heute seine Demission überreichte, könnte ich sie nicht annehmen." Doch gerade aus diesem „heute" sprach die Bereitschaft, alles zu bewilligen, bis auf dieses Kanossa der öffentlichen Buße. Die Ausständigen haben sich, nach einem bei ihrer Unerfahrenheit in der Taktik der Klassenkämpfe nicht verwunderlichen kurzen Schwanken darauf nicht weiter versteift und glücklicherweise den psychologischen Moment ihrer Aktion nicht verpaßt.

Sie haben auch im zweiten Punkte, worin sich das Schicksal dieser Bewegung entscheiden mußte, volle Genugthuung erhalten: alle Ausständigen sind wieder aufgenommen. Es gibt keine Maßregelung. Auch hier ist ihnen keine dokumentarische Zusage mit Siegel und Unterschrift ausgefertigt worden, aber Clemenceaus Versprechen ist darum nicht minder verpflichtend, weil es sich in biedermeierische Sentimentalität vermummt hat. "Nicht zur Gnade — denn dieses Wort liebe ich nicht — sondern zur Großmuth ist die Regierung geneigt," erklärte der Ministerpräsident gestern in der Kammer. Un wie sanftmütig, wie durchdrungen von christlicher Mitleidsmoral sind die Worte: „Wir sind Menschen und gleich allen Menschen Irrthümern ausgesetzt und darum auch geneigt, Fehler anderer zu vergeben." Clemenceau will keine Maßregelung von Leuten, die Frau und Kinder daheim haben: „Wir sind keine wilden Thiere." Um die Demüthigung der verunglückten Tyrannenspielers ganz zu ermessen, muß man daran denken, daß dieser Satz zu Beamten gesagt wurde, die Clemenceaus frühere Gemüthsart auszukosten gehabt haben — denn nicht einmal die Selbstverleugnung, mit Delegirten verhandeln zu müssen, die früher wegen ihrer gewerkschaftlichen Agitation gemaßregelt oder in der jetzigen Bewegung als Demonstranten verurteilt waren, haben ihm die Ausständigen erspart. Aber er führte auch diesen bitteren Kelch ergeben an die Lippen.

Und nicht nur in diesen zwei wichtigsten Punkten haben die Strikenden gesiegt. Sie haben am Montag im „Journal officiel" in einer eiligst zusammengestoppelten Verordnung die Berücksichtigung ihrer Wünsche bezüglich der Avancementsbestimmungen formulirt vorgefunden und sie sehen praktisch ihr Koalitionsrecht anerkannt. Und ihr Triumph äußert sich bis in äußerlichen Einzelheiten, so zum Beispiel, daß vor ihrer Rückkehr zur Arbeit das Militär und die Polizei von allen Postanstalten zurückgezogen werden mußte.

Wie ist nun dieser glänzende Erfolg zu erklären? Es wird nicht an Versuchen fehlen — ja man sieht sie schon auf den verschiedensten Seiten — ihn der Anwendung der Methoden des Syndikalismus zuzuschreiben. In diesem Sinne beginnen ihn besonders auch die großkapitalistischen und antirepublikanischen Blätter zu interpretiren, die ein Interesse daran haben, zu zeigen, daß die radikale Demokratie zur Auflösung der staatlichen Ordnung und zwar „Tyrannei der Gewerkschaften" führe. In Wahrheit beweist dieser Strike nur die, von Socialisten jeglicher Richtung anerkannte und geförderte Macht der Organisation. Und gerade von den specifischen Methoden des revolutionären Syndikalismus haben sich die Ausständigen mit großer Selbstzucht ferngehalten. Es muß namentlich hervorgehoben werden, daß

die Arbeiter der Telegraphenverwaltung jede Sabotage ausdrücklich verurteilten und daß ihre Gewerkschaften sogar der Regierung Mannschaften anbot, um die von Unbekannten verübten Beschädigungen der Telegraphenleitung wieder zu beheben. Und diese Disciplin hat nicht wenig beigetragen, in den sonst gar nicht arbeiterfreundlichen Kreisen des Pariser Kleinbürgertums die Sympathien bis zum Schluß auf Seite der Strikenden zu erhalten.

Es wäre übrigens auch eine Verkennung der Sachlage, wenn man die besonderen Umstände übersähe, die den Strikenden zugute kamen. Vor allem waren es nicht die Unterbeamten und Arbeiter, die die Bewegung begonnen hatten, sondern Beamte, die, wenn auch nicht nach ihren Bezügen, so doch nach ihrer Herkunft und ihrer gesellschaftlichen Stellung zum Bürgertum gehören. Maßregelungen von Telegraphenbeamten und Telephonistinnen hätten die versippte Bürger- und Beamtenwelt, die nach den Füsilladen von Draveil nicht die geringste Bewegung der Teilnahme gehabt hat, nicht in vor revolutionären Mitteln nicht zurückschreckende Wuth versetzt. Weiter profitiren die Strikenden unzweifelhaft von der durch die reaktionäre Presse demagogisch angestachelten Abneigung gegen das Parlament und die parlamentarische Regierung. Bureaukratischer Zunftgeist hat ihnen bis in die höchsten Schichten der Beamtenschaft, der kleinbürgerliche Aerger über die „15,000 Frank-Männer" sogar bei den durch den Strike arg geschädigten kleinen Geschäftsleuten Sympathien verschafft. Nur die großen Ausbeuter, die in der Handelskammer vereinigt sind, zeigten konsequentes bourgeoises Klassenbewußtsein, aber die Regierung fühlte sich angesichts der gekennzeichneten Stimmung zu schwach, ihren Scharfmachergelüsten genug zu thun. Endlich ist auch nicht zu übersehen, daß nicht wirthschaftliche, sondern sentimentale Motive von den Strikenden in den Vordergrund gestellt wurden. Es war vor allem ein Kampf gegen Simyan und bot die Gelegenheit, diesem all den Aerger, den das Publikum mit der Post und besonders mit dem Telephon jahraus jahrein herunterzuschlucken hat, heimzahlen zu sehen.

Was wird des Ausstandes dauernder Gewinn sein? Es wäre eine Utopie, anzunehmen, daß durch einen Präcedenzfall der Respekt aller künftigen Regierungen vor dem Koalitionsrecht der Beamten gesichert sei. Aber der moralische Eindruck des Sieges ist jedenfalls geeignet, den Organisationen der Beamten eine bisher unerwartete Entwickelung zu verleihen. Ob sie auf eine dauernde Annäherung zwischen den Beamten, Unterbeamten und Arbeitern hinarbeiten wird? Wir wollen es hoffen. In der heutigen Versammlung, die die Wiederaufnahme der Arbeit beschloß, brachte die Vorsteherin der Telephonistinnen ein Hoch auf das Proletariat der Post aus. Wenn dieses Bewußtsein der Beamten, zum Proletariat zu gehören, Wurzeln schlägt, wird dieses Ergebnis der am weitesten wirkende Erfolg des Ausstandes sein.

Realization.

Above the shadow of the cross
A light beams o'er life's way.
Beyond our sorrow and our loss
A resurrection day;
Love's human ties that bless this life
Shall sweeter, holier be
Where bright above earth's pain and strife
Blooms immortality.

All that is sweetest, purest, best
Of fellowship divine,
In that new life forever blest
Will only brighter shine;
The love we live for here below
That hallows earth's dark way
Shall have, untouched by pain and woe,
Its resurrection day.

Our vanished hopes by faith's light shown—
All good for which we strive,
Far dearer, still more perfect grown,
We'll find them all alive;
For in that resurrection time
And in a happier sphere
Our cherished ideals grown sublime
In beauty shall appear.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Great was the revolution of 1776; Great was the emancipation of 1863! But greater than both will be the uprising that will soon make another date.—Rev. Herbert N. Casson.

Prejudice is a millstone loaded and cultivated by material interests for purposes of perpetuating an unjust social system.

Inaction is a sort of reaction.

Department Francais

Le Gouvernment entre les mains des Travailleurs.

Tranquillisez vous, mes amis! Nous n'en sommes pas encore à ce point. Le ciel, appelé quelque fois le firmament, n'est pas encore dégringolé sur nos têtes, et il est un vieux dicton qui prétend, que toutes les mesures sont prises pour empêcher les arbres de croitre au delà d'une certaine hauteure.

Ce n'est pas que nous ne manquions d'hommes extrait de la classe laborieux et compétent de prendre les rènes du gouvernement en mains propres; pas plus que l'on pourrai prétendre que ces memes rènes se trouvent entre des mains suffisament compétentes, oh non, pour cela non. Depuis feu le Ministre Ochsenstierna, de memoire suédoise, ces mêmes rènes n'ont jamais été entre des mains plus incompétentes qu'elles le sont àprésent, et ce susdit brave homme de ministre aurait pu tout aussi bien appliquer son fameux mot à notre temps moderne lorsqu'il prétendait que "l'on ne saurait se faire une idée avec combien peu de bon sens les peuples sont gouvernés.

Voilà que la classe reignante a entre ses mains tous les pouvoirs possibles. Elle y détient la force financière par les contributions, le pouvoir légal par la législature, la force brutâle par la police la milice et les soldats, et comme couronnement du tout, le pouvoir judiciaire appelé à sanctioner tout ce que la classe au pouvoir trouvera bon de nous faire avaler.

Cette même classe capitaliste détient en son pouvoir les moyens de production, les moyens de transport et de distribution, les matièrs premières aussi bien que le sol et le sous-sol de toute la terre, et qu'en a-t-elle fait? Sur ses traces nous trouvons l'incurie la plus révoltante, la malhonêteté la plus flagrante, l'injustice la plus indeniable, la misère la plus provoquante, le désordre en fait de production et l'insuffisence au point de vue de la distribution, la plus complête impossibilité de consommer ce que nous, les travailleurs, avons produit. Non pas parceque nous n'aurions le désire, ou que nous n'éprouvions le besoin de consommer d'avantage, non, simplement parceque le système de notre salariat ne nous le permet pas; c'est à dire, parceque l'on ne nous donne pas assez de quoi nous acheter ce que nous avons produit. De là il s'ensuit que le marché du monde est bouché; les produits naturels et ceux provenant de la main d'oevre restent entassé dans les magasins; la fabrication cesse, les ateliers et les fabriques restent vides, les chemins de fer inoccupés, les wagons entassés dans les remises, jusqu'aux grands bateaux naviguant sur les Océans, qui sont à moitié enfermés dans leurs ports; tandis que l'autre moitié traverse la mere avec 50% de son cargo ordinaire. En un mot, c'est la crise la plus complete, aussi bien financière qu'industrielle.

Le malheur est que c'est nous qui payons les frais de cette incurie; si le financier, le fabriquant ou tout autre capitaliste, perd son profit, nous perdons notre droit à la vie, c'est notre existence, celle de notre famille, de nos petits enfants qui est mise en danger, et s'il prend une année ou plus avant que cette crise se passe, et que tout rendre dans son état normal, il suffit de quellques semaines pour que le malheureux sans travail crêve de faim et de misère.

La seule excuse pour un état de choses parreille, c'est que le peuple, en le tolérant, y donne son consentement; il lui suffirai de prendre les reines gouvernementaux en propres mains au lieu de les laisser entre les mains si notablement incompétantes, pour qu'un changement immédiate se fasse sentir. Il est tout bonnement impossible de croire qu'un gouvernement composé d'ouvriers, laisse sans travail, ou tout autre moyen d'existence, plus d'un Million de citoyens et leurs familles sans venir à leur aide; la rangée de crêve-de faim qui s'aligne chaque nuit devant les grands restaurants de New York et d'autres grandes ville de notre pays, deviendrait chose inutile si le peuple se

débarrasserai d'un gouvernement plus qu'inutile, nuisible et criminel.

Ce n'est pourtant pas l'exemple qui nous manque; voyons un peu la liste ministerielle de l'Australie. Nous y voyons comme "Premier Ministre," Fisher, ouvrier mineur, pour le Ministère des affaires exterieurs, un ouvrier metalurgiste; tandis que le Ministère des postes et télégraphes est entre les mains d'un autre ouvrier mineur. Le Ministère de la guerre trouve à sa tête un ouvrier charpentier; comme ministre du Commerce on a choisi un ouvrier chapelier, et le Ministère de l'interieur est dirigé par un simple journaliste; nous ajoutons à cette liste, le vice-président de l'assemblée nationale, qui est un ouvrier brasseur.

Voilà des faits, des preuves de capacités fournis par des travailleurs; et pourtant le monde n'est pas renversé; le capital n'est pas abolie; la terre, y compris le continent australien, tourne toujours. Que dirons nos camarades de métier, nos membres des organisations ouvrières des Etats Unis, si nous allions proposer la liste suivante aux prochaines élections:

Secrétaire de l'Etat, Sam. Gompers.

Secrétaire des Affaires interieures, Dan Featherstone.

Secrétaire de la Justice, John Mitchell.

Secrétaire de la Guerre, personne (on laisera ce poste vacant).

Secrétaire de la Marine, Furuseth (secrétaire de la Sailors' Union).

Secrétaire du Commerce, Frank Morrison.

Secrétaire du Travail, T. L. Lewis (président des Mineurs).

Ce n'est pas le choix parmi les plus compétants qui nous embarrasserai.

En recommendant cette liste, on ne pourra pas m'accuser de radicalisme; ces hommes, pas plus que les ministres de l'Australie, ne renverseraient le Monde, mais je crois pertinémment qu'ils mériteraient leurs salaires d'une manière plus digne que leurs prédécesseurs, depuis les temps de Washington jusqu'à ceux de Roosevelt. S'ils ne nous donneraient pas l'abolition de la propriété individuelle, au moins feraient-ils leur possible pour la nationalisation des services publiques, tel que chemins de fer, télégraphes, téléphones, mines de charbon et de méteaux, etc. S'ils ne sauraient pas abolir le salariat, au moins ils établieraient les huit heures de travail d'une manière obligatoire pour tous les métiers et tous les états.

A défaut de la collectivité des outils et autres moyens de production ils nous accorderaient certainement un minimum de salaire, et nous garantieraient également le droit au travail que nous est denié àprésent par le gouvernement actuel.

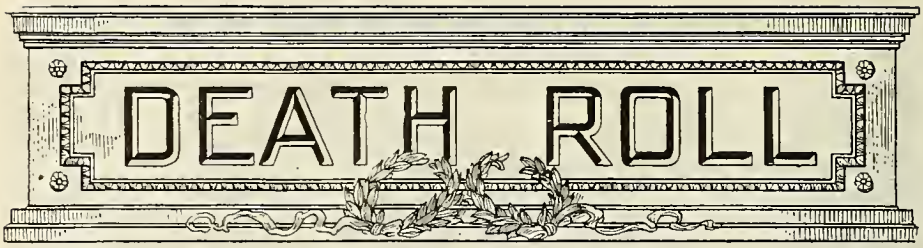
La pension de retraite pour les vétérans et les invalides du travail ne serais certainement pas mis aux frais des malheureux eux mêmes; je suis sure au contraire, que le nouveaux ministère imiterai l'exemple, que l'Angleterre nous a donné, avec la différence que l'on ne payera une pension moindre aux vétérans du travail que l'on a payé jusquà ce jour aux officiers de la Marine et de l'Armée, qui nous ont fourré les Philippines sur le dos.

Mais voilà que j'entends dire, que toutes ces lois et réformes ne sont pas faites par les divers secrétaires du gouvernement, mais bien par le Congrès et les divers législatures; c'est juste, aussi je vous prie de me permettre une petite explication; c'est que pour avoir un ministère, qui travaillera en faveur des intérêsts de la classe des producteurs, il nous faudra avoir une majorité de répresentants aux divers législatures et au Congrès, élus par cette même classe de travailleurs.

Comme on voit, c'est la chose la plus facile du Monde; il suffit de faire au jour des élections nationales, ce que nous faisons au jour des élections de nos chambres syndicales; c'est à dire, de voter pour un ouvrier qui aura pour mission de répresenter les intérêts de sa classe, sous peine de perdre son mandat le jour q'il manquera à son devoir.

Toute la difficulté se résume donc dans l'usage intelligent du bulletin de vote, dont tout ouvrier a le droit, voire même le devoir, de s'en servir; il ne s'agit donc que de la manière de s'en servir. Malheureusement cette difficulté est encore plus grand que le mal qu'il nous occasionne, et il coulera encore beaucoup d'eau sous les ponts de New York et ailleurs, avant que nos concitoyens comprendront l'usage intelligent de ce bulletin de vote.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.



CORL, WILLIAM H., of L. U. 1190 Bellefonte, Pa.

SEERY, PATRICK, of L. U. 109 Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLAIMS PAID

DURING APRIL, 1909

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
10617	Vaclav Mraz	54	$200.00
10618	James W. Arthur	132	200.00
10619	Mrs. Nellie C. Neilson	132	50.00
10620	John H. Fountain	175	200.00
10621	Mrs. Margaret J. Swim	241	50.00
10622	Christian Kling	325	200.00
10623	Henry Burger	359	200.00
10624	Mrs. Sophia Bathory	422	50.00
10625	Mrs. Anna Kissinger	534	50.00
10626	Mrs. Ida Gilbertson	751	50.00
10627	Mrs. Jessie Somerville	1244	25.00
10628	Harry G. Hill	1253	200.00
10629	Geo. L. Hawkins	265	200.00
10630	L. W. Weesner	281	50.00
10631	Henry Bartels	786	50.00
10632	Mrs. Bertha E. White	854	50.00
10633	J. A. McDowell	1874	200.00
10634	Mrs. M. L. Chamberlain	10	50.00
10635	John Henrich	13	200.00
10636	Richard Mansfield	22	50.00
10637	Henry Penlecka	22	200.00
10638	Mrs. Lillian Sullivan	55	50.00
10639	Wm. C. Lyon	180	200.00
10640	H. B. De Garmo	1434	50.00
10641	John Westrup	168	200.00
10642	Mrs. Kate Carey	340	50.00
10643	Mrs. Elizabeth McNamara	340	50.00
10644	Mrs. Anna Reinke	513	50.00
10645	Mrs. Carrie Smith	532	50.00
10646	Frank S. Basford	548	200.00
10647	A. G. Fouch	1111	200.00
10648	Jos. Favro	144	200.00
10649	John Schulthies	372	200.00
10650	Paul Ritschel	375	200.00
10651	Vincent Dube	408	50.00
10652	Ferdinand Kistenmacher	522	200.00
10653	Joseph Jankiewicz	1473	200.00
10654	Lawrence Ostermeier	2	50.00
10655	Mrs. Susan D. Arnold	31	50.00
10656	Wm. Ames	361	50.00
10657	Fred Brown	416	200.00
10658	Mrs. Florence B. Glazier	478	50.00
10659	Mrs. M. J. Boughton	798	50.00
10660	Edgar M. Kimble	941	50.00
10661	Gust. A. Johnson	85	200.00
10662	Mrs. Mary E. Bonner	747	50.00
10663	Thomas Heffernan	958	50.00
10664	Samuel Cooper	1779	200.00
10665	Mrs. Elizabeth Backlund	1	50.00
10666	F. S. Bastress	22	200.00
10667	John L. Barcalon	122	200.00
10668	Samuel Gentel	122	200.00
10669	Christopher Heron	122	200.00
10670	John Fitzgibbons	311	106.50
10671	Mrs. Georgia Wood	377	50.00
10672	Christ Nitzel	703	200.00
10673	Mrs. Pauline Zwengrosh	1596	50.00
10674	Wm. Swind	47	200.00
10675	Mrs. Sadie M. Hamilton	165	50.00
10676	John H. Morrill	266	200.00
10677	John Crowuquist (dis.)	7	400.00
10678	Mrs. Mollie Stroble	288	50.00
10679	Rudolph Bosse	309	200.00
10680	Mrs. H. E. Whelpley	540	50.00
10681	Fred Heppe	687	200.00
10682	Michael Murphy	718	200.00
10683	Joseph Suter, Jr.	1011	200.00
10684	Andrew J. Tuxbury	1086	200.00
10685	Ernest Conklin	871	200.00
10686	John L. Nale	142	50.00
10687	H. W. Larsen (bal.)	181	47.00
10688	Mrs. Lea (Blanchette) Morin	408	50.00
10689	Mrs. Franciska Becker	422	50.00
10690	Mrs. Georgetta Purdy	1597	50.00
10691	Fred Scharf	3	200.00
10692	Samuel White	26	200.00
10693	J. D. Schumacher	131	50.00
10694	Frank L. Tompkins	132	200.00
10695	Joseph L. Pilarzyk	231	200.00
10696	Mrs. Johanna Behnke	242	50.00
10697	Casper Zeigler	464	200.00
10698	C. A. Jones	696	200.00
10699	Jesse B. Gavitt	831	200.00
10700	Mrs. Marguerite Plaute	859	50.00
10701	Edwin A. Vaughn	1018	200.00
10702	Joseph Roth	1704	200.00
10703	Frank C. Sprague (dis.)	26	400.00
10704	Arthur Lamond	134	200.00
10705	Carl Freisy	958	200.00
10706	J. T. Brown (dis.)	1285	400.00
10707	August Mennieke	1	200.00
10708	Mrs. Elizabeth L. Lowery	73	50.00
10709	Leon Boiteau (dis.)	134	100.00
10710	Mrs. Annie E. Brooks	202	50.00
10711	Edgar Jay Dunham	247	200.00
10712	Joseph Adamek	260	200.00
10713	Frank L. Smith	746	200.00
10714	James Ring	774	200.00
10715	Herbert L. Hutchinson	914	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
10716	Mrs. V. J. Fischer	946	25.00
10717	Moss Foss (dis.)	1082	400.00
10718	Mrs. Catherine Johnson	1596	50.00
10719	Christ Looston (dis.)	7	400.00
10720	Wm. Olson	10	200.00
10721	Joseph Privatt (dis.)	184	100.00
10722	F. P. Hendricks (dis.)	202	400.00
10723	Simon Kirkey (dis.)	203	400.00
10724	John R. Daniels	210	50.00
10725	Mrs. Anna W. F. Singer	419	50.00
10726	Wm. Horn	464	200.00
10727	Carlos Carpenter	481	200.00
10728	Nick Miller	1	200.00
10729	J. S. Hinchman	8	200.00
10730	Mrs. Victorine Brisson	43	50.00
10731	Patrick Sugrue	43	50.00
10732	Mrs. Amelia Kowald	62	50.00
10733	Peter Marsh	62	200.00
10734	Mrs. Mary E. Hall	73	50.00
10735	Mrs. Ella I. Steinmeier	132	50.00
10736	Wm. D. Hicks	193	200.00
10737	W. P. Stewart	268	200.00
10738	Robert La Ronche	326	100.00
10739	F. M. Bridges	329	200.00
10740	John J. Haggerty	401	200.00
10741	Mrs. Mary Miller	677	50.00
10742	W. N. Hutchins	696	50.00
10743	Mrs. Catherine Bennett	750	50.00
10744	J. M. Richmond	949	200.00
10745	John P. Eakin	981	50.00
10746	Mrs. Emeln A. Johnson	1747	50.00
10747	Mrs. Maggie Owens	52	50.00
10748	Mrs. Emma I. Acker	75	50.00
10749	Mrs. Mary Frank	98	50.00
10750	John Trickett	110	200.00
10751	James A. Kitchell	119	50.00
10752	Mrs. W. D. Anderson	141	50.00
10753	Henry Leonhart	141	50.00
10754	Mrs. Nora Gallagher	163	50.00
10755	Wm. C. Rea	167	200.00
10756	Frederick Kohler	179	200.00
10757	Mrs. P. McWhinney	211	50.00
10758	C. L. McClelnad	255	50.00
10759	Mrs. Augusta S. Hamilton	301	50.00
10760	Mrs. Mary E. Storms	301	50.00
10761	Mrs. Anna B. Hillyer	316	50.00
10762	Mrs. Emogene Saunders	322	50.00
10763	Richard A. Gray	374	200.00
10764	Hiram J. Deline	481	50.00
10765	Mrs. Rosa Schurman	490	50.00
10766	Mrs. Carolina Oestringer	509	50.00
10767	Chas. Duhamel	551	50.00
10768	Peter Mullin	575	200.00
10769	Chas. J. Suthergreen	639	200.00
10770	Manuel Silva	696	50.00
10771	John Johnson	720	200.00
10772	Geo. Kirk	911	50.00
10773	Patrick McCormack	1058	200.00
10774	Duncan McKay	1214	50.00
10775	Mrs. Beckie Medvidoff	1270	50.00
10776	Velere Poliquin	1560	200.00
10777	Mrs. Johannn S. Spittle	1722	50.00
10778	Mrs. Mary Olson	1923	50.00
10779	Wm. J. Burridge	51	200.00
10780	Henry B. Hof	203	200.00
10781	Mrs. Lucy L. Skerrett	273	50.00
10782	Vincent Keeler	306	50.00
10783	Mrs. K. Miller	375	50.00
10784	F. X. Leclair	408	50.00
10785	Wm. J. O'Donnell	482	200.00
10786	Mrs. Lydia Shuberg	535	50.00
10787	Clark J. Thompson	548	200.00
10788	James J. Kennedy	715	200.00
10789	Mrs. Nellie Balfoot	117	50.00
10790	Wm. B. Woods (dis)	246	400.00
10791	Ernest L. Coombs (dis.)	690	200.00
10792	J. W. Pierce	817	50.00
10793	Wm. H. Thompson	988	50.00
10794	Letcher C. Jones	428	200.00
10795	Mrs. Henrietta Giroux	434	50.00
10796	Francis De Bell	490	50.00
10797	Hugh J. Hughes	985	200.00
10798	Mrs. Annie C. Bratton	1363	50.00
10799	C. Frederickson	1524	100.00
10800	Mrs. Lillie C. Jones	1761	50.00
	Total		$24,203.50

Health Among a Nation's Assets.

The individual's duty is to keep himself well—that is to say, in conditions for performing his part of the work of the world. * * * How to do this Professor Fisher indicates in two words, "Avoid poisons"—poisoned air, poisoned water, poisoned food, poisonous thoughts, poisonous emotions and just plain poisons like alcohol, tobacco and drugs. Breathe deeply of pure air, eat abstemiously of foods demanded by appetite. Exercise for the delight of physical expression, not to win a game or because you think you ought to—and exercise the intellect and the emotions as well as the muscles. Wear as few clothes as possible, and these of porous materials, so disposed as not to weigh heavily upon, constrict, or destroy the balance of the body. Bathe frequently enough to keep the skin in condition for performing its eliminative functions. Keep cheerful. Don't worry.

The man who does these things will not only be making his country greater and richer, but also will be laying up a great treasure for himself and his descendants forever.—World's Work.

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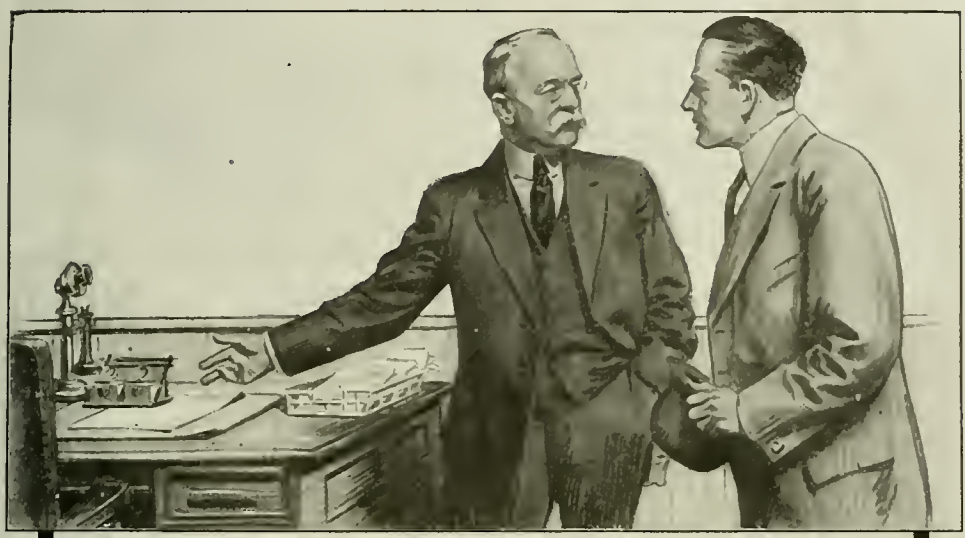

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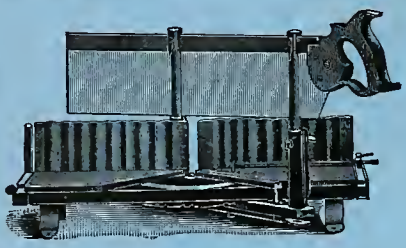

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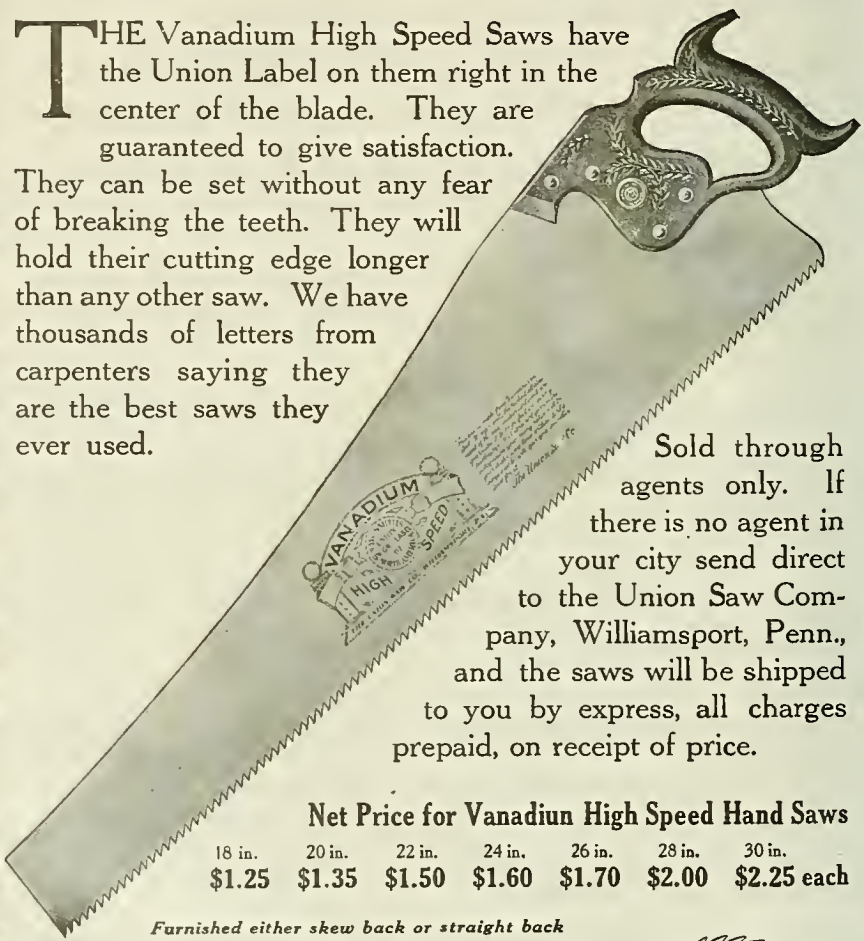

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Volume XXIX—No. 6
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1909

One Dollar Per Year
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A HOMESICK LAMENT

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

My heart turns back to the piney woods
And the scenes of long ago,
Homesick in the midst of city life
With its restless glare and show;
There's a singing rill and clear, cool spring
Where the shining pebbles lie,—
If I could exchange a hydrant now
I'd drink that old spring dry!

In dreams I escape the hurrying throng
And noise of the busy street,
To fragrant aisles of the piney woods
And the pure air fresh and sweet;
Where I catch the smell of new mown hay
And the sound of droning bees,
And the lonesome sigh of the long leaf pine
As I stroll beneath the trees.

The soda fount that I patronize
Where the sparkling ices clink,
Can not compare with the spring at home,—
For there is my favorite drink;
I'd give the best of vanilla cream
That the city can afford,
To slake my thirst at the dear old spring
And drink from a country gourd!

I live and toil in the busy marts
Of the city's rushing ways,
My heart still yearns for the piney woods
And the home of other days;
But I dream sometimes the holy hush
Of these blessed solitudes,
At peace with nature so near to God
Far off in the piney woods.

The Carpenter

THE BURDEN OF TOIL UPON CAPITAL AND LABOR.

(By John B. Powell.)

THE worker in wood, machinery, steam, electricity or structural iron, though generally a healthy person, is liable to accident or happenings ladened with danger to life and limb; the wood worker perhaps the least, since all others come more in contact with particles of iron and steel of sharp edge, pointed shape and defectiveness in material quality. None of these dangers ever, or, at least, seldom come to the man of wealth unless through his own carelessness or lack of vigilance since he is not compelled to chance or risk or be in their way.

Bulletin No. 79 of the Bureau of Labor contains an article on the mortality from consumption in occupations wherein dust is organically destructive, and in view of organized labor's noble efforts in fighting for the alleviation of victims of the unconquered plague it is especially interesting to working people, particularly members of labor unions. It is, of course, specific as considering only danger to respiratory organs and lung passages, from inhalation of mineral, metallic and fibral dust and unsanitary workshops and factories; also homes and offices, thus assuming that the wealthy come in contact with such infectants.

However, no person is immune from danger. No matter how busy or tumultous, quiet or peaceful the lot of man is, he should have and show strong will power and moral courage in all concerns of active life, for these are not only essentials but evidences of mental and physical strength. We all know that danger—using the word in the sense of injury to life and limb—is near or far, seen or unseen, ordinary of extraordinary, calculated, contingent or contemplated, a verification always of the figuration that "in the midst of life, we are in death."

Industrial courage is a boast, never a possession of the capitalist. Life's depressing conditions and necessities, born of work or labor or toil, never stare him or his family in the face. Nevertheless, you have, doubtless, heard many a one claim he mentally labors as much in working at or over affairs financial and commercial as the man who struggles to make his skill, energy and experience in wage earning employment obtain him success and fair remuneration; and that the exertion of his hand and arm and muscle is, comparatively, as severe as that of the toiler who digs in the ditches or the mines, breaks stone under boiling suns or battles on land or sea with the elements in season or out.

If the man of means worries in the least he worries most how to preserve and increase his structure of wealth. His word is a law unto himself—often to others. But he is strong in the realization that, having an already solid foundation behind him, it is only necessary for him to be alert to and use his advantages with arrogance, audacity and unscrupulousness, daring, boldness, scheming, cunning and shrewdness, satisfied only his own careless or bad management will weaken or wreck his structure.

Let us inquire whether he is partly or entirely robbed of nature's restful aids—sleep, health, recreation and life's social and intellectual pleasures and powers, or has any more or as much strain upon his mental and physical forces as the toiler in mechanical and industrial life and which of the two is actually necessitated to call into service the highest and strongest attributes of human action.

It is not the spirit of hatred, malice or revenge that condemns such claims; rather a true presentation of a craven who is all for self, wants more, never has enough and shows none of the courageous attributes or any of the principles of the brotherhood of man.

It may be the spirit of fellowship but not of partiality without reason that places the wage-earner among men who, while seeking their own welfare, divide their deeds in improving the living conditions of their fellow workers.

It is the wage-earner that contends against the power of capital. He knows

that it will never grant him wealth so long as it can compel him to toil under the variations and vicissitudes of forming a circle around the necessaries of life. All the scheming, genius and shrewdness at his command avail him nothing unless his resort is to graft and dishonesty. It may not be his fate, rather his misfortune to become poorer while the rich man grows richer and more fortunate. It matters not what occupation he follows, he must, of necessity, seek and retain employment, realizing that he is not, like his wealthy fellow being, enabled to ward off or avoid physical or financial danger, but must contend on and on against the meanest deprivations and oppressions of capital and capitalists.

There is not a president or a secretary of a labor organization who does not meet the insolence and arrogance of intolerant employers with the same coolness of a man who fires or faces a charged cannon. He knows he must be as strong in fortitude as he who submits to an amputation of a limb; that triumph lies in success, defeat in failure, and if his opponent wins, he wins by being financially better fortified to gain victory or bear loss if he loses. There is not one that does not do more in a minute than many a capitalist does in a month of Sundays over affairs respectively entrusted to them. Every one sees the need of and uses armor-plated courage in meeting the serious in his organization and in securing and maintaining stability, harmony and economy in all departments and among the membership who should themselves aid and assist while asking to be aided and assisted.

Digesting these views, it cannot but be said that capital and capitalists lack bravery, fairness and justness in dealing with those with whom they claim industrial relationship. Nor is it to be doubted that they are bold only in resolution backed by fortuitous circumstances. Neither will it be denied that the working masses—the wage-earners—are the people who really meet the great industrial problems and difficulties with real bravery in their blood, courage in their action and right, reason and justice on their side.

The phases and principles and the study and treatment of organized labor and industrial philosophy and economy rise high in appreciation as subject matter for our minds and pens, and if our conception of them is fair and intelligent we believe an impartial public will place them above that which or those who rob the poor at labor's expense. And we insist that it is time present when labor in general should be active in demanding its civil, political and industrial rights in appeal to "reason with might and might with reason." The plain question is whether to surrender to the power of capital or challenge its courage and claims but in the material world of industrial reward.

THE BOYS OF TODAY.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

The lucky boys who would succeed,
Will this wise hint obey:
Just "let Tomorrow bide its time,
And use right well Today."

BOYS will be boys in every generation and every country, and they are all about the same species of animal the world over.

Being a necessary evil from which our daughters must select husbands if they marry, it behooves us to take an interest in our neighbor's children. The schoolboy now will be the business man soon, and the grade of boy he is, indicates the quality of man he will be in trade or profession in years to come.

Most of us who have already lived long enough to know and realize the value of opportunity are apt to express opinions that youth cannot agree with.

So many of the boys must work, and work hard, that this article will reach very few of them, but if it helps a few to think for themselves along the lines suggested it will not fail of its purpose.

For their encouragement we would say form some plan for future development and have the grit to work out your own salvation.

The Carpenter

We know the chances are greatly diminished, since Abraham Lincoln's boyhood days, for the very poor to aspire to eminence.

The self-made man of his time had fewer obstacles to success than ambitious boys of the present. The concentration of capital had then scarcely begun in America, and the United States had very few millionaires for working people to support, whereas, at present, the dominant forces of finance have made the struggle for existence so sharp and decisive for the toiling majority that small opportunity is allowed for any climbing from that station.

At any time life is a strange mixture of jest and earnest, but whatever the prospect, and however unpromising the outlook, the average boy will find the chance if he will see it is worth while to "set his mark high and aim above it." The boy in ordinary environment whom necessity compels to work has the chance resting solely with himself to become master of the situation when he assumes the responsibilities of manhood.

Discouragement does not pay. Then for the boy who not only must begin at the foot of the ladder, but must find or construct the ladder we would say, "Proceed to get wise." Learn. Pick up all the knowledge you can, for there is much education to be obtained outside of books if one looks for it. There will be quite enough trashy, unprofitable information also absorbed without wasting any time to learn it.

There is so much of that, in fact, that many bright boys fail to attain to a decent and respectable maturity on account of it.

So many small vices, expensive and injurious habits and alluring temptations to do not quite right beset boys, it is a wonder that even a few are strong enough and lucky enough to develop into clean, honest manhood. It requires continual effort to be all one ought to be, but results will warrant the long, hard struggle toward any worthy purpose.

Boys of today are exaggerated copies of their paternal ancestors and allowances must be made for heredity.

The principles of a great grandfather who ought to have been hung, may hang the new century sport who inherits bad propensities.

Many a boy now hurrying down the road to failure where he can make nothing creditable of himself is just "a chip off the old block!"

"For we are the same our fathers have been;
We see the same sights our fathers have seen,
We drink the same streams and see the same sun,
And run the same course our fathers have run."

Blame, scolding and censure will not help and cannot drive boys into a higher destiny than they desire for themselves.

Give the boys a lift instead of a push, and keep them out of wicked ways by putting them on pleasant paths where they may find abundant call for all youthful energies in reserve.

Teach them to shun idleness. Work may become monotonous and at times most unattractive, but overwork is preferable to idleness.

After the parents' first interest and care in a boy's training comes the church, state and society, each with their share of responsibility for the embryo man and citizen.

The boys of today represent the American citizenship of tomorrow, and the responsibility for the grade or class of that citizenship is no light one on the adult life of the times.

"Men are only boys grown tall—
Hearts don't change much after all."

Look after and care for the boys, get at them in the right way now and later, as men, they will behave themselves as men and gentlemen should.

The fittest will survive from the good, bad and indifferent crop of the present generation, and all we can do is to make the best of the material already at hand in building the character of the future.

We see much to deplore in the boys of today and much to make us realize that posterity is suffering now for somebody's sins, but there is also much that is fine and noble among them and to these qualities we look for the future's hope.

With all of humanity's sins and mistakes and frailties, sympathy, honor, virtue and fraternal love still abound to bless and redeem the world.

The Carpenter

Let us do our very best for the highest and most perfect development of the boys of today, as we say to those who are blessed with a heritage of toil:

"Then let us, faithful to our trust
Of life, play well—as play we must—
And when the prompter gives the cue,
Just do the best that we can do."

THE WAGE-WORKERS AND THE CHURCH.

(By Frank Duffy.)

MUCH has been said and written lately about the wage-workers of our country. Their faults and vices, their likes and dislikes, their schemes and hobbies, their desires and intentions have been flauntingly portrayed to public gaze from time to time. They have been praised and condemned in the same breath. The searchlight of investigation, both public and private, has been turned upon all their actions in full force. So far they have stood the test unflinchingly. The latest fault found with them is their neglect and indifference in attending to their religious duties. Recently the question has been asked, "Why is it that the wage-workers do not attend church more regularly?" Not by the public. Oh, no; but by the ministers of the gospel, by those who preach and live by the gospel. It seems strange that at this late date after centuries of industrial turmoil and oppression, it has just come to light that the wage-workers are negligent and dilatory in the performance of their religious duties, and yet no other citizen of our great republic attends church more regularly, promptly and with a greater degree of reverence and devotion than the wage-worker. Might I ask here, why should this question come up at this time, when prejudice rages rampant against the members of organized labor? Is it to throw odium on them or to hold them up in ridicule to the eyes of the public, to be condemned as something bad, unfitted and unsuited for American citizenship, and to be looked upon as undesirable members of society? I hope not. If the wage-workers were to remain away from church for one Sunday alone every newspaper in the country would comment on it the following day as something unprecedented and as something that could not be accounted for. Might I not here reverse the question, and ask why do not the millionaire, the capitalist, the well-to-do, the representatives of gigantic trusts, big companies and great corporations attend church? Call upon them to answer for themselves this question just the same as we are called upon now. At the present time they screen themselves in the shadow of the poor wage-workers; their presence is not missed in the crowds of working men and women who during the week having done their duty faithfully and well to their employer try at least on the Sabbath to do their duty to their God. Religion harms no one, be he millionaire or workman. If it was not for the refining influence of religion and the severe and astute rigor of the law the animal disposition in human nature would soon assert itself and in that barbarous state depredations would be committed that would shock the world. Then instead of being the greatest and most progressive country on the face of the earth, as we are acknowledged to be now, we would be one of the most backward. There is nothing in the teachings of the church to prevent the workers from attending services. Did not the "Carpenter of Nazareth," the great laborer, proclaim that the "Laborer was worthy of his hire;" that "those who labor and are heavily burdened should be refreshed;" that "we should do unto others as we wish others to do unto us," and that "we should love our neighbors as ourselves."

In the mad race for wealth, these maxims are forgotten—the only object in life seems to be to amass a colossal fortune irrespective of the wants of the workers, the cry of the hungry, the despair of the unemployed or the pleadings of the poor.

If the ministers of the gospel of the present day followed in the footsteps of the great Nazarene they would take sides with the oppressed and down-trodden, and, instead of asking such questions as, "Why the wage-workers do not attend church?" they would preach the gospel of peace and good-will, not in favor of the rich and well-to-do, but as it was intended to be preached to all alike and as it was intended to be practiced—"To do unto others as we wish others to do unto us." I give the greatest credit to the working men and women of our country for the close attention they give to their religious duties under such galling circumstances.

SHORTER WORKING HOURS.

(By Arthur M. Watson.)

THE shortening of the hours of labor for the toilers is the great achievement of organized labor. All the benefits which have come to us through associated effort — insurance, increased wages, safety and sanitary conditions in the factory, fellowship and fraternity—are all lost in the colossal sum total of good which has accrued and will accrue through the medium of the shorter workday.

The overtaxed and exhausted human body, weary with long hours of pitiless toil, would not produce a race equal to that which the second and third generation of trade unionists will bring forth. Expansion of horizon, liberality of thought, education, culture and refinement follow surely in the trail of the shorter workday.

When all of man's recuperative powers are not needed to build up strength for another day of toil, there is opportunity for the enjoyment of the pleasanter things of life than the humdrum of the factory, field or store, and cheery companionship, recreation and study become more a part of our life, and life becomes worth living.

There can be no limit set to bound the future possibilities of the short hour movement. If it is necessary to work ten hours a day to produce from mother earth the necessities and comforts required by our civilization, we must perforce perform it, unless we would retrograde to the figleaf and bow and arrow life of our forbears. On the other hand, if the march of science and invention makes it possible to perform our tasks in two hours per day, we expect to enjoy the increased leisure and the possibilities it brings to us.

We are not troubled with Utopian dreams, and realize we are a long way from such a condition. We believe that were the unemployed in the United States today given an opportunity to perform their share of the world's work, a six-hour day would be amply sufficient to produce everything we require. The unemployed may be divided in two classes; and the theory or policy which can solve this great problem of unemployment and create the opportunity to work for those who vainly seek it, and compel those to work who at present successfully evade it, will go far toward bringing about a condition as near perfect as could exist with the contending races that people this planet today.

Organized labor with its slogan of "shorter hours" is doing more to solve the unemployed problem and to put bread in the mouths of the hungry than any other influence.

Public sentiment as expressed in hostile court decisions and repressive legislation in the expiring efforts of the "haves" to hold the "have nots" in subjection, will soon give way before the educated, intelligent, united effort of organized workers.

Not only is it true that all capital is the product of labor, but it is also true that all capital would at once disappear with the abolishment of wage service.

Had there never been any organized effort to bring about better conditions the wage-workers of today would be nothing more than industrial slaves.

The Carpenter

OUR PURPOSE.

(By E. T. Myrick.)

TRADE unions have a well-defined purpose in view, which, if we desire the general public to concur in, we must ourselves thoroughly understand and endeavor to live up to the principles that are guiding us in their attainment.

As to this purpose, however, the general public, the non-union men especially, are laboring under a great misapprehension—it is far different from the purpose so often attributed to trade or labor unions. Would the general public clearly understand the aims and objects we are striving for it would in all probability give us its hearty support and perhaps even aid us in our undertakings. The people would then see that while our efforts are primarily intended to benefit ourselves, they have a tendency to materially benefit the entire commonwealth.

We are striving for the elevation of the laboring masses in every respect. We are carrying on a continuous campaign of education, and the more the laboring people become intelligent the more they will take pride in their work and use every means in their command to make themselves more valuable and profitable to the employer. We are not in any sense a school that breeds anarchists; we want to build up and advance, not to tear down. As an organization we keep aloof from politics; we are not pledged to any of the political parties, but we endeavor to have laws enacted for the protection of the working people and we indorse many issues of a non-partisan nature which would work wonderful good, educationally, morally and physically, to the nation as a whole. These issues we advise our members to take interest in and we recommend that they use their vote in support of such men only who pledge themselves, when elected, to stand for the good of all and not for legislation in the interest of the capitalist class only.

Our main purpose, however, is to elevate our members on craft lines and train them so they will perform their work with honor to themselves and the craft, thus making them money-savers for those who employ them, while on the other hand this will lead to the ultimate elimination of the non-union element from the field of competition.

To attain this, our main purpose, we are striving to establish reasonable working hours and to give our members enough leisure time for the study of craft problems, to which we devote some pages in most every issue of our monthly journal, thus enabling them to become familiarized with all branches of the trade and equal to the most intricate task. Unfortunately we have many members in our organization who make little or no effort to enhance their mechanical knowledge and ability. To these we must devote a greater amount of time and convince them that they will personally profit by the acquiring of this knowledge, while at the same time it would contribute to the welfare of the organization. We must try to make these indifferent members understand that the greater their mechanical efficiency the higher the wages they will command. With greater efficiency they will receive wages that will permit them, after paying their living expenses, to have a balance left for the purchase of instructive books and for subscription to good craft journals.

Let us strive for a better education of the people of our class on trade lines and to elevate them morally; for if a man feels that he is in honor bound to give the best of his abilty for the wages he receives, he will feel that he is little above a thief should he turn out a shabby day's work for first-class pay.

With this sentiment prevailing, the finer sense of honor will develop in our men; they will guard this honor well, they will keep themselves clean and vote only clean men in public office and they will not sell their votes, neither for money nor favor.

Then in a few years you will see a

change; you will see the masses of the people better informed on all subjects, there will be a revolution in politics, the children will have proper training and child labor will be eliminated from this land.

Better educated and more intelligent, the trade union men will serve the country more and better than any other class; but they must first stop listening to wide-mouthed, wind-bag politicians who have only self-interest at heart. Once we get the working people to think and act in unity, they will live up to the principles of the immortal Jefferson and our federal constitution as it was intended by its framers will again be held supreme in our land.

To reach this goal is our purpose, the numerous attempts at misinterpretation by our enemies notwithstanding.

Brothers, rally around the snow white flag of unionism, stand firm as the rock of Gibraltar, push onward and forward with a clear conscience for our purpose is a noble one and our cause is the cause of all oppressed mankind. It is a just cause against which hell shall not prevail, nor the efforts of money-bought corporation lawyers and judges who would throw discredit upon the work of Jefferson and his associates, whose valets to be they are not worthy of.

The Soul's True Rest.

"There shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come near thy dwelling."

Through light and darkness, unafraid,
I take my gladsome way,
And for God's glory find it sweet
To toil in faith each day;
Though cherished plans must sometimes fail
And hope's bright star grow dim,
Such failure does not mean defeat
For those who trust in Him.

Life's pattern, like a checkered weave,
In harmony aglow
Beneath the workman's skilful hands
Must still more perfect grow;
Then days of sunshine and success
As times of storm and shade,
Are in the Father's loving care
And I am unafraid.

Within the shelter of His love
My spirit shall abide,
And safe and happy pass through all
The evils that betide;
Life must not know unclouded joy
Nor weather all be fair,
Yet unafraid my soul shall trust
The Lord through joy and care.

The soul's true rest is found in faith
And courage comes with hope,
The darkest passage ends in light
Then why should Christians grope?
Press onward to achieve each task—
Still faithfully endure,
In patient trust find perfect peace—
The soul's true rest secure.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.
Kirkwood, Ga.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING.
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1909

Quite a number of interesting craft problem articles and communications having repeatedly, but unavoidably been laid over for several months and our craft problem pages in recent issues having been rather conspicuous for their scantiness, we are devoting more ample and more than ordinary space to this class of matter in this issue. All the articles and communications here above referred to are in type and in the hands of the printer for some time and should we find it impossible to print all of them in this number of the journal, the writers may rest assured that we shall find space for them in the ensuing one.

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In the General Executive Board proceedings, printed in this issue, our members will find a precise statement as to the U. B. of C. & J. claims of jurisdiction over work that can be performed and for that reason is often claimed by other building trades. In order to avoid entanglements or disputes over such work, which are a discredit to intelligent workers and invariably injurious to employes and employers alike, there must be a clear understanding between the different trades as to which trade is entitled to it. The lines of demarcation must be as clearly drawn as possible. Our G. E. B.'s statement or jurisdiction claims are, of course, merely propositions to be submitted to the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. and on which all organizations affiliated with that body will have a say before any of the claims may become lawful and serve as a guidance. In the meantime we sincerely hope that a mutual understanding on all points will be reached that will be for the best interests of all trades and work an injury to none. Jurisdiction quarrels over comparatively small matters as such have arisen in the past and which often have been fought with more bitterness and obstinacy than is displayed in conflicts with grasping and treacherous employers, can now and ought to be averted, or, at least, speedily settled, through the agency of the B. T. D. and by the exercise of a little broad judgment and fraternal feeling on the part of Local Unions and individual members involved.

With the incessant development of industry and the consequent shifting of the lines of demarcation, differences on jurisdiction lines may sometimes be unavoidable, but it is the duty of every sober, fair and just-minded man in every union to use his influence for the minimizing of such differences and in favor of the cultivation of fellowship among the men of the different trades and organizations. Let every one of us do his duty in this respect, we will then be better united and stronger in our battle with the common enemy.

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The not wholy unexpected but welcome news has reached the General Office from

Seattle, Wash., that the Builders' Exchange has decided to abandon the open shop idea and not insist on it in that city. As to the causes and circumstances that have brought about this change of front, we quote the following from the Seattle Union Record:

"After trying to get along for more than two years on an open shop plan of conducting their business, and advertising all over the country for non-union workmen, flooding the city with incompetents, and in other ways working hardships upon the mechanics of Seattle, the Builders' Exchange has at last confessed defeat and acknowledged that the only place to secure competent workmen is through the channel of organized labor. They do not say all this, but their action is a confession of it. The unions in the building trades have not attempted to retaliate in any way, feeling certain the business sense of the majority of the members of the exchange would sooner or later result in the manner in which it did last Tuesday evening. The harm done the merchants and the members of the exchange who desired to be fair cannot be estimated. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost to Seattle by the blind policy pursued and the only people benefited were the few eastern contractors who came in with their crews of cheap labor to get the cream of the building in Seattle prior to the opening of the fair and have taken their profits to the points from which they came."

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Perusing the May report, 1909, of W. Matkin, the general secretary of the General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners in England we find Mr. Matkin entertaining small hope for the British government to, in the present or future, pass any efficacious measures in the interest of labor. His only hope in this respect is built on a vigilant, powerful combination of the workers. He expresses his sentiments on the subject in the following terms:

"It is useless to rely too much on the legislative proposals of the present or any future government, for whatever measures may be passed in the interests of labor there will be influences at work to render all such measures abortive unless you have a vigilant and powerful organization to see that they are carried out. We have many instances of this in the fair wage contract clauses (both in government and in municipal contracts), also the workmen's compensation act, the non-employment of members a little advanced in years through the action of the insurance companies by the higher premiums they have fixed for those employed over forty years of age; by this process a most beneficial measure is becoming a curse instead of blessing to large numbers of our members. In these two instances alone there should be sufficient convincing proof of the urgent necessity of a powerful combination to counteract these influences, and the men in our trade who are suffering probably more than any other should be the first to grasp the situation and thoroughly organize."

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Through the efforts of their respective executive boards, the two national factions of teamsters which have been at war with each other for more than two years, have amalgamated. The locals of the United Teamsters are to be given back the old charters they held in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, on the payment of one month's per capita tax. Vacancies now existing in the international executive board will be filled by the United Teamsters faction. This will be an addition of about seventy Local Unions with a membership of about 20,000 in New York, Chicago and St. Louis to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

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Just after going to press the sad news reaches us of the death of Max Morris, secretary-treasurer of the Retail Clerks' International Union and Fourth Vice-President of the A. F. of L., he departing this life Sunday morning, June 6, at his home in Denver, Colo.

In Max Morris the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has lost one of its truest and stanchest friends, his organization one of its most energetic, untiring and most zealous workers and the cause of labor one of its ablest advocates and supporters. We sincerely mourn the irreparable loss and extend to the Retail Clerks' International Union, and especially to the family of the departed, our most heartfelt sympathy.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

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First Vice-President,
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Second Vice-President,
LEONARD FUNK, E 2307 5th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

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ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

W. A. COLE, 200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of First General Vice-President Arthur A. Quinn.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting:

I herewith submit to you my report for the quarter ending March 31, 1909:

On Monday, January 4, I visited No. 31 of Trenton, N. J., and found the same general depression in business as prevailed throughout the country for the past year, with the same result, that many of our members were idle. The little work going on, or in view, Brother Adams, the business agent, was making strenuous efforts to divert into union channels. Leaving Trenton, I visited the towns of Riverton and Palmyra to see if the organization of a local was possible. After remaining there a short time, however, I saw that nothing could be done on these lines until work became more plentiful.

On January 7 I visited Philadelphia, and with Organizers Ryan and Campbell, called upon the mayor of the city to protest against the awarding of a contract to a firm that agreed to supply carpenters for $2.25 per day less than the prevailing rate; in other words, this firm agreed to supply carpenters at the rate of $1.35 per day. In this connection I wish to state that in the city of Philadelphia they award a contract for labor, at the beginning of each year, for the repairing of all sewers and bridges that may become damaged during the year. This is known as emergency work and costs the city thousands of dollars annually. The firm I have reference to submitted two bids under different names; one bid called for the prevailing rate of wages paid by the different trades engaged in that class of work, while the other bid, previously mentioned, agreed to furnish men of our trade for $1.35 per day, and it was upon this bid that they were to be awarded the contract. In our interview wth the mayor we convinced him that the bid was a frauduleut one, and that it was impossible for the said firm to furnish skilled men at the figure quoted. The mayor promised to withhold his signature from the contract for a reasonable time in order to give Brothers Ryan and Campbell ample time to have introduced an ordinance

in the city council abolishing the contract system pertaining to the furnishing of labor. After this interview with the mayor we called upon the director of public works, which gentleman received us very courteously, and stated to us that the bid in question was without doubt a fraudulent one, but that his hands were tied in the matter. He suggested that we proceed along the lines already proposed by Brothers Ryan and Campbell, as he thought that the only possible way to accomplish the object we had in view.

Leaving Philadelphia on the 9th, I proceeded to Elizabeth, N. J., and with Brothers Cosgrove, Botterill and Koyen, business agents of Elizabeth, Montclair and Perth Amboy, respectively, called upon Mr. Shipman, on the 12th, a stair builder of Elizabeth, who employs non-union men in his shop and on his outside work. We endeavored to persuade him to unionize his shop, as his men were coming in contact with our members in the cities mentioned. We could get no definite answer from him at the time of our visit, but the following week he informed me that he would make no change in his shop at present. I have no doubt that when the building business again becomes normal in the cities mentioned that the party referred to might find it advantageous to reconsider his action. I remained in and around Elizabeth until the 16th, upon which date I visited Newark, going from there to Jersey City, where I had been invited to attend a meeting of the Executive Board of the State Council. At this meeting many questions of interest and importance to our trade were discussed, particularly the construction of concrete buildings, in which the state body is interesting themselves in order to control this class of construction.

The following week, ending January 23, I visited the cities of New York, Elizabeth, Paterson and Passaic. In New York I found our boys proceeding in an intelligent manner to control the steel trim. The question as to who shall control this class of work has agitated the New York district for some time. Another trade claimed it, basing their claim on the material used, no thought whatsoever being given to the mechanical knowledge necessary to erect this class of work in a workmanlike manner. The result was what we should naturally expect, the trade claiming it was not competent to do the work when called upon to do so, as after their deficiency in handling this class of work was demonstrated, it was necessary for our men to rectify these errors in order to present the work in an acceptable manner. This class of work (interior trim, no matter what the material) should surely be constructed by men who are fitted by years of training to do such in a mechanical manner, such being the requirements this class of work naturally comes under our jurisdiction, and will in the future be done by men of our trade.

In Paterson I found the conditions not all they should be. This, no doubt, must be attributed to the fact that they have had a hard fight in that district since last May against employers who endeavored to force unfair conditions upon them.

On the 22d I visited Passaic and attended a banquet given by No. 490 in honor of their twentieth anniversary. Speeches were delivered by several of the members, comparing the condition of the carpenters in Passaic twenty years ago with the conditions prevailing at present, showing clearly the great advancement made and numerous benefits enjoyed through organization. The value of the United Brotherhood to our trade was also demonstrated through this comparison.

The week following I visited Woodbridge, Bound Brook and the surrounding villages, leaving for the General Office on Friday, the 29th, to be installed as First General Vice-President, arriving at the General Office on the 30th.

On Monday, February 1, the General Officers, elected by referendum vote to guide the destiny of our organization for the coming two years, were installed into their respective offices by ex-General President Shields of Boston, Mass. The ceremonies were very impressive and undoubtedly all present fully realized the vast responsibility they were assuming.

Leaving Indianapolis on the 2d, I arrived in Newark, N. J., on the evening of

the 3d, arriving in Perth Amboy on the 4th. On the 5th and 6th I visited Trenton and Elizabeth, and on Sunday, the 7th, by direction of the General President, I visited Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to take part in a conference of general officers of the building trades. Among those trades represented at this conference, other than the carpenters, were the bricklayers and masons, plumbers, steam and hot water fitters, plasterers, and painters. A large number of questions pertaining to the future management of the different locals in that city were submitted to the conference for consideration. Each question was taken up and separately considered, and recommendations made which, in the opinion of the conference, would be beneficial to the trade union movement in that city. I left Wilkes-Barre on the 9th.

On the 10th I visited Paterson and found little or no change in the conditions since my former visit. On the 11th I visited Newark, in the evening attending a meeting of the D. C., which, I am pleased to state, I found discussing questions of vital interest and benefit to the rank and file. On the following day, the 12th, I visited Jersey City, remaining there until the 13th. On the 16th I again visited that city in reference to an audit of the books of one of the locals. On the 18th I visited New York, remaining there until the 20th. On the 22d and 23d I visited Trenton to attend a hearing given by a committee of the New Jersey Senate on an employers' liability bill. As this is a measure in which we are vitally interested, and is one which, in justice to the toiler, should be passed, I acted in conjunction with other labor representatives in the State to secure its passage in the Senate. Up to this writing, however, it has not been introduced on the floor for a final vote, but we confidentially expect that we shall succeed in having the bill passed before the House adjourns.

On the 25th I visited Plainfield and found conditions in that city, considering the times, very good.

On the 26th I again visited Jersey City and attended the meeting of the D. C. At this meeting, by direction of the G. P., who had instructed me to arrange a series of meetings at which Brother Shields was to be the principal speaker, I arranged for a mass meeting for the Hudson County District for March 11.

On March 1 I again visited Trenton in reference to a bill before the legislature empowering the State to police the factories and mills at the State's expense. No explanation need be given as to the intent and purpose of this bill, as you can readily see by its title that it was conceived by those hostile to the interests of labor. Suffice it to say, that through the watchfulness exercised by the U. B. in New Jersey for legislation of this character, nothing more has been heard of this bill.

On the 2d I visited Camden to arrange for a meeting with Brother Shields. On the 4th I visited Newark and arranged for a meeting in that city for March 12. As this was the date I had intended to hold the meeting in Camden I was compelled to cancel it, owing to the impossibility to procure a hall in Newark on some other date.

On the 5th I visited New York, remaining in that city until the 6th. While there I had the pleasure of meeting Brother Schardt, who was in New York on business for the organization. On the 8th I arranged for a meeting in Elizabeth. On the 9th we held a meeting of both locals in Paterson. The meeting was well attended. Brother Shields was the principal speaker, ably assisted by Brother Byrne of New York. On the 10th we held a meeting in Elizabeth, and despite the short notice given the meeting was fairly well attended. Brother Shields made an able speech, which was much appreciated by those present.

On the 11th we held a meeting in Jersey City. This meeting was a success in every particular, and the committee having it in charge deserves praise for their activity and zeal in advancing the principles and cause of trade unions. Here, also, Brother Shields was the principal speaker, and it was evident that he left an impression with his hearers. Several other speakers of note addressed the meetiag, among them being Brothers McClain of Newark, Botterill of Montclair, Tower of New York, and Attorney Garrigan of New York, coun

sel for Musicians' Union. The committee had also secured the services of an excellent orchestra, which contributed largely to the success of the meeting. Following the meeting the speakers and their friends were served with lunch at the headquarters of the D. C.

On the following night, the 12th, we held a meeting in Newark. This meeting was not as well attended as it should have been, but this condition resulted through no fault of the committee, who had worked hard to make the meeting a success. Brother Shields delivered an excellent speech, reviewing the history of trade unions and dwelling strongly on the duties we owe the organization. Brother Roach, secretary of the Leather Workers, also delivered a speech on the principles of trade unions. Brother McClain of Newark delivered a speech touching on local conditions.

On the 15th I visited Hudson county and took up with the committee of the D. C. the question of waiting upon the employers with an object of coming to an understanding with them. I remained in the vicinity of Hudson county until the 18th, when I went to Elizabeth to confer with Brother Cosgrove relative to the bills pending in the legislature beneficial to and opposed to labor. On the 19th I visited Senator Silzer at New Brunswick in reference to these bills. On the 20th I returned to Perth Amboy. On the 22d, by direction of the General President, I visited Elmira, N. Y., to consult with and advise our members in that city in reference to a threat of one of the employers to revive the nine-hour day. I interviewed the employer in question and ascertained that he indeed had intended to go back to the old system of working hours, but before leaving him he agreed not to attempt it at this time. I remained in Elmira until the 29th, going from that city to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where I addressed a meeting of No. 514 on the evening of the 30th, leaving the following day to take up the work in New Jersey assigned to me by the General President.

Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Session, 1909, of General Executive Board.

The following matters were acted upon by the Board by correspondence with the G. S. in the interim between the January and April meetings:

February 9.

Chicago, Ill. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance in a trade dispute with the Commercial Sash, Blind and Door Co. of that city. Sanction is granted and financial assistance was to be considered as reports were received at the G. O.

March 15.

Jacksonville, Fla. Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for reorganizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200.00

Indianapolis, Ind., April 5.

Regular quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. was held on the above date with Chairman Schardt presiding and Bauscher, Post, Cole, Walquist and Connolly present.

Report of the G. P. for the preceding quarter was read and filed. The recommendations contained therein will be considered later in the session.

The report of the First V. P. was read and filed.

New York City. Appeal of Samuel Appicella from the action of L. U. 1565, New York City, in refusing to comply with the decision of the G. E. B., rendered on January 14, 1909, in the case of L. U. No. 1565 vs. Samuel Appicella. The Board instructs the G. P. to notify L. U. No. 1565 that unless it complies with the decision of the G. E. B., as rendered on date mentioned above, within thirty days, the G. P. will suspend the local.

Philadelphia, Pa. Appeal of Wm. Warner from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Wm. Warner and L. U. 1013 vs. Philadelphia, D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

New York City. Appeal of Michael Firenzo from the action of L. U. No. 1565 in refusing to comply with the decision of the G. E. B., rendered on January 14, 1909, in the case of L. U. No. 1565 vs. Michael Firenzo. The Board instructs the G. P. to take the same action as in the case of L. U. 1565 vs. Samuel Appicella.

Baltimore, Md. Request from Chas. H. Davis that the case of the Baltimore D. C. vs. Chas. H. Davis acted upon by the G. E. B. on January 14, 1909, be reopened and reversed. There being no new evidence submitted, the papers in the case are filed.

Pittsburg, Pa. Appeal of R. E. McClusky from the decision of the G. P. in the case of R. E. McClusky vs. L. U. 288. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed

Cleveland, O. Appeal of the D. C. from decision of the G. P. in the case of John J. Phare and

L. U. 105 vs. the D. C. of Cleveland. The D. C. not having complied with the decision of the G. P. previous to taking their appeal, the Board will not consider this appeal until the decision of the G. P. is complied with.

April 6.

Chairman Schardt, Bauscher, Post, Walquist, Cole and Connolly present.

San Antonio, Tex. Report from an organizer on the conditions prevailing in that city was read and filed.

Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs. Report of an organizer on the conditions prevailing in that district was read and filed.

New York City. Report of a deputy on conditions prevailing on the Fifth avenue library job and other matters was read and filed.

Hudson County, N. J. Report as to the conditions prevailing in that district was read and filed and an appropriation of $500.00 made for organization purposes. The Board also recommends that an organizer be placed in the district.

Paterson, N. J. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes and the services of an organizer. The request for an appropriation is denied. The matter of an organizer is referred to the G. P.

East Central Ohio District Council. Request from the D. C. and Local Union Nos. 1311 and 881 for an appropriation for organizing purposes and the services of an organizer. The appropriation is denied. The matter of an organizer is referred to the G. P.

Long Island City, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. No. 34 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 640 vs. L. U. No. 34 in the Otto Hettling matter. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Woburn, Mass. Request from the Middlesex D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Ottawa, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 661 for sanction of a trade movement. The G. S. is requested to procure additional information on schedule of inquiries.

Los Angeles, Cal. Partial accounting received from the D. C. of money appropriated for organizing purposes was read and filed.

April 7.

Chairman Schardt, Bauscher, Post, Walquist, Foley, Cole, Connolly present.

Hornell, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for sanction of a trade movement to take effect May 1, 1909. Laid over awaiting receipt of the schedule of inquiries properly filled out.

Fall River, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 41 cents per hour to take effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered by the G. E. B. as reports are received at this office.

Troy, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour to take effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the G. E. B. as reports are received at this office.

Champaign, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 41 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour and decrease of workday from 9 to 8 hours per day, to take effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

White Plains, N. Y.—Request from L. U. No. 53 for sanction and financial assistance to enforce compliance with a two-year agreement covering trade conditions from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Belleville, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 433 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for a Saturday half holiday and enforcing working card system on April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Beardstown, Ill.—Request from L. U. No. 741 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 to 33½ cents per hour to go into effect April 1, 1909. Sanction is denied. The papers before the Board show that at a notified meeting held on January 14, 1909, the members voted not to make any change in the wage schedule this year. The papers further show that on February 4, 1909, at a meeting of which special notice had not been sent to each member, this action was reversed and an increase of wages decided on. This action was not in conformity with Section No. 145 of the constitution and the Board rules that in all cases where a change in wages or hours is to be considered each member must be notified to attend the meeting of his L. U. for the purpose of voting on the same.

Manitowoc, Wis. Request from L. U. No. 849 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day and an increase of wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour to take effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Marquette, Mich. Request from L. U. 958 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour, to take effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

April 8.

All members present.

Silver Springs, N. Y. Request from L. U. 1594 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from 10 to 9 per day on April 1,

1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Kingston, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 1560 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement to establish an eight-hour workday. Matter is referred back to the L. U. to get the endorsement of the D. C.

Red Bank, N. J. Request from L. U. No. 1405 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.75 to $3.00 per day to take effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Coal City, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 1544 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour and reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day, to take effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Muskogee, Okla. Request of L. U. No. 1072 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 45 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Muscatine, Ia. Request from L. U. 1069 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 31½ to 35 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

The Board decides that all trade movement acted upon up to this time and that were to go into effect April 1, 1909, be turned over to the G. S., he to procure from the various locals and District Councils the very latest information regarding the trade movements.

Selma, Ala. Appeal of L. U. 1616 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 1616 vs. I. U. No. 705, Loraine, O., in the matter of Wm. Scott not depositing his clearance card in No. 1616. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal is sustained. The fine is ordered to be collected and paid to L. U. No. 1616.

Selma, Ala. Request of L. U. No. 1616 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an eight-hour workday. Sanction is denied on the ground of lack of proper organization.

Portland, Me. Request from L. U. No. 517 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a 10 per cent. increase of wage, to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Batavia, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 24, millmen, for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $1.75 to $2.25 per day on May 1, 1909, and an eight-hour day or September 1, 1909, as per agreement made with their employers. Sanction granted.

April 9.

All members present.

Hornell, N. Y. The schedule of inquiries in regard to a proposed trade demand having been received from the millmen's L. U., the G. S. is requested to communicate with the D. C. of New York City and inquire if the conditions stipulated in the schedule are satisfactory to the N. Y. D. C.

Beaumont, Tex. Request from L. U. No. 392 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is laid over awaiting the endorsement of the D. C. The records at this office show that L. U. No. 392 has but thirty-nine members and L. U. No. 1920 has but eleven members, and the Board would recommend that the two locals consolidate.

Cincinnati, O. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 45 to 47½ cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Denver, Colo. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 55 to 60 cents per hour for outside carpenters and an eight-hour workday for millmen, to go into effect May 1, 1909. This matter was laid over on January 28, 1909, awaiting the report of the vote of the district on the proposed demands and the same having been received the movement is sanctioned. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Manchester, N. H. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement to establish a minimum scale of 34⅜ cents per hour on May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

New Bedford, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 41 cents per hour. The schedule is referred back and the D. C. requested to supply this office with information as to the yea and nay vote of the district on making this demand.

New York City. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $4.00 to $4.50 per day in the Borough of Queens, to go into effect May 15, 1909. Referred back and the D. C. is requested to supply this office with information as to the yea and nay vote of the Borough on making this demand.

Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 41 to 45 cents per hour

to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

San Antonio, Tex. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for the enforcement of trade rules to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Springfield, Ill. Request from L. U. 16 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 42½ to 45 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1909. The schedule shows but thirty-one members voting out of a total membership of 420. The Board does not consider this a representative vote of the Union and the matter is referred back to No. 16 for further consideration. The schedule of the millmen will take the same course for like reasons.

New London, Conn. Request from L. U. No. 30 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.75 to $3.00 per day to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Sayre, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 145 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 28 to 30 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 203 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement to maintain union conditions. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

New Castle, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 206 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.25 to $3.50 per day to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Winona, Minn. Request from L. U. No. 307 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.50 to $2.75 per day to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Pueblo, Colo. Request from L. U. No. 362 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 50 to 55 cents per hour to take effect July 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Olean, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 546 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.75 to $3.00 per day to take effect May 20, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Gardner, Mass. Request from L. U. No. 540 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.50 to $2.80 per day to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Sheboygan, Wis. Request from L. U. No. 657 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $2.80 to $3.00 per day to take effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Appleton, Wis. Request of L. U. No. 955 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 25 to 27½ cents per hour to go into effect June 1, 1909. Sanction granted.

Stillwater, Minn. Request from L. U. No. 957 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Marlboro, Mass. Request from L. U. No. 988 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 41 cents per hour and a Saturday half-holiday during June, July, August and September to go into effect June 1, 1909. Sanction granted.

Coalgate, Okla. Request from L. U. 1103 for sanction of a trade movement to establish a minimum rate of wage on May 1, 1909. Sanction granted.

Sayreville, N. J. Request from L. U. No. 1392 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 41 cents per hour and a Saturday half-holiday to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Walden, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 1854 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement to enforce union conditions on May 10, 1909. The schedule is referred back to L. U. 1854 as it shows that only six members, less than a quorum, voted on the proposed demand.

Providence, R. I. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 41 to 45 cents per hour and double time for all overtime to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Piqua, O. Request from L. U. No. 1908 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage and Saturday half holiday. Sanction is withheld on account of lack of organization and as the schedule of inquiries show that the L. U. voted against making the demand.

Monongahela, Pa. Request from the Monongahela Valley D. C. for sanction and financial

aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage to go into effect May 1, 1909. The schedule of inquiries is referred back to the D. C. as it does not state the yea and nay vote of the district on making the demand.

April 10.

All members present.

Worcester, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.28 to $3.50 per day for outside carpenters, and to establish an eight-hour day in the mills, to take effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Rochester, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.25 to $3.50 per day for outside carpenters and an increase from $2.00 to $2.50 per day for millmen and a Saturday half holiday, to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Beaumont, Tex. Information having been received of the consolidation of the two locals in that city, the Board considered the request of L. U. No. 392 and appropriates $50.00 for organizing purposes.

United Hatters of North America. Request from the above for a loan of $5,000.00. The G. E. B. has no power to make such a loan, and the G. S. will so notify the united hatters.

New Britain, Conn. Report received from the D. C. in regard to progress of a trade movement was read and filed awaiting additional information.

Boston, Mass. Request from the treasurer of the D. C. for an appropriation of $20.00. As all such requests must come from the D. C. through its secretary the request is denied.

Boston, Mass. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation to assist members involved in a trade movement. The Board appropriates $250.00 for the benefit of U. B. members in the Boston district. The G. E. B. instructs the Boston D. C. to file a protest with the general president of the B. T. D. of the A. F. of L. against the acting of affiliated organizations in Boston permitting their members to work on jobs where the building trades are on strike.

Worcester, Mass. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Stroudsburg, Pa. Request from L. U. 501 for permission to circulate an appeal to locals to purchase raffle tickets. The request is denied.

Columbia, S. C. Request from L. U. No. 949 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied. The G. P. is requested to send an organizer to that city.

Montreal, Canada. Request from L. U. No. 1244 that the Board reconsider the request of No. 1244 for an appropriation for organizing purposes acted upon at the January meeting of the Board. The G. E. B. reaffirms its former decision. The request must receive the endorsement of the D. C.

Roanoke, Va. Request from L. U. No. 1128 for an appropriation to enable the local to pay current expenses. The request is denied. The Board recommends that the two locals in Roanoke be consolidated on account of their limited membership and in the interest of economy.

Du Page County, Illinois. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.00.

April 12.

All members present.

Richmond, Va. Request from Geo. F. DeLacy for permission to circulate an appeal for aid to the Local Unions. The request is denied.

Gloucester, Mass. Request from L. U. No. 910 for financial assistance; $25.00 appropriated.

Goldfield, Nev. Request from L. U. No. 1761 for a loan on their hall to replace a mortgage falling due June 1, 1909. The request is denied as the Board has no power to make a loan of this character.

Sydney, N. S., Can. Request from L. U. No. 1588 for the services of an organizer. The papers before the Board show that the G. P. has already given attention to this matter. The papers are filed.

United Hatters of North America. Request for a donation to assist their members locked out by their employers. Inasmuch as the U. B. has already contributed them an assessment levied by the A. F. of L. and our Local Unions are also donating funds for this purpose the request is denied.

Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. Request for a donation for the purpose of maintaining an agent in England to prevent the importation of mechanics in Canada by employers. The communication is filed.

New Castle, Pa. Appeal of L. U. No. 206 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late Jesse Reynolds, a member of said L. U. The decision of the G. S. is reversed, the appeal is sustained and the claim ordered paid as the due book and abstract of ledger show that the deceased was in good standing at time of death, was more than 21 years of age and had been a member in good standing as per Section No. 76, general constitution.

New Rochelle, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. No. 42 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the disability of A. E. Dixon. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of L. U. No. 62 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the disability claim of Frank Gordon. The papers are referred back to the G. S. with a request that the case be reopened and an investigation

made as to the facts pertaining to the accident and also the present condition of the brother.

Washington, D. C. Appeal of R. B. Leatherman, a member of No. 132 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving a disability claim filed by the said brother. The decision of the G. S. is sustained as the evidence shows that the appellant was not disabled through an accident. The appeal is dismissed.

Montreal, Can. Communication from the D. C. requesting the Board to allow the payment of death claim of the late Ensable Patry. The D. C. admits that the L. U. of which the late brother was a member was three months in arrears for per capita tax to the G. O. at the time of said brother's death and not legally entitled to benefit. The request of the D. C. is denied.

Communications were submitted by the G. S. from the Ft. Dearborn National Bank of Chicago, Ill.; the American National Bank, Capital National Bank and Fletcher National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind.; the Traders' National Bank of Birmingham, Ala.; the Penn National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.; the National Rockland Bank of Boston, Mass., and the Canadian Bank of Commerce of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, acknowledging receipt of notice from the G. S. of names of the General Officers installed on February 1, 1909, the signatures of the same and instructions as to the method of withdrawal of the funds deposited in the above-mentioned banks. The communications were filed.

New Britain, Conn. Appeal of L. U. No. 97 from the ruling of the G. S. in regard to the beneficial standing of Samuel Whaples. The Board reverses the ruling of the G. S. The Board rules that Samuel Whaples is to be rated as a full beneficial member upon this office receiving official notice that the difference between the amount paid by Whaples and the amount due as a beneficial member has been paid to the F. S. of L. U. 97. The records at this office will also be corrected to conform to this ruling and to the date of his initiation.

April 13.

All members present.

Pekin, Ill. Partial report received from L. U. No. 644 for money appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes. The G. S. is instructed to again notify No. 644 that it must send receipted bills to this office for the money expended.

Boston, Mass. A partial accounting was received from the D. C. for money appropriated by the Board for the relief of members on strike. Examined and filed.

Pittsburg, Pa. Partial accounting received from the D. C. for money appropriated by the Board was examined and filed.

Perth Amboy, N. J. Appeal of L. U. No. 65 from the decision of the G. P. in the matter of a controversy between L. U. No. 65 and L. U. No. 247 of Brooklyn, N. Y., in regard to a readmission fee charged by L. U. No. 247 in the case of Hans Christofferson. The Board rules that L. U. No. 247 has the right to collect a readmission fee when a former member of No. 247 makes application for membership in another local. The Board also rules that in this case the readmission fee is $10.00, the difference between initiation fee of $20.00 for new members and the initiation fee of $30.00 for ex-members as specified in the by-laws of the New York City D. C. to which jurisdiction No. 247 belongs.

San Antonio, Tex. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied as the records at this office show that an organizer is, at the present time, stationed in that city.

Des Moines, Ia. The report of the G. P. as to conditions prevailing in that city was read and filed.

Louisville, Ky. Information from the G. P. in regard to conditions prevailing in that city was read and filed.

Monmouth, Ill. An acknowledgment was received from L. U. 1265 for an appropriation made by the Board at the January meeting.

April 14.

All members present.

Report on the conditions prevailing in Richmond, Ind., submitted by the G. P. was read and filed.

Report on the conditions prevailing in Nashville, Tenn., submitted by the G. P. was read and filed.

Information received from the G. P. in reference to organizing work done in Jamestown, N. Y., was read and filed.

The Federal Union Security Company bond, for $50,000.00, furnished by the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., and the American Surety Company bond, for $50,000.00, furnished by the Ft. Dearborn National Bank of Chicago, Ill., were submitted to the Board by the G. S. for their approval and placed with the G. T.

Kingsville, Tex. Request from L. U. 1666 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage and reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day. Sanction granted. Financial aid cannot be given as the L. U. has not been organized the length of time necessary to entitle them to the same as per Section No. 151 constitution.

Ottawa, Ill. Additional information asked for by the Board in regard to trade demand of L. U. No. 661 that was to go into effect April 1 was received and showed that an agreement had been signed with their employers. The papers are filed.

Springfield, Ill. Additional information in regard to a proposed trade movement on the part of L. U. No. 16 was read and filed.

Passaic, N. J. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for the renewal of a trade agreement that will expire May 1, 1909. Sanction

granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

North Tonawanda, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement by L. U. No. 713, Niagara Falls, Canada for an increase of wage from 35 to 37½ cents per hour and a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

St. Joseph, Mo. Request from L. U. 110 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour to go into effect April 1, 1909. Information on file at this office shows that the employers have granted the demands, therefore no action is necessary by the Board.

April 15.

...l members present.

New Britain, Conn. Report received from the D. C. as to the progress of trade movement that went into effect April 1 and the number of members involved. The report is filed and $500.00 is appropriated for relief of members locked out.

A communication was received from the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company of Jamestown, N. Y., forwarded through the D. C. of New York City, offering to furnish a metallic door and the trim for an opening, to be placed in our new headquarters. The G. S. will inform the Dahlstrom Co. that the G. E. B. appreciates their generous offer but regrets to advise that it must decline the same owing to the fact that our new building is practically completed.

Reading, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 492 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 to 33 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Moundsville, W. Va. Request from L. U. No. 1353 for an appropriation to enable the local to pay running expenses. The papers under consideration indicate that there is no disposition on the part of the members to assist themselves, and, under such circumstances, the request is denied.

Brother Fred Hansen of L. U. No. 91, Racine, Wis., appeared with credentials before the Board in regard to a controversy between No. 91 and L. U. No. 461 of the Chicago D. C.

New York City. Request from L. U. No. 1717 for copies of the papers in the case of J. Mayback and L. U. No. 1717 vs. the New York City D. C. so that No. 1717 might learn how J. Mayback's name was used in the case. The G. S. will inform L. U. No. 1717 that the first letter in this case, dated June 27, 1907, was signed by J. Mayback as R. S. with the seal of No. 1717 attached and the case acquired its title from that date and retain it up to and including the date when a decision was rendered by the G. E. B.

Richmond, Va. Appeal of L. U. No. 1764 to be relieved from the payment of per capita tax to the D. C. The G. E. B. is not empowered to extend the relief asked for. The G. S. however, will notify the D. C. that the B. A. must attend to organizing the men employed in the mills as well as those who work on the outside.

Butte, Mont. Appeal of L. U. 112 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claims of the late Brothers John C. Cole and Joseph Raymond on account of an alleged unpaid assessment. The papers in the case show that the amount in question which constituted an arrearage on the part of the late members is not an assessment legally levied by L. U. No. 112 U. B. of C. & J. of A. but to the contrary is a loan from the members of L. U. No. 112, U. B. of C. & J. of A. as individuals to the "Butte Carpenters' Union No. 112, a corporation," which is separate and distinct from L. U. No. 112, U. B. of C. & J. of A. The papers also show that said loan bears 4 per cent. interest and is secured by notes given by said corporation to the individual members of L. U. No. 112, U. B. of C. & J. of A. and are to be redeemed by the aforementioned corporation when the mortgage given by said corporation has been paid and sufficient money has accumulated in the treasury of the corporation to pay said notes. The G. E. B. decided that the fact that members of L. U. No. 112 U. B. of C. & J. of A. have failed to make this loan, or any part of it, to the "Butte Carpenters' Union No. 112, a corporation," does not in any way invalidate their standing as members of the U. B. nor any benefits they might otherwise be entitled to according to the constitution. The papers are referred back to the G. S. to reopen the case.

April 16.

Chairman Schardt, Bauscher, Walquist, Cole, Foley and Connolley present. Post excused from further attendance on account of serious illness in his family that necessitated his returning home.

Rome, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 1016 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.40 to $3.00 per day to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Kingston, N. Y. Request from Millmen's L. U. No. 1560 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a minimum wage and an eight-hour day. This matter was referred back on April 8 for the endorsement of the D. C. The papers before the Board at this time show that the members are now engaged in a strike and as the local failed to secure the sanction of the Board previous to becoming engaged in this trouble, sanction at this time would be superfluous; $250.00 is appropriated for their relief.

Great Neck, N. Y. Complaint from the D. C. of Great Neck in regard to dispute with L. U. No. 1093 of Glen Cove over question of jurisdiction line. The G. P. is requested to have the member of the Board from the first district make a thorough investigation of the entire matter and report his findings to this office.

The jurisdiction claims of the international unions affiliated with the B. T. D. of the A. F. of L. was submitted to the Board by the G. S. and after careful consideration the following exceptions were taken to the claims as filed by the Internationals enumerated below and the G. S. is instructed to file the claim of the U. B. in all cases mentioned. (Consideration of jurisdiction claims continued.)

April 17.

All members present but Post.

Consideration of jurisdiction claims continued and the following agreed upon:

National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers of America—

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, hereafter designated as the U. B., claims jurisdiction over cork, asbestos, hairfelt, woolfelt, mineral wool and asbestos lumber when used in connection with carpenter work.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—

The U. B. claims jurisdictions over the erection of false work, building travelers and derricks, the building and erecting of all scaffolding where carpenter's tools are used, the placing of all machinery in factories, mills, elevators, and grain elevators, wharf building, where same is lumber construction, the setting of seats in all public buildings, the erection of calamien doors and trim.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—

The U. B. claims jurisdiction over all classes of work as specified by the A. S. of C. & J.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—

In addition to claims already filed, the U. B. claims jurisdiction over woodworkers in furniture factories, the erection of wood, metal and other trim, where carpenters tools are used, the fitting and hanging of all sash, doors, blinds and all trim of wood, metal or any other material where carpenter's tools are used.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—

The U. B. claims the making of all signs in whose construction wood is used, all cutting and channeling where same is done in wood.

International Union of Elevator Constructors—

The U. B. claims jurisdiction in the manufacturing and installing of moving stairs and esculators, all wood work in connection with the construction and erection of elevators, all overhead work and supports (millwrighting).

International Union of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers of America—

The U. B. claims jurisdiction over the erection of all scaffolding where carpenter's tools are required, the building and setting of centers, the shoring and underpinning of buildings.

International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers—

The U. B. claims the jurisdiction over the making and erection of brackets, furring, plaster board and arches for floors, where wood or carpenter's tools are used and all corner beads.

International Association of Marble Workers—

The U. B. claims the building of all scaffolds, where carpenter's tools are required.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance—

The U. B. claims the erecting and placing of all hollow metal sash, frames, doors and trim.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America—

The U. B. claims jurisdiction over the placing in position of wall molding, either finished or unfinished.

Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union—

The U. B. claims the setting of wood mantels.

April 19.

All members present but Post.

Pittsburg, Pa. Appeal of L. U. No. 164 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late Pankron Popp. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal dismissed. The L. U. will return to the widow of deceased, the amount of money paid in advance for dues.

Binghamton, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. No. 233 from the action of the compilation committee in not counting the vote cast by L. U. No. 233 for General Officers. All appeals against the action of the compilation committee should first be made to the G. P., and the G. S. will so inform No. 233.

Camden, N. J. Appeal of the D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Camden D. C. vs. the compilation committee on the vote for General Officers. In this appeal was included communications from various Local Unions touching on the same question. The contention of the Camden D. C. is that all votes cast should have been tabulated by the compilation committee and published in The Carpenter. The G. P. sustains the action of the committee on the ground

that only such votes as were legally cast should be counted and tabulated by the committee. The G. E. B. sustains the decision of the G. P. and the appeal is dismissed. The G. E. B. rules that not only must all votes be legally cast, but that they must also be received at the General Office in accordance with the constitution in order to entitle them to be tabulated.

Donald Glass appeared before the Board with credentials from the Cuyahoga County D. C. of Ohio and made a statement in regard to the conditions prevailing in Cleveland, O.

Chicago, Ill. Protest from L. U. No. 1367 on account of the U. B. not having a representative at the convention of the Amalgamated Wood Workers as per request of the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L. As the Board was not consulted in the matter of sending or not sending a representative to the A. W. W. convention it will not at this time assume any responsibility in the matter, but refers this protest to the G. P. and G. S.

April 20.

All members present but Post.

Attleboro, Mass. Request from L. U. No. 1464 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied. The G. P. is requested to send an organizer to this city.

New York City. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement in the Borough of Queens. This matter was referred back to the D. C. on April 9. The additional information having been received by the Board, sanction is granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Boston, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement of L. U. No. 1393 wharf and bridge builders for an increase of wage to take effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Boston, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement on the part of the outside carpenters. The matter is laid over until the Board receives information as to the yea and nay vote of the district on making the demand.

Muscatine, Ia. Report from L. U. No. 1069 as to the present status of a trade movement that went into effect on the 1st inst. was read as information and filed.

New Bedford, Mass. Additional information received from the D. C. in regard to vote on a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ cents to 41 cents per hour to take effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Finaucial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Champaign, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 41 on present condition of a trade movement was read as information and filed.

A report was received from delegates appointed by the G. P. to attend a conference of the label trades in Washington, D. C., at which conference a "Union Label Department of the A. F. of L." was organized. As the affiliation with and the payment of per capita tax to this department is a question that our membership as a whole must decide, the matter must be submitted to a referendum vote. As there are other questions under consideration that may have to be submitted to a vote of the members. This matter is laid over until the July meeting of the Board.

April 21.

All members present but Post.

The morning session was omitted owing to the moving of furniture and documents of the Board room to the new headquarters.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts of the General Office is taken up.

April 22.

All members present but Post.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

In auditing the bills the Board finds that some of the organizers and deputies have charged botel expenses while in their home city. The Board rules that no hotel expenses will be allowed organizers or deputies while they are in their home city. The G. P. is instructed to so notify all organizers and deputies now employed or who may hereafter be employed by the U. B.

The Board rules that the purchasing of supplies, furniture and furnishings for the General Office must be sanctioned by the G. E. B. before the order for same is given.

April 23.

All members present but Foley and Post.

Foley is excused from further attendance on account of important business that requires his attention at home.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

The G. E. B. rules that wherever the General Office is called upon to finance lawsuits instituted against District Councils, Local Unions or members of the U. B. by employers or others that the financing of these suits must be sanctioned by the Board before any obligations are assumed by the General Office. Where urgent and immediate action is required the G. P., G. S. and G. T. may take such temporary action as, in their judgment, may be necessary. In such cases the G. S. is instructed to forward to each member of the G. E. B. a full and complete report of the case.

April 24.

All members present but Post and Foley.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

April 26.

All members present but Post, Foley and Schardt.

Schardt excused on account of serious illness in his family that necessitated his returning home.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

April 27.

Bauscher, Walquist, Cole and Connolly present.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

April 28.

Bauscher, Walquist, Cole and Connolly present.

New Britain, Conn. A partial accounting from the D. C. of a former appropriation was received and a request for an additional appropriation for support of members locked out. The Board appropriates $200.00.

Kingston, N. Y. Accounting received from the D. C. for a former appropriation and a request for additional aid in support of members of L. U. 1560 on strike. The Board appropriates $200.00

Omaha, Neb. Request from the Tri-Cities D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement on the part of L. U. No. 1438, millmen. The G. S. will communicate with the D. C. and ascertain if this movement has been endorsed by the members of the district by a referendum vote as per Section 145 of the constitution.

Batavia, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement on the part of L. U. No. 1151 for a minimum scale of $3.00 per day. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Piqua, O. Additional information from L. U. 1908 stating that a former schedule acted upon by the Board contained an error. The new schedule to go into effect May 1, 1909, containing a demand for better wages and a reduction of hours is sanctioned. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Cedar Rapids, Ia. Request from L. U. No. 1649, millmen, endorsed by the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement. The papers are referred back on account of indefinite information and the L. U. and D. C. are instructed to comply with Section No. 145, constitution.

McKinney, Tex. Request from L. U. No. 923 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement. The schedule is referred back to the L. U. for correction as it does not state what the demand is for or the time it is supposed to go into effect. The schedule states that the vote of the local was against making the demand.

April 29.

All members but Post and Foley present

The G. S. is instructed to communicate with national banks in various cities and inquire as to rate of interest they will pay on deposits of money in sums of $25,000.00 and $50,000.00 and also if said banks will furnish a surety bond to insure deposits, to the end that the Board may procure 3 per cent. interest on money now drawing but 2 and 2½ per cent. The members of the Board will also secure information along this line and the question will be taken up at the July meeting.

The consideration for bids for stock printing was taken up at this time and the G. S. was requested to submit the bids of Indianapolis printers that he had procured by direction of the Board. The bids submitted by the G. S. and also bids procured by members of the Board in New York City, Minneapolis, Minn., and Nashville, Tenn., were examined and the following being the lowest bids, the G. S. was instructed to purchase supplies from the said printing houses as per samples and specifications that had been submitted to them to figure on and according to their figures:

Cohen's Affiliated Publications, Indianapolis, Ind., 100,000 L. U. letter heads, $138.00.

Harrington and Folger, Indianapolis, Ind., 50,000 organizers' letter heads, two colors, $92.50.

Folk-Keelin Printing Co., Nashville, Tenn., 1,000 F. S. receipt books; 1,000 treasurer's receipt books, 1,000 R. S. order books, $225.00 for the lot; 500 day books (100 pages) and 500 day books (200 pages), $358.00 for the 1,000; 100,000 due books, $6,391.00; 50,000 F. S. reports, two colors, $155.00; 50.00 treasurer's remittance blanks, $38.00.

The Cheltenham Press, Indianapolis, Ind., 500 100-page ledgers, 500 200-page ledgers, 300 300-page ledgers, 100 400-page ledgers, $1,128.00 for the lot.

The G. E. B., with the G. P., G. S. and G. T., met as the Board of Trustees to consider matters pertaining to the new building and remained in session with that body during the remainder of the day.

April 30.

All members present by Post and Foley.

The question of new furniture and supplies for the new headquarters was taken up and the following list submitted of necessary furniture for the departments of the G. P., G. S., G. T. and the G. E. B. were approved by the Board. Department of the G. S., three sections, 12 drawers to a section, letter filing for stenographer's department. Three sections, horizontal, as above, for death-claim department (two sections for approved claims, one section for disapproved claims). Two sections horizontal letter filing, membership department. One dozen chairs for work shop, one stenographer's desk (flat top, double desk), membership department, one table, four desk stools, one shipping clerk's counter, with shelves above and below (carpenter work), five coat and hat racks, shelving in closets and vault. (Workshop) shelving in vault in basement, shelving and counters in stock room in basement, three sections book cases, two typewriter desks, one coat and hat rack, four chairs for G. S. room, shelving in editor's room, one baling machine for waste paper, one umbrella stand, General President department, typewriter desk. Coat and hat rack, two sec-

tions letter filing, four chairs, one table. G. T. department, one section letter filing cases, book case, coat and hat rack, four chairs, hand rail, table. G. E. B. room, two coat and hat racks, one umbrella stand, jar; one table, one dozen straight-back chairs with arms.

Columbia, Mo. Request from L. U. No. 1925 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.50 to $3.00 per day and a decrease of hours from ten to nine per day to go into effect July 1, 1909. Sanction granted. The L. U. is not entitled to financial assistance, not having been organized for one year. See Section No. 151, constitution.

Cleveland, O. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes: $100.00 appropriated to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

Muskegon, Mich. Request from L. U. No. 824 and the D. C. for an interpretation of the agreement entered into between the U. B. and the Brunswick-Balke Collender Co. The G. E. B. decides that inasmuch as the G. P. was a party to the agreement, this matter is referred to the G. P. for his decision.

Hornell, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 1629 endorsed by the D. C. for sanction of a trade movement to establish an eight-hour day and $2.25 minimum, to go into effect May 1, 1909. Additional information having been received, the G. E. B. sanctions the movement without financial aid.

Cleveland, Ohio. Appeal of L. U. 105 from an action taken by the D. C. of that city. The papers in the case are referred to the G. P. as they show that he has not as yet passed upon the case.

Communication received from J. C. Skemp, general secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators in regard to finishers. The matter is referred to G. P.

Sisterville, W. Va. Appeal of L. U. No. 1609 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late H. W. Smith. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed as the due book and abstract of ledger shows that A. W. Smith was in arrears and not in benefits at the time of his death.

May 1.

All members present but Post and Foley.

New York City. Appeal of John Roland, Thos. Holterman, R. F. Hagen of L. U. No. 291 and Fred Karmerun, Jacob Spruuk of L. U. No. 12 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the New York City D. C. vs. John Roland and others. Action on this matter is deferred until the July meeting of the Board.

Cleveland, O. Appeal of the D. C. from a decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 105 vs. D. C. This case came up for consideration on April 5. Additional information received by the Board shows that the D. C. has complied with the decision of the G. P. After reviewing the entire case the G. E. B. sustains the decision of the G. P. The D. C. raises the question that the appeal of L. U. No. 105 from the action of the D. C. was not made in accordance with Section No. 94 of the constitution. This contention is not sustained by the G. E. B. as the grievance complained of by L. U. No. 105 occurred January 25, 1909, and the appeal was made by L. U. No. 105 on February 25, 1909. The appeal is dismissed.

The G. P. appeared before the G. E. B. in relation to the controversy between the D. C. of Cleveland, O., and L. U. No. 1756 of that city and recommended the suspension of L. U. No. 1756 for insubordination. The G. E. B. concurs in the recommendation of the G. P.

Alemeda County, Cal. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for maintenance of a wage of $5.00 per day. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

New Britain, Conn. Additional information received from the D. C. relative to the lockout now in effect in that city was received and $500.00 is appropriated for the relief of the members involved. The G. S. is requested to return the strike roll to the D. C. to have the same properly filled out.

Monongahela Valley, Pa. Additional information received from the D. C. relative to the contemplated trade movement to go into effect May 1, 1909. As the papers show that the proposed demand did not receive a two-thirds vote and there being a protest from Monongahela against making any demand tending toward a strike the G. E. B. does not sanction this proposed movement.

The following item, acted upon by the Board on the 9th ult., was omitted in copying:

Milwaukee, Wis. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage, to take effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts completed. The report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the general office and the books and accounts are found to be correct.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet again at this office on July 12, 1909.

R. E. L. CONNOLLY.
Secretary of the G. E. B.

Provide Yourself With an Up-to-Date Constitution.

Many of our Local Unions, unmindful of the fact that our general constitution is undergoing some revision at every biennial convention, and having failed to provide themselves with copies of our new laws, are still guided by a constitution pre-

viously in force. This is causing serious misunderstanding between the General Office and these Local Unions in cases where questions of law are at issue and sometimes causes an unnecessary delay in the passing on death or disabilty claims. In our present constitution, though the tenor of a given provision may not be changed, it is in many instances differently enumerated, and while the General Secretary may refer to a certain section of our present laws, the section bearing that number in an old constitution may be an entirely different provision bearing on a different subject. The Local Unions should understand that simultaneously with the taking effect of our present constitution, on March 1, 1909, all general laws previously in force have become null and void. Therefore, in order to avoid misunderstandings on questions of our U. B. laws, each individual member should be provided with a copy of our new general constitution as amended by the Salt Lake City convention. Copies in the English, German and French language will be promptly forwarded to all Local Unions applying for same at the price of 5 cents each. It is imperatively necessary that all Local Unions as yet not in possession of our new and revised constitution send in their orders to the General Office without any further delay.

Localities to be Avoided.

Amarillo, Tex.
Anadarko, Okla.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Belleville, Ill.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Demopolis, Ala.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Duluth, Minn.
Edwardsville, Ill.
El Reno, Okla.
Ely, Nev.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gary, Ind.
Hartford, Conn.
Helena, Mont.
Hendersonville, N. C.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Houston, Tex.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Kansas City, Mo.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Lawton, Okla.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Lynn, Mass.
Marion, O.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mulberry, Fla.
Nashville, Tenn.
Muskogee, Okla.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New York City.
Norfolk, Va.
Oakland, Cal.
Owensboro, Ky.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pottsville, Pa.
Pueblo, Colo.
Richmond, Va.
Rockford, Ill.
Salineville, O.
Sayre, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Salamanca, N. Y.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco, Cal.
Tacoma, Wash.
Wheeling, W. Va.
White Plains, N. Y.

Expulsions.

J. Y. Connell, ex-treasurer of L. U. 1440, Lead City, S. D., has been expelled by the L. U. for embezzlement of local funds.

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James Tinkham, former F. S. of L. U. 1625, Westwood, N. J., has been expelled for decamping with part of the L. U.'s funds.

Rejection of Candidate.

G. W. Pyle applied for membership to L. U. 371, Denison, Tex., three times in succession and was rejected each time.

Hot Onions and Pneumonia.

Hot onions, according to a French physician, are said to be a sure cure for pneumonia. The remedy is as follows: Take six or ten onions, according to size, and chop fine; put in a large pan over a fire, then add the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar enough to make a thick paste. In the meantime stir it thoroughly, letting it simmer for five or ten minutes. Then put in a cotton bag large enough to cover the lungs, and apply to chest as hot as patient can bear. In about ten minutes apply another and thus continue by reheating the poultices, and in a few hours the patient will be out of danger. This simple remedy has never failed to cure this too often fatal malady. Usually three or four applications will be sufficient.—Tid-Bits.

If the workers consent to sell their labor power for long hours that means relatively low wages. It means a larger share of the product for the employers and a smaller share for the workers.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

Harry L. Cook.

Receiving instructions from the G. P. to proceed to Louisville, Ky., I arrived in that city March 18. I at once held several conferences with the D. C., the local officers and the membership as far as I could reach them. Going over the ground, I investigated the situation thoroughly and reported my findings to the G. P.

It would be a waste of space in our journal to dwell at length on the status of our organization in Louisville these recent years, for it would be a rehashing of the old story of lack of interest in organization among the craft in general and discord and desertion among the union men, which, in times of business stagnation particularly, may be told of many other localities. Suffice it therefore to say, that at that time, the necessity of concentrating our forces was conspicuously in evidence, and I laid my plans and worked along these lines.

Wednesday evening, March 24, a joint meeting of the different Local Unions was held where ways and meaus were discussed by which a revival of the movement and the solidification of the local organization could be attained. Without a dissenting voice or vote this meeting finally passed a resolution calling for the consolidation of Local Unions 103, 214 (German speaking) and 1369, into one Local Union, which, after the resolution had been carried out, was chartered and is now known as Local Union 64. On April 14 a grand rally and mass meeting was held resulting in the receiving of numerous applications for membership. Brother Stuart Reid, the A. F. of L. organizer, who happened to be in the city, gave the boys a good and very interesting talk.

Another open meeting was held May the 15th which was addressed by G. P. Wm. D. Huber, Brother Chas. Speyer of the G. O. and Stuart Reid, the organizer, all of them giving the boys some good advice. At the close of the meeting three cheers were given for the speakers and for all those who, in this recent revival and consolidation movement, had taken an active part (for Brother Cook, especially.—Ed.) Many more applications were received that evening.

The Central Labor Union of Louisville for the past few years had been mismanaged, it was dominated over and used by certain individuals for purposes foreign and detrimental to the cause, which, of course, reacted upon and had a demoralizing effect on the entire movement. But thanks to the energy and zealousness of Brother Reid, the A. F. of L. organizer, this body was recently reorganized and at present prospects are bright for a good, healthy movement and better days for organized labor in the Louisville district.

At this writing, May 18, I am in Cleveland, O., a city where I have been active in the interest of the U. B. at different times and from which on several occasions I reported and admonished the disposition of one of our Local Unions to violate the trade rules of the district. This Local Union—1756—has now been suspended by the G. E. B. for insubordination. While I am successfully working among the individual members of the suspended Local Union, and while, in all probability, most of them will soon be loyal to the cause and organization again, their case should serve as a warning to others of a similar disposition or inclination.

Charles W. Pain.

Having made a good start in my work in New Orleans, and as per instructions of the G. P., I visited the following places: I first went to Jackson, Miss., where our Local Union was almost down and out and very few of its members still in good standing. Accompanied by some of the Local Officers

I canvassed the entire city, meeting both union and non-union men and inviting them to an open meeting to be held the following week. I also had the meeting announced through the papers and through circulars which I distributed among the men of the craft, and when the meeting took place we had a very good attendance. Some applications were received and old members in arrears promised to pay up their dues and put themselves square on the book again. We held a closed meeting the ensuing night when I assisted the Local Union in the drafting of by-laws and trade rules, they not having adopted any before and instructed them in the conducting of their business. When I left Local Union 261 there were visible signs of improvement and the members expressing themselves as well pleased with my visit.

Information reaching me of some trouble having arisen in New Orleans after my departure from that city, a contractor refusing to live up to his agreement, I returned thereto and after a hard fight we were successful in straightening out the job where the trouble occurred.

In Beaumont, Tex., at the time of my visit, we had two Local Unions, discord and dissension among the membership and opportunities for employment very scarce. Both Local Unions for some time, had tried to consolidate, but failed to get together. Seeing where the trouble lay, I at once set to work and the consolidation of the two Local Unions into one was finally effected, which certainly will be of great benefit to the combined membership. Then the business agent and myself made a canvass over the entire city in an effort to induce the non-union men to join. We also visited the non-union contractors who were in the majority, which, together with the scarcity of work, was a great disadvantage to us. I met with our membership on several occasions, secured for them what work was obtainable, instructed them on organization lines and did all I could for them under the circumstances.

I then proceeded to Port Arthur, Tex., there finding Local Union 610 in good shape, few non-union men and trade conditions fair. I was more than pleased to address them in their own meeting hall, which is a fine two-story structure of which they became the owners after hard and persistent labor and standing together to a man. The example of Port Arthur is well deserving emulation by all our Local Unions.

I next visited Nacogdoches, Tex., where our men were up against a hard proposition. They had held no meetings for some time, their membership run down and work very slack. I went over the ground reached every carpenter in town and called an open meeting where all the delinquent members got themselves square on the books. I then again went after the non-union men with the result that all of them, save two, joined the union. Thereupon I approached the two contractors that were fighting the organization and successfully prevailed upon them to hire union men. After attending another meeting and explaining certain matters and giving the best of advice to the membership. I left them more than pleased with the result of my visit. Visiting Lufkin, Tex., next, I made an effort to organize a Local Union, but met with all kinds of obstacles, attributable to the peculiar local conditions and dull times. Most of the men of the craft were non-residents at work repairing saw-mills, scattered six or eight miles apart and all men working for the same contractor, whose foreman, being related to him, was opposed to any attempt at starting a union, while the men themselves took no interest in the move. Hence, I was unable to accomplish anything for the time being.

My next visit was to Jacksonville, Tex. Here the majority of the carpenters were members of Local Union 1768. Attending three of its regular meetings, I learned that two of the contractors were utterly opposed to the employing of union men. I called on them, and after an exchange of arguments, the most prominent of the two agreed to hire union men while the six non-union men promised to join the organization. Before leaving Jacksonville I met with our membership once more, giving them necessary advice on matters of importance. I secured conditions for them which they had tried hard to obtain for several months.

Stopping at Marshall, Tex., I found our men pretty well in control of the situation and non-union men in the minority. Being

informed at their regular meeting that one of the contractors insisted on hiring mostly apprentices and thereby causing much trouble, I, in company with the business agent, called on him and we succeeded in straightening out the matter satisfactorily to all and sent the contractor one more mechanic. Our men in Marshall are a good set of fellows who, I think, will from now on be able to take care of themselves. We have also a Local Union of railroad coachmakers in Marshall which, according to information given me by their secretary, is in good working order and doing well. Both locals greatly appreciated my visit.

My next move was my return to New Orleans, where I am at present continuing in my work for the building up again of our organization. Times have been so hard here that the past year and trade so dull that the city is considerably run down and our locals have lost quite a number of their members, but I feel sure they will regain lost ground as soon as trade picks up again and we are not overrun with idle carpenters.

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Leonardo Pacheco.

The first week of April found me in the city of Ponce, jointly working with our membership for the advancement of our organization and the solidification of L. U. 1195. Labor organizations at that time being viciously attacked by politicians. I stayed in the city several days defending our cause. I am proud to state that the enemy's misrepresentations and affronts had no effect upon, and were defied by, our members. Having to install a new L. U. in Guayama, which now bears the number, 1861, I left Ponce, April 5. In this new L. U. I had to go through the same procedure that has to be gone through in most all Porto Rican Local Unions, which is to say that the officers being inexperienced in the conducting of the affairs of an organization, I had to instruct them in their official duties. I also held frequent educational meetings with the membership.

On April 19 I went to Arroyo where L. U. 1767 is located and where I held a public meeting and examined the L. U.'s books. Owing to scarcity of employment in this city many of our members had fallen in arrears, but they were in attendance at the meeting and promised to pay their dues as soon as ever possible.

I next went to Utuado April 22, upon the special invitation of the president of L. U. 1090 of that city, which has proved a very faithful Local Union. It having sent a death claim to the G. O., I investigated the case, which is that of Brother Miguel Gutierez, admitted to membership in September, 1908, whose young wife had died April 3. All papers and certificates, as required by the General Constitution, were forwarded to the G. O. in support of the claim. A splendid meeting was held here in Utuado, the entire history of our U. B. being recited in the presence of a large number of members who all solemnly declared their loyalty to the organization that has done so much for the uplifting of the craft in America.

On April 27 I arrived in Arecibo, visiting L. U. 1859. Trade conditions in that city being very unsatisfactory, I found the membership somewhat discouraged. I gave them all the encouragement I could, called their attention to Section 175 of the constitution dealing with the sending of monthly reports to the G. O. by the F. S. and also dwelt extensively on the benefits as provided in Section 98.

As a result of my work in Arecibo, with which I closed up the month of April, all members paid up their dues and the F. S. sent his report with per capita to the G. O.

I have been turning over strike matters, and the more I think the more I am on the side of labor. Labor and skill are capital as much as gold and silver. Labor and skill can produce without gold or silver. Gold and silver are dependent upon labor and skill, but labor and skill are independent in limit. The union of the two capitals demands participation in the product. Wages are a minimized money representation of share in product, that is in profits.—Cardinal Manning.

The trade union, though it may be imperfect, is a necessary institution, good for the employers, good for the worker and good for the welfare of the general public.

CORRESPONDENCE

The U. B. 2nd General Vice-President in Spokane, Wash., City Council.

Editor The Carpenter:

It will undoubtedly interest the members of the U. B. and I take pleasure to inform you that Brother Leonard Funk, our Second General Vice-President, was re-elected a member of the city council here for the fifth time. No other man had that honor before in Spokane. Brother Robert Fairley, also a charter member of Local Union 98, was re-elected for the third time to the office of city controller This is certainly "going some," and we are proud of the two brothers. They are known as "the two honest men" in our city affairs. Brother N. A. Meservey is chief recorder in the county recorder's office; he is also a charter member of Local Union 98. Fraternally yours,

GEO. VON ESCHEN, B. A.

Spokane, Wash.

A Pointed Comparison.

Editor The Carpenter:

I herewith hand you an editoral clipped from the Columbus Citizen of March 27, which I think is worthy of space in The Carpenter. This to my mind is one of the ablest articles that I have ever seen on this subject. The peculiar thing about it is that such an editorial should appear in a daily paper, and if all of them would do as well in this line it would not take so long to wipe out this awful evil of child slavery. I am pleased to say that Ohio has good laws on this subject and also has a splendid set of officers who are enforcing them. The inspectors, both men and women, are always busy along this line and are making some of these unscrupulous manufacturers squirm and look uneasy. I only wish that all of the States were just as busy with the work as is Ohio.

Two Kinds of Kidnaping.

The kidnapers of little Billy Whitla taught him to hide under the sink so in case the police came he would not be found.

Billy was stolen from his parents, his school, his playmates and his sister.

The great State of Pennsylvania aroused itself. It sent out troops of mounted police. It offered $15,000 reward for the capture of the kidnapers. Every state, county, city and village official from governor to constable, backed by the state treasury, joined the hunt.

It was fine.

They caught the guilty ones, and plan to send them to prison for life.

That is not too severe for one who would rob a mother of her child and rob a child of his childhood.

You remember that Billy Whitla grieved quite as much over being deprived of the fresh air, the sunshine and the "fellers" as he did of losing his home.

Not far from Sharon, Pa., is Scranton, Pa. The other night the silk workers at Scranton had a meeting and, among other things, said this:

"Whenever a factory inspector comes to our mill the forewomen puts the little boys and girls in the bobbin boxes, and tell them to be quiet until he goes away."

Thousands of children of Billy Whitla's age are in factories in America. They are no longer children, but breadwinners, and to that extent they are stolen from their parents. They themselves are undoubtedly robbed of the sun, the air, the school, the play—robbed of their childhood—and that is at least half the crime of kidnaping.

Well, did they order out the coal and iron police in Scranton to find the little boys and girls in the bobbin boxes?

Not yet!

Has the governor offered $15,000 reward to him who will punish the guilty ones?

Not yet!

Has any officer in the whole State stirred a hand?

Not yet!

It's mighty lucky for the Scranton silk mill owners that they hide their little captives in bobbin boxes instead of sinks—

For that seems to be one of the principal differences in the two cases.

Trusting you will find space for this editorial, and hoping it will find lodgment in the hearts of the rank and file of our grand organizaton, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

CARL YOUNG, General Organizer.

The Lock-Out in Great Falls, Mont.

Editor The Carpenter:

The refusal of the contractors and builders of Great Falls, Mont., to accede to our demand for an advance in wages of 50 cents, or $5.00 per day was followed, on May 1 by a general lockout of our men. Here in this city we are not only up against our employers, but there are other forces opposing us.

The board of commerce and other business interests have started a movement for the signing of an agreement or rather the adoption of a general arbitration plan by the business interests and the labor unions of the city, which provides that a board of arbitration, composed of twelve members, six representing the business and employing interests and six the unions be formed and that the board shall arbitrate in all matters of dispute that may arise between the employer and employe and in any other matters, properly in its jurisdiction under this agreement, and their decision to be final.

Under the provisions of this plan, a majority of the men of any trade is acceptable as a party to the agreement and whatever the outcome of this movement, and the fate of this general agreement and arbitration plan may ultimately be, it is a movement over the head of bona fide trade organizations with a tendency of causing dissension and disruption in their ranks, although no doubt some of our business men are lending their support to this movement in good faith and with a desire to maintain peace and harmony between employers and employes in the interest of the city and the general public.

The movement has received the official endorsement of the Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 16 and also of Local 308 of the Industrial Workers of the World. A great many of the latter union's members are building laborers.

At this writing the unfair carpenter contractors are preparing to start up work again, intending to employ men with I. W. W. cards in our men's places. We think that a Local Union of the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union should be organized in this city, so that on jobs where fair conditions obtain we will be in a position to insist upon every man on the job carrying an international card. From all present appearances we will have a big fight on hand here and may have to call on other trades in this community affiliated with the A. F. of L., for support.

This is another case of labor organizations siding with the employers and against bona fide union men in their struggle for the securing of living conditions.

Fraternally yours,

LOCKOUT COMMITTEE L. U. 286.

Great Falls, Mont.

Assist the Hatters—Ask for the Union Label on Hats and Other Goods.

Editor The Carpenter:

I notice in the columns of The Carpenter that the Hatters' Union is in rather sore need, and that donations would be acceptable; also that the demand for union-made hats is getting very strong, and merchants here tell me they are in trouble concerning the lockout of the hatters, and that they were in sore straights just before the straw hat season came in; but now, as straw hats bear no label they can get along till the season changes. But they are in hopes of the union winning out before that time, or they will be in a peck of trouble to supply the demand for union-made hats.

And right here let me add that we union men can make the demand much greater simply by going into a store, look over hats and failing to find the hatters' label, lay the hat down and let the dealer know that he has about the style of hat we wish but that it has no label in it, and that we could not think of buying a scab hat. He will not let many such complaints come in before he gets a hustle on for union-made hats. See!

But to return to the sore needs of the United Hatters. I will bring the matter up at our next meeting, and am willing to go down in my pocket for an extra dollar for them. Also to give another, if needed, for fighting the decision of Judge Wright against the officers of the A. F. of L.

I was asked by my local to write five different firms in regard to conditions under which their garments are made and concerning the use of the label, and asking why we found no dress shirts bearing the label. Carrying out the instructions, I also asked them to advertise their union-made goods so union men would know where to purchase them.

And by the way, what better medium could they use to do such advertising than the union journals issued by the different trades. Then their goods would become known to the best buyers in the land, for where can you find a better class of buyers than the union mechanic and his family. This is the class that buys the best class of goods made, and many of them. And, further, what papers should get the benefits of such advertising? The journal of the unionist who buys the goods so advertised.

Another item not to be overlooked by the maker is this: There are no better mediums than these same union journals, owned by these union men who buy the goods so advertised, for when a man sees an ad. in his own journal he naturally supposes the goods are O. K. and made under fair conditions. Therefore he is sure to ask for such goods and will take no other. For instance, some time ago the Union Saw Company began running an ad. in The Carpenter and one of our members got the East End Hardware Company to send for a sample saw. When it came he tested it thoroughly, and finding it A1, he brought the manager of the firm up to the local before opening time and gave a demonstration of what the saw was by sawing off an oak picket having 3-8d nails driven in endways. He sawed this off twice, nails and all, and on examination you could see no difference in the saw teeth, with the naked eye at least, and the consequence was, nearly every man of us ordered one or more saws on the spot. See the point?

So, I say, why not have good union-made goods advertised in our union journals, where good union buyers will see them, and others, too?

Many merchants have a few union-made goods, but give non-union goods the better place in their stores, because they can make a larger profit on them, and therefore try to sell them in preference to union goods. But once the proper goods are advertised properly, they will not only be compelled to handle them more fully, but will give them a more prominent position in their stores, where others than regular union men will see them and buy and learn how much better it pays to do so.

So let the journals of our different craftsmen see to it that such goods are represented on their pages, as well as all union men to demand the same, and buy no others.

In doing so we cannot only better the condition of many thousands of our co-workers, but get better satisfaction ourselves.

Yours for the betterment of all laborers,

J. H. CRIBBS, Rec. Sec. L. U. 500.

Butler, Pa.

"In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread," is the way it runs in our Bibles as now printed. Rumor has it that Carnegie, Morgan and Rockefeller are preparing a Revised Version in which this passage will read: "In the sweat of other people's brows shall we eat bread, with plenty of butter on it."—New York Call.

On January 1 Canada was sheltering 38,258 Orientals, including 17,239 Chinese, 15,848 Japanese and 5,171 Indians. Canada has made British subjects of 7,442 Orientals.

NEWS NOTES from LOCAL UNIONS

Sacramento, Cal.—There being more men here now than jobs, and trade being in a very unsatisfactory condition, we would advise all transient carpenters to remain away from this city. Don't be misled by luring advertisements; work is very scarce and what little there is at present the men here can handle it and more besides.

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Morristown, N. J.—Local Union 638 of this city is still engaged in a fight against the establishing of the open shop system and it is absolutely necessary for all carpenters to give us a wide berth until this matter is finally settled. The bosses are advertising for men, while we have all we can do to keep our own men at work on half-time. Traveling brothers, remember, the battle is still on in Morristown, N. J.

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Southbridge, Mass.—Particular attention is hereby called to the ads. for carpenters wanted in this city, appearing in many of the eastern and other papers. Any one coming here on the strength of these ads. will surely be disappointed as trade conditions do not warrant such a move. Trade is dull here as elsewhere and the supply exceeding the demand. These ads. emanate from the American Optical Company, a concern which is unfair to organized labor.

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Yonkers, N. Y.—On Wednesday, April 28, 1909, Local Union 726 of this city, the home local of General President Wm. D. Huber, celebrated its fifteneth anniversary. Several hundred carpenters, their families and friends were present on the occasion enjoying an excellent program, supper and dance. The committee in charge was five of the remaining charter members, viz.: Brothers R. P. Nugent, Fred Sarrup, William Olivet, Platt Cronk and William Cronk.

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San Luis Obispo, Cal.—All carpenters in search of employment are advised to avoid this city at this time and for months to come. Ever since the beginning of the year, business here has almost been at a standstill. The panic of 1908 has severely affected us and conditions are worse at present than they were then, while prospects for a revival of building operations are very dim. Many of our members have left town, some with clearance cards, some without, being unable to pay their dues after months of idleness. Stay away from San Luis Obispo, Cal., it will be impossible for you to secure a job.

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Klamath Falls, Ore.—Notwithstanding, and in spite of the depressed trade condition in this place, the city is being extensively advertised by real estate men and boosters and as a result, union men of all trades, especially carpenters, are coming here on every train. Transient brothers are earnestly warned to pay no attention to advertisements for carpenters wanted here; we have more men here now than can find work. Stay away from this place for the present; should you come here in search of employment you will surely meet with sad disappointment.

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Crowell, Tex.—We desire to give the widest possible publicity to the unfair action of the Terry Gin Company of Anadarko, Okla., in its dealings with the members of Local Union 1397. Said company is now erecting a large cotton gin plant here in Crowell and had entered into an agreement with our members for the construction of the plant. Our members built the office and framed all timber ready for erection when the company demanded of them to work ten hours per day, which, of course, they refused to do, whereupon the firm employed non-union men. This action of the Terry Gin Company of Anadarko, Okla., has caused widespread indignation among all organized labor in this vicinity.

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Coshocton, O.—Brother carpenters will

please take notice that there is trouble on the Clow plant here, which is being built by Huyster & Lowe of Dayton, O. Our men employed on this work have been ordered out by the Trades Council, but we hope to have the difficulty adjusted in a few weeks. The above firm is extensively advertising for men, but so far failed to obtain any as we are well organized and keep our eyes open. Trade is satisfactory at present; all our men are working. We have the men of the craft pretty well under control, only about 5 or 6 of them still remaining outside of the union with a fair hope, however, to get them to join before the summer is over. Our scale is $2.75 for nine hours; by fall we expect to obtain the eight-hour day and probably without any difficulty.

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Lake County, Ind.—Owing to depressed trade conditions all over this district, we would earnestly advise and call upon all migrating carpenters to remain away from the following towns and cities of this county until further notice: Indiana Harbor, Gary, Tolleston, Hobart and Crown Point. We have a large number of men walking the streets and no chance for a job in sight. It has also come to our knowledge that ads. grossly misrepresenting conditions here and containing the false statement that 1,000 carpenters are needed in Hammond and vicinity are appearing in Louisville newspapers and papers of other cities. Don't be misled by these luring ads.; keep away from Lake county, Indiana, until such time as we may report improvement of trade conditions through the columns of this journal.

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Louisville, Ky.—The Local Unions of this city, the German-speaking Local Union included, have recently consolidated and formed one Local Union, henceforth to be known as Local Union 64. At a largely attended regular meeting held by said Local Union, May 3, 1909, in Germania Hall, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the past, conditions in this city have been such as to repeatedly necessitate the calling upon the General Office for funds in support of carpenters on strike as well as for the sending of an organizer into this district, and

Whereas, Every request of this nature made upon the General President or General Executive Board was complied with, and

Whereas, Several months ago, the General President, in response to our request, immediately deputized General Organizer Harry L. Cook to this city to investigate existing conditions, and he, finding the carpenters sorely lacking organization, immediately set plans on foot for the consolidation of the various Local Unions into one, and to put them on a sound business basis. A campaign was started to bring dropped members back and the non-union men into our fold, and

Whereas, The plans laid out by Brother Cook, which were concurred in by this Local Union, have brought a new spirit and peace and harmony into our ranks and have resulted in the establishing of the best and strongest Local Union ever in existence in this district; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the carpenters of this district extend to G. P. Wm. D. Huber and also to the General Executive Board their hearty thanks for the liberal support rendered the carpenters of this district in their strife for better conditions; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend to Brother Harry L. Cook our most sincere thanks and hereby express our highest appreciation of his tireless efforts to accomplish the organization and solidification of the carpenters in this district; and, be it further

Resolved, That a rising vote of thanks be tendered our General President, Wm. D. Huber, and General Organizer Harry L. Cook; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

CHAS. L. LANG, Pres.
LEWIS H. CASH, R. S.

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Information Wanted.

Charles Reddick, or rather a man going under that name in Muskogee, Okla., is inquired for by Local Union 1072, he being a defrauder. Look out for a man about 38 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches tall; weight, about 150 pounds; sandy complexion, sandy hair, red mustache, pug nose, left hand with two outside fingers gone, index finger of same had crippled; right hand also disfigured; wore soft hat; was always butting in. Any information concerning him will be greatly appreciated by the Local Union. Address:

R. E. DORSEY, R. S. L. U. 1072.
441 Cincinnati st., Muskogee, Okla.

Louis Clayton, a member of Local Union 774, Brooklyn, N. Y., disappeared a few months ago, deserting his wife and three

small children. He is 40 years of age, has very dark brown hair, light blue eyes, very set face, four gold teeth (two upper and two lower, in front), sandy mustache when he wears one; had none when he left. Rumor reached his wife that he was preaching and praying in a church in New Jersey; he might possibly be detained in some hospital. Any one knowing of his whereabouts will convey a great favor upon his grief-stricken wife by communicating with

MRS. L. CLAYTON,
7306 3d Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. Rowland Lyles, usual occupation, locomotive engineer; also a fair average carpenter and former F. S. of Local Union 1460, Columbia, S. C.; is eagerly sought for by the Local Union, he having misappropriated part of their funds. He is about 5 feet 7 inches in height; blue eyes; fair complexion, and light hair; slender build; hatchet face; very unsteady gait; crippled in left hand; has no bones in fingers on left hand. Any one having any knowledge of his whereabouts or can aid the Local Union in locating him will please communicate with the undersigned. Any information of this kind will be highly appreciated.

B. W. HORNSBY, R. S., L. U. 1460.
1023 Main St., Columbia, S. C.

Jap Labor a Failure.

A visit to Japan tends to disprove the theory that cheap labor insures cheap production of output. The Japanese in many directions, especially in cabinetmaking, is an expert and finished workman. Although he uses an infinitesimal plane, and planes toward himself, and his handsaw looks like an overgrown butcher knife with saw-teeth cut in its edge, he produces fine work. But give him a machine nearly automatic to tend and he is not a success. Wire nails are used exclusively in Japan, and hence there is an immense demand for them. Among the very many stock companies formed during the Japanese-Russian war, when money was plentiful, was a wire-nail mill. The very latest up-to-date automatic machinery was brought out from the United States, and everything that money and skill could command was secured to make the mill a great success. As a final step a superintendent was brought from a large mill in Cleveland, Ohio, and put in charge. In spite of all this expenditure of talent, money and time, that man is not able to make nails at a price that at all interferes with importing and selling at a satisfactory profit. When asked why he cannot make nails as cheaply as he did in Cleveland, the superintendent replies: "It is simply a question of labor. In Cleveland one man tended and kept running four or five machines; here it takes four or five men to tend one machine, and they don't keep it running as it should at that."

A large paper mill is having similar experience. Labor is cheaply paid, but being inefficient it is more expensve than much higher paid efficient labor. I met three Belgians who had been some months in Japan endeavoring to get a window-glass factory on a successful money-making basis, so as to be able to compete with imported window glass. They had abandoned the enterprise and were returning home thoroughly convinced that Japanese labor was very cheap, but that it could not be successfully utilized in a branch of manufacturing to which it was not accustomed.

Coolie labor in Japan commands about 25 cents per day, although in Kobe, Yokohama and Nagasaki 37½ and 40 cents are being asked and in many cases allowed. All employers of labor were unanimous in declaring that the quality of the services rendered was going down even faster than the rate of wages was going up.—Special Consular Agent Roland.

Cleaning Porcelain Bath Tubs.

To clean a porcelain lined bath tub use hot water and a rag saturated with gasoline. If the gasoline is objectionable, smear a little vaseline on the dirtiest parts and remove dirt and vaseline at once with a rag and hot water, says Popular Mechanics. Never scour porcelain tub, nor nick or scratch its surface in any way.

The platform upon which labor is organized is broad enough to enable all honorable men to stand upon it.

TRADE NOTES

Successful Trade Movements.

McKinney, Tex.—Our demand for a 50 cents per day increase, and everything we asked for, has been granted us by the contractors on May 1. Our minimum rate of wages is now $2.50 per day of eight hours.

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Winona, Minn.—The contractors conceding the raise of 25 cents per day we asked for, at the last minute, our new scale of $2.75 per day became operative on May 1. Some of our men are still idle, but we hope the proposition will work out O. K.

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Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa.—The demand of the outside carpenters of this Tri-City district for an advance of 2½ cents, or 40 cents per hour, has been granted by the employers on May 1, and every one of the men involved is now at work. The demand of the millmen is still pending, and from all appearances a fight is imminent.

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Niles, Ohio.—All the contractors of this city have signed our scale for the coming year, from May 1, 1909, to May 1, 1910. Our working hours are forty-eight per week, work ending at 12:30 Saturday; the minimum rate of wages is 37½ cents per hour. Everything is satisfactory and peace and harmony prevails between employers and men.

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Reading, Pa.—We have gained our demand and appear to have the good will of the contractors and the general public as well. Our new scale providing for a minimum rate of wages of 33 cents per hour for nine hours' work, an advance of 3 cents per hour, went into effect on May 1, on which day most all the contractors had signed up.

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Muscatine, Iowa.—Believing that we can win out in our demand for an advance in wages from 31½ to 35 cents an hour by determination and showing the bosses that we mean business and, without resorting to a strike, we allowed our members to remain at work and we had none out after April 1. The contractors at this day of writing, May 1, have all signed up except two, and no doubt these latter will also soon come to terms.

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Pana, Ill.—We are glad to report that our difficulty with the firm of Robert Shaffer & Co. has been adjusted, they agreeing to work none but union men on the job. All the non-union carpenters employed by the company have paid half of the initiation fee on application for membership to Local Union 648. This city is well organized; we have about 1,500 union men here of the different trades; it is hard to find a man in Pana doing any kind of labor who does not belong to the union of his trade or calling.

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Michigan City, Ind.—We have obtained the signatures of our contractors to an agreement for the current year, Clause 4 of which provides as follows: "Commencing April 1, 1909, wages shall be 35 cents per hour and nine hours shall constitute a day's work. This agreement to remain in effect until January 1, 1910." Considering what the carpenters received in this city before, for a ten-hour day, the wages ranging from $2.00 to $3.00 per day and no extra compensation being allowed for overtime or Sunday work, we think the agreement very favorable.

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New London, Conn.—Nine contractors in our city and six out-of-town firms have granted our demand for $3.00 per day minimum, an increase of 25 cents per day. These contractors and firms are doing all the work in our city at present, while those who refuse to comply are doing only job-

bing, and very little of that. During the three weeks our strike was in progress we only had two desertions. We have all our men at work at present and, if migrating brothers will steer clear of our city, we will be able to bring the builders who are still holding out against us to our terms as soon as they have any work to do.

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Albany, N. Y.—By the signing by all our union bosses of the following agreement, which became effective on May 1 last, we have come to a clear understanding as to standard hours and wages for the current year, and we expect everything to work smoothly from now on. Agreement: Between the Employing Carpenters and the District Council of Carpenters of the city of Albany, N. Y.; it is hereby mutually agreed that the minimum wages to be paid to the journeymen carpenters from May 1, 1909, to April 1, 1910, shall be 40⅝ cents per hour; eight hours to constitute a day's work. All overtime and work on Sundays and holidays shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

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Rochester, N. Y.—We have reached a settlement of our difficulties with the master carpenters, and on May 15 all our members out resumed work on the same jobs. The termination of the strike has been brought about by us accepting an agreement, to be in operation for the next two years and by which we are to work for $3.25 per day until September 1, this year, and from then on to May 1, 1910, we are to receive $3.50 per day, while our original demand was 45 cents per hour, or $3.80 per day. We thought it better to accept this compromise at this time rather than to drain our treasury and perhaps disrupt the Local Unions. Our agreements with the shops remain valid until the 1st of August next.

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De Land, Fla.—It was on September 28, 1908, when the members of Local Union 1328 of this city went out on strike to enforce an increase in wages, after ninety days' notice of our demand to that effect had been given to all contracting concerns. Thereupon the contractors organized a Builders' Association, which declared "open shop." Several of our members at once put out cards for contracts and, after a slightly dull fall, we have the Builders' Association on the run. Our contracting members and fair contractors have most of the work, and the principal members of the leading firm in the open shop venture has quit the town and is down and out. We have every member at work under the increased rate, with the best prospect for the summer, and we hope to make a clean sweep before the year is out. There is no reason to keep De Land, Fla., on the "dull list" any longer.

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Sheboygan, Wis.—On April 30 last we obtained the signatures of the Contractors' Association to our new agreement, to be effective from May 1, 1909, to May 1, 1910. We were conceded the scale of wages, 37½ cents per hour for eight hours' work, and as to Article X, which provides that we shall not work with any men who do not belong to their respective trade organization, this is an article embodied in the agreements of all other building trades and will only take effect if these trades also obtain the employers' signature to it, which undoubtedly they will. All the members of Local Union 657 are now at work under the new scale. Our union is thriving and we are always busy and sometimes enough of trouble. In the fall we will be organized ten years; during that period we have advanced our wages from $1.25 per day up to $3.00, our present rate, and we have gained the eight-hour day. We have made nine agreements and had seven strikes; our membership at present is about 120 strong. The Building Trades Council here will soon be in proper working order.

No man is good enough to govern another without that other's consent. When the white man governs himself that is self-government; but when he governs himself and also governs another man—then that is more than self-government—that is despotism.—Abraham Lincoln.

Fraud requires delay and intervals of guilt.—Tacitus.

The Jobbing Carpenter and Some of His Work.

(By Edward H. Crussell, in Carpentry and Building.)

Alterations form a large part of the jobbing carpenter's work and frequently involve the cutting of doorways or other openings through existing walls. To do any work of this nature in a brick wall the carpenter must call to his aid the services of bricklayer and plasterer. In a

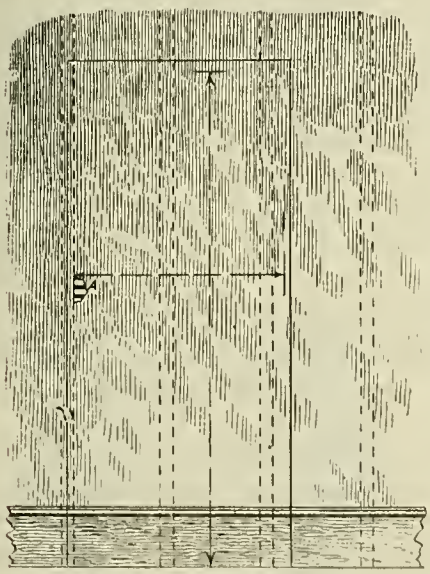


Fig. 13.—Wall of Room for Cutting the Doorway.

wooden wall, however, as in one of lath and plaster, he can manage alone, it being quite possible to cut through this latter class of wall and not break any more of its surface than can be covered by a 4-inch casing or architrave. Probably, however, the job will be attacked with more confidence the second time than the first. It is this latter job that we intend to explain in the present article.

The first consideration is the size of the opening to be cut in the plaster, and this will depend, of course, upon the outside measurement of the door frame. If we are using a new door and frame we can at once obtain this measurement and commence cutting. This, however, is not always the case. There are generally plenty of second-hand doors to be found around the premises of a jobbing shop and the boss never lets pass an opportunity of using them, or it may happen that the proprietor of the building has an old door that he wishes to utilize, and as it is a little more difficult to make a passable job with an old door than with a new one we shall for our present purpose assume that a second-hand door is the one to be used.

In this case it will be better to give the door an overhauling and put it into shape before commencing upon the wall. The amount of work to be done upon it will depend on the kind of usage the door has received. It may be only necessary to run the plane a few times over the striking edge of the door so as to do away with worn corners, or it may be necessary to go all around the door with both rip saw and plane, making the two stiles of one size and of a parallel width. Cutting off or filling up the old hings gains because the hinges we have will not fit them, and then squaring up the top and the bottom of the door. If the old lock holes in the door cannot be made to fit the new lock without a lot of trouble, it will probably be better to turn the door around and use what was originally the hinge edge for the striking edge of the door. This is especially so if mortise locks are used. Fitting a new mortise lock into an old hole is one of the most thankless tasks of which the writer has knowledge. The old-time locks were generally much larger than those in use at the present day, and to replace one of these old locks with a new

one in a neat and satisfactory manner is a job that calls for not only skill and patience, but a whole lot of luck besides.

In filling up old lock holes it will be better to plug the lock mortise first, and then after reboring the holes for the keyhole and knob spindle fill them with plugs of wood driven in tight and cut off flush. A little liquid glue applied to these plugs is a good thing. Do not cut them so close with the saw as to scratch the surface of the door, for the scratches will show up

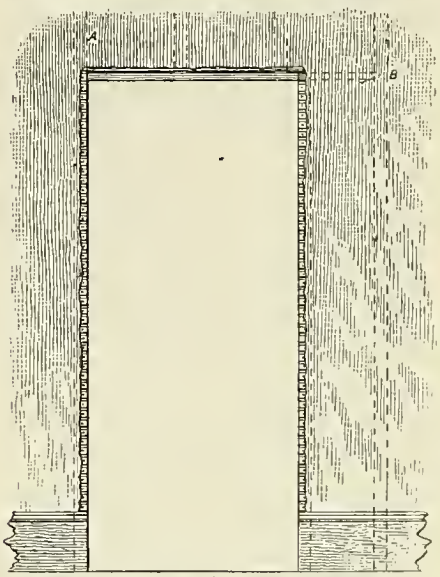


Fig. 14.—The Opening After it Has Been Cut.

after the door is painted and the plugs will always be noticeable. Leave a little to be removed with the plane.

If there are any holes or other defects in the door so large that they must be covered by an inlay, cut the inlay diamond shaped, lay it in position and scribe around the edges with a fine scratch-awl, mortise carefully to the lines, apply a little liquid glue and drive home tight. The diamond shape is the easiest to fit and the edges of the inlay should be cut a little under square.

It is not necessary to do all of this work before starting to cut through the wall, but it is necessary to mark out the bad portions of the door so as to get the correct size for the opening. Having obtained this measurement and made the door frame to suit we will commence upon the wall.

The ideal situation would be one in which two of the studs came just at the proper distance apart to receive the door frame. This, however, is something not likely to occur, though if we were cutting an archway instead of a door it could be managed by altering the size of the opening a little. Mark the width of the opening on a rod and by the old-fashioned method of tapping the wall with a hammer, proceed to find the nearest stud on one side. Having located it, ascertain the exact position of its inside edge—that is, the edge or side against which the door frame will rest, by pushing a scratch awl through the plaster and between the lath; then from this edge mark off the width of the opening. Mark a plumb line on the wall at each side of this width, but about 1 inch further back, and a level line across the top about 2 inches higher than the height of the door frame. Mark the other side of the wall in the same manner. An inspection of Fig. 13 will make everything clear. At A is shown the spot where the edge of the stud was found by means of the scratch awl. The arrow heads show the outside width and height of the door frame. The dotted lines show the studding in the wall, while the full lines are the plumb and level lines inclosing the space from which the plastering is to be removed.

Having marked both sides of the wall, take a hand axe and, using the point of it, cut through the plastering to the lath all around the opening on these lines. The axe may be used to remove all the plas-

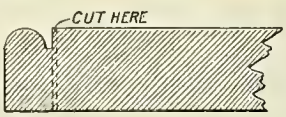


Fig. 15.—Showing How the Bead Is Made. Scale, One-half Full.

tering within this outlined space and sliding it along the lath so as to remove the material in small flakes. Use an old bucket or other utensil to catch the plastering as it is taken off, holding the bucket up

close to the work with the other hand. This is a much cleaner method, than allowing the plastering to fall on the floor and raise clouds of dust. If the building in which the work is being done is occupied the difference between the two methods will be easily noticed and appreciated by the tenant.

Having cleared off all the plaster proceed to cut the lath. Cut only one side of the wall at a time, as in attempting to cut both sides at once will surely push off some of the lath on the far side and probably a yard or so of plaster with them. Be very careful in cutting the lath on that side of the opening where there is no stud, for it may happen that some of them only reach to the next support, and so will be but short ends after they are cut. Every lath should be held in the fingers of the left hand as it is being cut with the saw, and when cutting the second side where there is room for a longer stroke, be very careful to point the saw so that there will be no possibility of hitting the lath on the other side of the wall with it.

It is well to mention that the lath are not cut close back to the plaster, but are cut flush with the edge of the stud on one side and about ¾ inch from the edge of

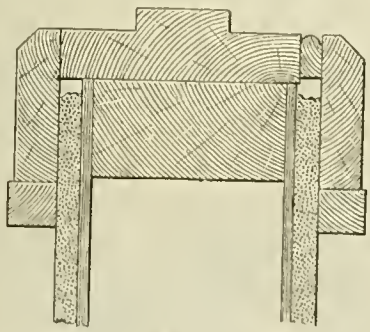


Fig 16.—Showing How Bead Is Applied to Edge of Jamb.

the plaster on the other. It is much easier to cut the opening in the plaster large enough in the first place than to enlarge it afterward, and the projecting edges of the lath enables us to nail them to the new stud that must be put in on that side.

After cutting and taking off the lath cut and remove the baseboards and then cut through the studding at a point 1 inch higher than the height of the door frame and take them out. Cut out also the piece of studding in the bottom of the opening and fill up the hole in the floor.

Prepare now a piece of 1-inch board as wide as the studding and long enough to reach between the inside edges of the studs marked A and B in Fig. 14. Nail this piece of board as a header in the top of the opening, fastening the ends of the studs that have been cut to it and the ends of it to the studs A and B. The nailing at B may be accomplished by starting the nails into the board before putting it into position and driving them afterward with the help of a long punch or drift. In the absence of any special appliances for this purpose the nails may be reached and driven with the head of a strong screwdriver. If there is room for it a piece of stud may be used instead of a board, but be careful not to get more space above the door frame than the casing will cover.

Take now one of the spare pieces of studding, cut it the proper length to fit between the header and the floor, and after removing the "key" of the plastering on the inner sides of the lath insert the stud and nail fast. It should be set perfectly plumb and at the proper distance from stud A to receive the door frame, after which the projecting ends of the lath are nailed to it. The opening as it will now appear is represented in Fig. 14.

It is not the intention of the writer to go minutely into the methods of setting door frames, but mention might be briefly made that, as it is by no means certain the stud marked A will be exactly plumb, the door frame should be nailed to the piece of studding we have just put in, and whatever packing, if any, is necessary should be done between the frame and the stud A. There is also a possibility of the wall not being plumb sideways. If so, the frame should be set to counteract this as much as possible.

It may be that after cutting through the wall we shall find the jambs of the frame are too narrow. If the difference is only one-eighth inch or so it need not be noticed. If it is much more than this, however, it will be necessary to piece out

the frame. A neat way of doing this is to work a bead of the proper size on the face of a board, cut it off and nail it to one edge of the jamb. Fig. 15 shows how the bead is made and where it is cut, while Fig. 16 shows it applied to the edge of the jamb and the manner in which the casing covers it.

After the frame is set obtain the exact width of the casings and cut the baseboards back far enough to permit of them being placed in position. The casings supplied us may be the same as those in other parts of the building or they may be only square-edged boards. Fig. 16 shows an easy method of relieving the square-edged board of a little of its plainness.

As regards the setting of the door frame, we do not intend at this point to give instructions for hanging the door, but would simply remark that the hinges and other trim should be located on the door, not according to your own practice, but to correspond as nearly as possible with the trim in the other parts of the room.

With the door properly hung and the lock fitted, our job of cutting in a doorway is finished. We have endeavored as far as possible to cover every point likely to arise in a job of this kind, and would draw the attention of the young mechanic to the fact that some of the scheme employed, such, for instance, as the piecing out of a door jamb with a bead, were inserted not entirely because of their application here, but as much because they will be useful in other instances of the jobbing carpenter's daily work.

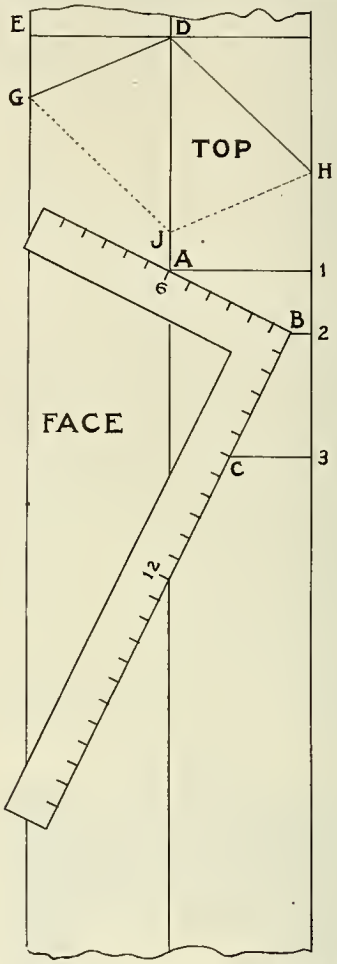
To Fit Burlin Plates Against Hip Rafters.

(By James Barry.)

Place square on stick at Figs. 6 and 12, which is pitch of roof, as shown in sketch. Lay off exact size of top of the stick and the face sides of stick both ways from corner of square B to A, 6″ for top side and B to C 6″ for face side, or exact size of stick. From these three points A B C square across stick from A to 1, B to 2, C to 3.

Now square end of stick to be mitered on face D E, or on top D F.

Now take distance from 1 to 2 and set off on bottom corner of face, from E to G, and mark G D, which gives required bevel for face of purlin plate against hip



rafter. Take distance from 2 to 3 and set it off, on back corner of top from F to H and mark H D, which will give bevel for top side of purlin plate against hip rafter.

Cut to marks G D H.

Mark opposite side of stick, as shown by dotted lines J G and J H, using the top bevel for bottom, and face bevel for back.

The bevels will be the same on any size stick having 6″ pitch. (Sticks of any size and pitch may be laid out by this rule, as I shall show more clearly in the next.)

Hope I have succeeded in making myself clear.

Roofing Trusses.

(By James Barry.)

These three trusses are so constructed that the floor space under the roof can be used for storage purposes, there being no obstructions except the few iron hangers that support the floor below.

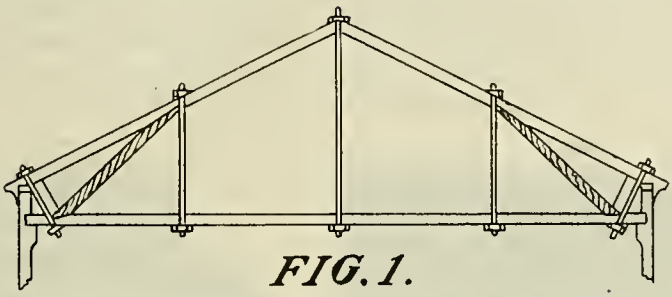


FIG. 1.

beam, and the thrust of truss is put upon floor beam, instead of side walls of building.

The more the side walls are extended above upper floor as shown in Fig. 2, the more rigid the roof will be, which is very important for buildings where heavy machinery is to be run at a high rate of speed.

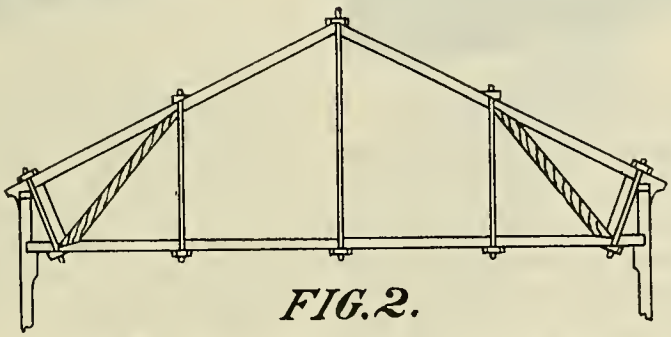


FIG. 2.

This form of truss is very rigid and also braces the lateral sway more than any other form of truss can possibly do, because the main brace extends from floor to roof

For a wider span this same form can be constructed as shown in Fig. 3, giving practically another loft of considerably load-way.

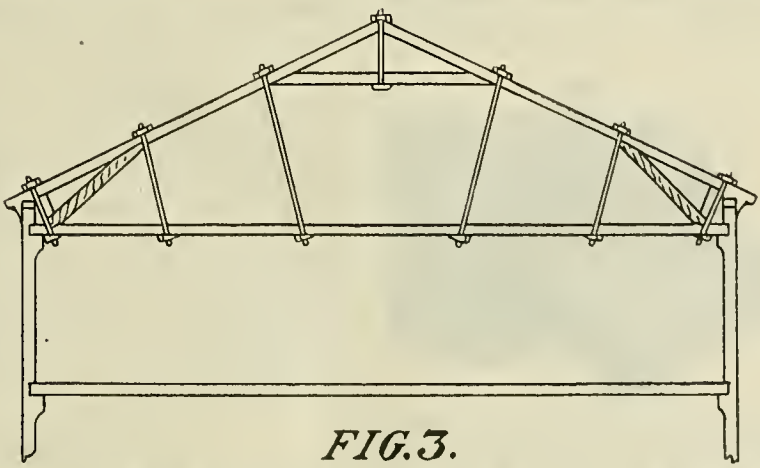


FIG. 3.

The Carpenter

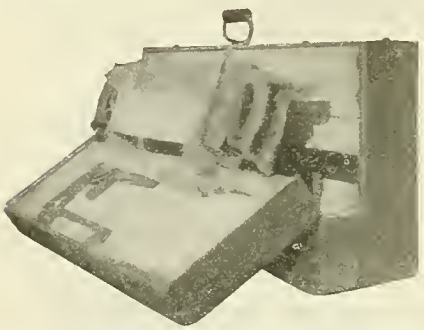
A Handy Tool Box.

(By Frank G. Swartz.)

Editor The Carpenter:

I take the liberty of sending you, for insertion in The Carpenter, three cuts of a tool box which I have been using for two years. While, of course, it may not meet the approval of many of our members, I have found it very handy, and it may serve as a

suggestion to some who are looking for an improved form of box. Full size of box is 7x14 inches, by the length as required for saws. The sides of the box are made of 3-16-inch cottonwood, taken from egg-packing boxes, which is very tough. The ends and top and bottom are made of ½-inch spruce, which is also lighter and tougher than pine. The sides and bottoms of tills are of ⅛-inch spruce with ends of ⅜-inch ash. My object in making everything so thin was to eliminate as much weight as possible. The fact, however, that I have given it pretty hard usage for two years proves that with care-



ful construction it can be made very strong. The whole box, ready for use, empty, weighs about fifteen pounds. The advantages I claim for the box is that while it will hold a sufficient number and variety of tools to, if necessary, build an entire house, every tool can be reached without moving another. No buttons of any description are required to hold any tools in place. For instance, the lid contains 4 saws, 1-12-inch panel square, 1—8x12-inch steel square, 1—8-inch Starrett mitre square, a bevel and an 18-inch level. The level is held in place by a pin

in one end, and a small steel clasp, which springs into round hole for plumb glass use. Everything else stays there by gravity. The most troublesome tool of all, the brace, is entirely out of the way, and can be simply lifted out. The box being narrow, is easy to carry either like a dress suit case or on shoulder, and takes up little room in a car. Of course, the box can be made with less room, and consequently lighter where less tools are required.

That One-Half Octagon Bay Window.

Editor The Carpenter:

In recent numbers of The Carpenter there have been quite a few articles on the best method of obtaining the lengths of sides of the octagon, most specially in regard to a bay window, and it seems that all alike treat the width of the room as the diameter of the circumscribing circle, which it is not, and to obtain correctly the length of side of ½ octagon for say 14-foot room will be $\frac{1}{2}$=7×.8284=5.9988 ft. or 9 ft. 9⅝ in. nearly, now the half width of any room multiplied by .8284 will give the length of side correctly.

Fraternally yours,

W. H. FERGUSON,

Instructor L. U. 1612.

Nashville, Tenn.

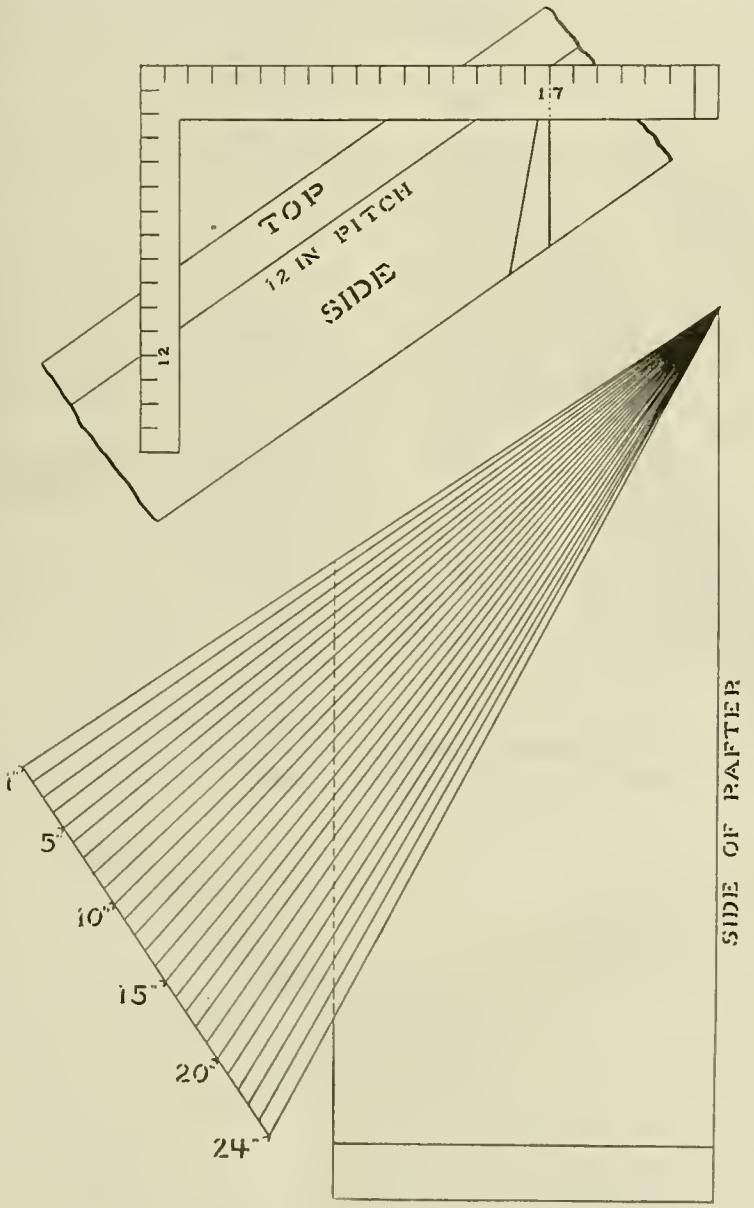
Side Bevels of Jack Rafters.

(By James Barry.)

A good method for marking the side bevels of jack rafters is with steel square, as shown in sketch.

Take the length of one foot of rafter on blade of square, which for 12-inch pitch is 17 inches, and lay it on back of rafter at top of down bevel, and one foot on tongue of square, and mark by blade, which will give bevel against hip for 12-inch pitch (as per sketch).

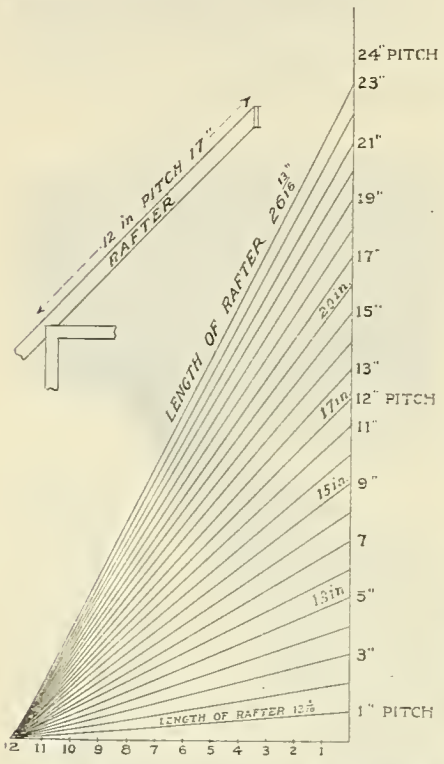
All bevels for jack rafters as given in sketch, from 1-inch pitch to 24 inches, can be relied on as being correct.



Pitch and Length of Rafters.

(By James Barry.)

The pitch of rafters means the number of inches they rise in one foot run, as



shown in sketch. The length of rafter is got by measuring with rule diagonally across steel square from 12 in. on blade for the run to whatever the rise is on the tongue, which will give the length of rafter for each foot of run. (All given in sketch from 1 inch to 24 inch pitch.)

Multiply these distances by half width of building, and you have got the length of common rafter; or mark off on top corner of stick the same number of times.

The blade of square marks bottom cut and the tongue marks top of plumb cut. Rafters of any size can be laid out by this method.

For hip and valley rafters use 17 inch for the run in place of 12 inch.

Sketch of Stair Carriage.

(By James Barry.)

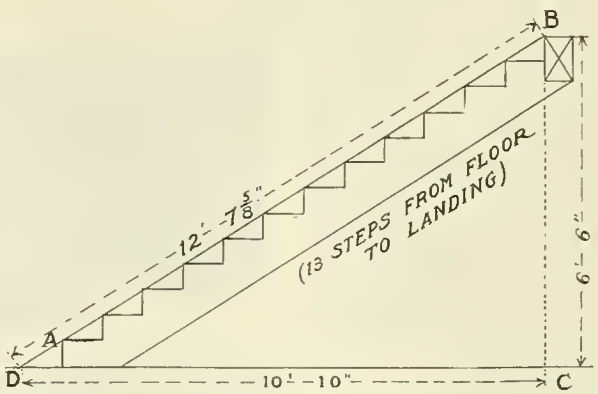
Suppose that stairway is to rise 6′ 6″ in 13 risers, each riser to be 6″, as per sketch. And when thread is taken at 10″, whole run will be 13x80=1040= 10′ 10″.

This, however, includes the last 10″ at bottom of sketch, which is usually part of floor and not a tread.

The edges of steps will divide line DB into 13 equal parts. DB=12′ 7⅝″=1213 eighths.

(Take for nosing of thread from ⅝″ to ⅞″ for floor projection.)

1213÷13=93 4-13=11⅝″+. It may be well to make a pitch-board, ratio of rise to tread 6″ to 10″. But steel square may be used by marking on A B every 11⅝″ (corresponding to pitch of a rafter) from 6′ to 10″ on square.

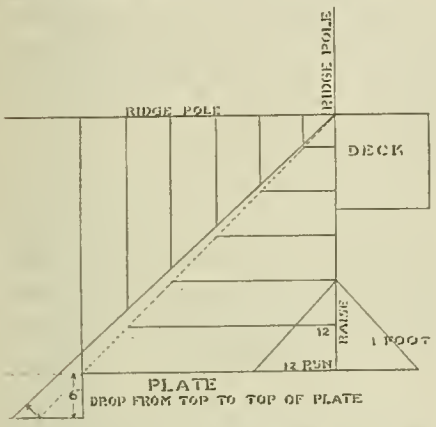


The Carpenter

A Valley Rafter Promblem.

Editor The Carpenter:

For some time past I have been trying to obtain information regarding a little problem which, though I have vainly consulted several books on carpentry, I believe some of the brothers will be able to solve for the benefit of others as well as myself.



What I desire to know is this: "What would be the throw on the valley rafter, over on the less raise, to make rafter intersect at valley ends so soffit will carry through on a bevel."

I send you this sketch in order that the brothers may better understand what information I am looking for.

Hoping to hear, on the subject, from some of the brothers in an early issue of The journal, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. M. SHAW, L. U. 284.

Erie, Pa.

Some Interesting Problems.

(By W. H. Ferguson, L. U. 1612.)

In the last several numbers of "The Carpenter" I have read with the utmost interest the several articles under the head of "Craft Problems," which I believe to be one of the best features of the Journal. Really it should be the one appreciated, for our very deficiencies appear so simple in them that we wonder why our minds are so dull.

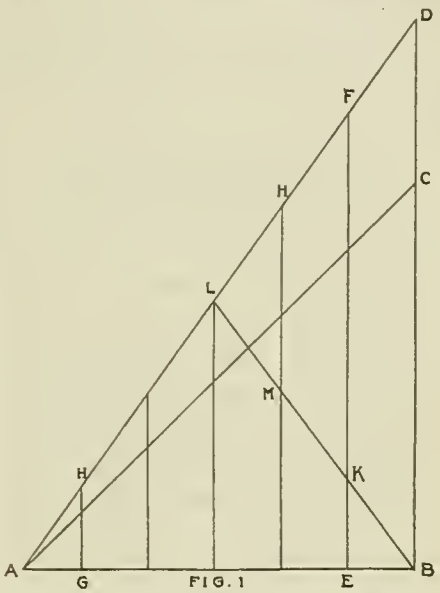
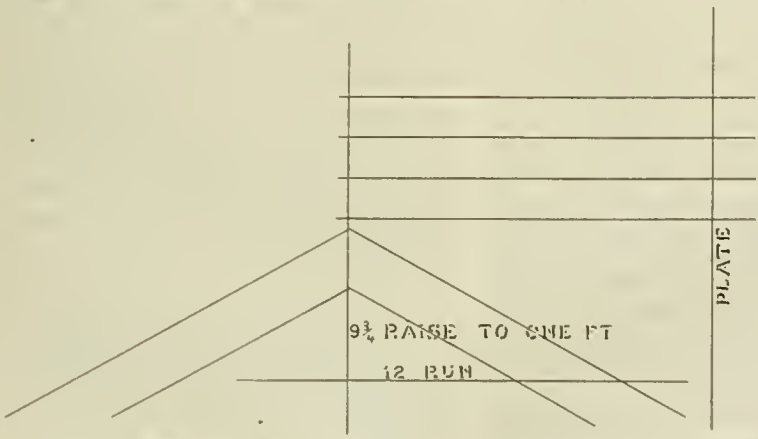


FIG. 1

My first will be a remedy for a most common error, which is that of squaring our foundations or of any figure. A steel tape is always preferable to poll. A cloth



tape is all but worthless for accuracy. The usual method is (as by John Upton) 6, 8, 10 or their multiples, or the well-known formula $AC=\sqrt{AB^2+BC^2}$ (Fig. 1). Now should we make AB=BC, then $AC=AB\times 1.414$ or AC=.7071. While 1.414 and .7071 only apply to right triangles of 45° the sine and cosecant of other angles can be found on any table of trigonometrical functions.

Simple Method of Obtaining Cuts and Lengths of Rafters of Modern Hipped Roofs.

Draw to any desired scale AB (Fig. 1) equal to one-half the width to be covered, draw BC equal to the height above plate, then AC will equal the common rafters for that width, the foot cut at A and head cut at C. Now prolong BC to D, make BD equal in length to AC, then AD will be the length of the hip, with head cut at A and foot cut at D, the edge cut for hips and jacks will in all cases be the same as foot cut for the hip rafter. The head and foot cut for jack rafters are the same as for common rafters. The length of all jack rafters will be found by laying off on AB the position of jack rafters, then as EF parallel to BD connect AB and AD, EF will be the length the angle at F will be the edge cut. Occasionally valley rafters are required, in which case lay off on AB the entire width from foot of hip to foot of valley rafter, then with the same angle as AD lay off as LB equal to the length of rafter desired, foot cut at B, head cut at L, same as for hip at A, edge cut at L. Cripple rafters will then equal KF, etc., with cuts foot and head the same as head cuts for common rafters, and edge cuts same as for jack rafters. As the cripple rafters have no level cuts, all cuts are the same as the head cut for common rafters. In the above head cut is plumb cut, foot cut is level cut.

For the mathematical solution we have for common rafter: $AC=\sqrt{AB^2+BC^2}$; hip rafter: $*AD=\sqrt{AB^2+AC^2}$ (*AC=BD); jack rafter: $GH=\frac{DB}{\text{No. of Spaces on AB}}=$ difference in length of jack rafters. Differences for cripple rafters will be twice that for jack, as HG, MN, etc.

The Square Root.

(By W. H. Ferguson.)

It seems that the majority of our craftsmen have been extremely unfortunate in bygone days, especially in regard to education. We find in our ranks men of remarkable mechanical talent and ability who can scarcely sign their name. While they do not really blunder or "it just happened" to get their work permissibly correct, we recognize the fact that it must take long experience and close observing to accomplish this desired end.

Now to those of us who are better informed by being more fortunate to have schools and access to the experiences of older heads, let us hang a blackboard in our hall and when business is over spend thirty or forty minutes illustrating problems pertaining especially to our craft. It would result in giving information to some of us anyhow, besides it shows progressiveness. Let us bring all of our troubles to our home, "the union;" there solve them that our brothers may be benefited and prepared for the next time the same problem may come up. You may be able to solve my seeming impossible problem.

In Mr. John Upton's recent article, under Craft Problems, he does exceedingly well until he reaches "Square Root." He then balks as though he doubts the mathematical ability of the "poor carpenter." If any craftsman on earth has more use for square root than the carpenter his organization has no L. U. in Nashville, and as Brother Upton is a much better writer than I, I think an intelligent treatise from his pen would have added much to grace his article. However, I shall do my best to explain the coveted square root:

Beginning at units, point off into periods of two figures each the number of which the root is sought by putting a dot over every other figure, as in illustration, thus 36 coupled, 55 coupled and 6 being the last figure, is considered as a couple.

Illustration:

$\sqrt{65536}=$ 65536 | 256 Answer.

4

45 | 255

225

506 | 3036

3036

Proof: 256x256=65536.

Now, the largest number multiplied by itself contained in 6 is 2; place 2 in the Ans. to the right, then 2×2=4, place 4 under the 6 subtracting, 2 remains. Now, bring down the next couple 55, which makes 255; double the figure in Ans. and place to the left for trial divisor; divide 4 into 25=6, which, after experiments, we find is too much; so instead of 6 we say 5 times; place 5 in both the divisor and Ans. now 5×45=225; subtracting, we have 30; adding the next couple 36, we have 3036; doubling the Ans. 25×2=50, which is the last trial divisor and is contained 6 times; then, as before 506×6=3036 resulting in 256 being the square root of 65536. The radical √ placed over a number shows that the square root is to be extracted and used. In case decimal is present begin pointing off at units and point off the couples toward the right as did to the left in whole numbers and proceed as in whole numbers.

To Inscribe Any Regular Polygon in a Given Circle.

(By W. H. Ferguson.)

A similar but somewhat easier and more simple method than that given by Brother J. F. Wein is:

Draw a circle of any desired diameter and divide diameter to as many equal parts as the polygon is to have sides and with the diameter as radius and the intersections of the diameter and circumference as centers describe arcs, a line drawn from the intersection of these arcs through the second division on the diameter will intersect the circumference at a distance equal to one side of the desired polygon from the intersection of the diameter and circumference. Try it.

Cedar, Almost Imperishable.

An extraordinary illustration of the almost imperishable nature of Washington's red cedar is furnished in some shingles recently cut in a Washington mill and sent East for exhibition purposes. Those shingles were cut from a moss-covered cedar log lying on the ground, and which had growing over it another cedar tree, the roots of which encircled the fallen log. The growing tree had 750 rings, which indicates, according to the accepted theory, that it was 750 years old. Yet its growth started after the tree from which the shingles were cut had fallen to the ground. Here was a cedar log, fallen and lifeless, which had been exposed to the weather for not less than 750 years, and yet was free from rot to the extent that merchantable shingles could be sawed from it.

Every man who has worked in the woods or in clearing land in this State has seen similar instances of the ability of red cedar to resist the ravages of time. In alluvial soil along the river banks, in digging ditches, cedar logs have been found covered by four or five feet of alluvium, which were yet sound save for a few inches on the extreme outside, although, under similar conditions, almost any other wood would have decayed in a few years. Conjecture halts at any attempt to estimate the length of time which might have elapsed since those logs were growing trees.

It may be added that the shingles from this tree which fell 750 years ago were as sound and in all respects as good as any cut from standing timber. Indeed, they could hardly be distinguished from the ordinary run of shingles from a mill, save possibly by their deeper color.—Seattle Post and Intelligencer.

When labor has its own representatives owing no allegiance to any political party in state and national governments, then the power of the workers will be known and proper legislation introduced to help us along. It is a well-known fact that labor must at all times look to itself for support. In the British house there are now close on to fifty members from the working class, and can't we do likewise? As soon as we put into power a few men who would stand for the rights of the working class, it will show that we have at last awakened out of our long sleep. This, to my mind, is one of the most important steps for the future; it is high time we made a move in this direction, and as most of the elections are now over, we can get busy for the next time.—J. R. Patterson, Fort William, in Railway Carmen's Journal.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der zweiten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1909, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Folgende Angelegenheiten wurden während dem, zwischen der Januar und der April-Sitzung gelegenen Zeitraume, durch brieflichen Meinungs-Austausch zwischen den Boardmitgliedern erledigt.

Gesuch des Chicago, Ill., D. C. um finanziellen Beistand im Streitfalle zwischen dem Council und der Commercial Sash, Door & Blind Co. jener Stadt und Indossirung dessen Vorgehens gegen die Firma. Wurde gewährt und sollen je nach einlaufenden Berichten Unterstützungsgelder bewilligt werden.

Auf Gesuch des Jacksonville, Fla., D. C. wird demselben die Summe von $200.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

5. April.

Der Board tritt in Sitzung. Vorsitzender Schardt. Weitere anwesende Mitglieder sind: Bauscher, Post, Cole, Walquist und Connolly; P. C. Foley ist noch nicht eingetroffen.

Der Vierteljahresbericht des G. P. wird verlesen und angenommen; darin gemachte Empfehlungen sollen später erwogen werden.

Der Bericht des ersten Vize-Präsidenten wird ebenfalls verlesen und angenommen.

Da L. U. 1565 New York City die am 14. Januar 1909 getroffene Entscheidung des Board im Falle Samuel Appicela nicht beachtet hat, wird der G. P. angewiesen dieser L. U. mitzuteilen, daß falls sie der Entscheidung nicht innerhalb dreißig Tage nachkomme, sie suspendirt werde.

Appellation W. Warners gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten und der L. U. 1013 Philadelphia, Pa., gegen den Philadelphia D. C. Wird abgewiesen.

Beschwerde Michael Firenzos über L. U. 1565 New York City wegen Nichtbefolgung der, im Falle der L. U. gegen den Beschwerdeführer, unterm 14 Januar 1909 gefällten Entscheidung des G. E. B. In diesem Falle wird dieselbe Verfügung getroffen wie im Falle Appicellas.

Appellation R. E. McCluskys gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 288 Pittsburg, Pa. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation des Cleveland, O., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle John J. Phares und L. U. 105, gegen den D. C. Da sich der D. C. nicht vor der Appellation der Entscheidung untergeordnet hat, verweigert der Board die Berücksichtigung der Appellation bis letzteres geschieht.

6. April.

Situationsberichte San Antonio, Tex., South Omaha, Neb., und Council Bluffs, Ja., betreffend die von Organisatoren eingelaufen, werden verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt. Dasselbe geschieht mit dem Bericht eines Deputirten in New York über die Bauarbeiten an der Fifth Ave. Library und ähnliche Angelegenheiten.

Nach Verlesen eines Berichtes des Hudson County, N. J., D. C.'s wird demselben die Summe von $500.00 zu Organisationszwecken angewiesen und dem G. P. die Entsendung eines Organisators nach dem Distrikt empfohlen.

Gesuche des Paterson, N. J., D. C.'s und des East Central Ohio D. C.'s um Bewilligung einer Summe zu Organisationszwecken werden nicht gewährt, hingegen deren Gesuche um Entsendung eines Organisators nach den Distrikten, bewilligt.

Appellation der L. U. 34 Long Island City, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 640 College Point, N. Y., gegen Appellanten und in der Otto Hettling Angelegenheit. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

Ein Gesuch des Middlesex, Mass., D. C.'s um Geldbewilligung wird nicht gewährt.

Gesuch der L. U. 661, Ottawa, Ill., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderung. Der G. S. wird angewiesen weitere Information und ein ausgefülltes Applikations-Formular einzufordern.

Der Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. sendet Ausweis über verausgabte Unterstützungsgelder, welcher verlesen und den Akten einverleibt wird.

7. April.

P. C. Foley ist eingetroffen und der Board ist nun vollzählig.

Gesuche des Hornell, N. Y., D. C.'s und der L. U. 741 Boardstown, Ill., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen werden abschläglich beschieden. In ersterem Falle, weil kein ausgefülltes Applikations-Formular vorliegt und im letzteren weil die Mitglieder nicht gemäß Sekt. 145 der General-Konstitution zu der Versammlung in der beschlossen wurde die Forderung zu stellen eingeladen wurden.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender D. C.'s und Lokal-Unionen erhalten Genehmigung. Diese schließt etwa nötige finanzielle Unterstützung ein: Fall River, Mass., D. C.; Troy, N. Y., D. C.; L. U. 41 Cham-

paign, Ill.; L. U. 53 White Plains, N. Y.; L. U. 433 Belleville, Ill.; L. U. 849 Manitowoc, Wis.; L. U. 958, Marquette, Mich.

8. April.

Weiteren folgenden Lokal-Unionen wird Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen erteilt: L. U. 159 Silver Springs, N. Y.; L. U. 1405 Red Banks, N. Y.; L. U. 1544, Coal City, Ill.; L. U. 1072 Muskogee, Okla.; L. U. 1069, Muskatine, Ja.; L. U. 517, Portland, Me.; L. U. 24 Batavia, N. Y. (Fabrikarbeiter).

Eine Forderung der L. U. 1560 Kingston, N. Y., wird zurückgelegt bis dieselbe vom D. C. indossirt ist und einer Forderung der L. U. 1616 Selma, Ala., wird wegen mangelhafter Organisation Genehmigung verweigert.

Appellation der L. U. 1616 Selma, Ala., gegen L. U. 705 Loraine, O., wobei es sich um nichtdeponiren seiner Abgangs- (clearance) Karte in L. U. 1616, des Mitgliedes Wm. Scott handelt. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird umgestoßen und beschlossen, daß das Mitglied die betreffende Straffumme an L. U. 1616 zu entrichten hat.

9. April.

Gesuch der L. U. 392 Beaumont, Tex., um Entsendung eines Organisators. Beschlußfassung hierüber wird vertagt bis das Gesuch vom D. C. indossirt ist. Da die Mitgliedschaft obiger L. U. und diejenige der L. U. 1920 desselben Ortes eine sehr geringe ist, empfiehlt der Board die Vreschmelzung beider Lokal-Unionen.

Die Gewerksforderungen nachstehender D. C.'s und Lokal-Unionen werden genehmigt: Cincinnati, O., D. C.; Denver, Colo., D. C.; Manchester, N. H., D. C.; Pawtucket und Central Falls, R. J., D. C.; San Antonio, Tex., D. C.; L. U. 30 New London, Conn.; L. U. 145 Sayre, Pa.; L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; L. U. 206 New Caste, Pa.; L. U. 307 Winona, Minn.; L. U. 362 Pueblo, Cal.; L. U. 546 Olean, N. Y.; L. U. 570 Gardner, Mass.; L. U. 657 Sheboygan, Wis.; L. U. 955 Appleton, Wis.; L. U. 957 Stillwater, Minn.; L. U. 988 Marlboro, Mass.; L. U. 1103 Sayreville, N. J.; Providence, R. J., D. C. Verschiedene Forderungen werden bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Information zurückgelegt und kommen später zur Verhandlung.

10. April.

Die Gewerksforderungen des Worcester, Mass., D. C.'s und des Rochester, N. Y., D. C.'s werden genehmigt.

Nachricht läuft ein über die vollzogene Verschmelzung der beiden Lokal-Unionen in Beaumont, Tex., und wird ihnen darauf hin, ihrem früher geäußerten Wunsch entsprechend, die Summe von $50.00 zu Organisationszwecken bewilligt.

Dem Boston, Mass., D. C. werden $250.00 im Interesse ihrer Gewerksbewegung bewilligt und dem Du Page County, Ill., D. C. $100.00 zu dem selben Zwecke.

Gesuch der L. U. 501 Stroudsburg, Pa., um Erlaubnis zum Vertrieb von Verlosungs-Tickets unter den Lokal-Unionen, wird abgewiesen.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 949 Columbia, S. C., um Geldbewilligung zu Organisationszwecken wird abschläglich beschieden hingegen die Absendung eines Organisator nach obiger Stadt angeordnet.

L. U. 1244 Montreal, Can., wünscht Wiedererwägung ihres im Januar abgewiesenen Gesuches um Geldbewilligung zu Organisationszwecken. Der Board bleibt bei seinem früheren Beschlusse; das Gesuch muß vom Montreal D. C. indossirt sein ehe es berücksichtigt werden kann.

L. U. 1128 Roanoke, Va., ersucht um finanzielle Unterstützung da ihre Kasse erschöpft sei. Wird nicht gewährt und wird den beiden Lokal-Unionen dieser Stadt, angesichts ihrer beschränkten Mitgliederzahl empfohlen sich zu einer einzigen L. U. zu verschmelzen.

12. April.

Der L. U. 910 Gloucester, Mass., wird die Summe von $25.00 zur Unterstützung in einer Gewerks-Schwierigkeit bewilligt.

Gesuch der L. U. 176 Goldfield, Nev., um ein Darlehen zum Zwecke der Abtragung der auf ihrer Versammlungshalle lastenden Hipotheke. Da der Board nicht die Macht besitzt ein Darlehen zu gewähren, wird das Gesuch abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 206 New Castle, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., in welcher er die Sterbegeld-Forderung im Falle Jesse Reynolds abwies. Die Entscheidung wird umgestoßen und die Auszahlung des Sterbegeldes angeordnet, indem Mitgliedsbuch und Ledger der L. U. nachweisen, daß der Verstorbene zur Zeit seines Todes gutstehend, über 21 Jahre alt, und somit laut Sekt. 76 der General-Konstitution zu Sterbe-Benefit berechtigt war.

Appellation der L. U. 42 New Rochelle, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. die Unfall-Benefit-Forderung A. E. Dirons zurückweisend. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 62 Chicago, Ill., gegen die Nichtzulassung der Unfall-Benefit-Forderung ihres Mitgliedes Frank Gordon. Die auf diesen Fall bezüglichen Papiere werden dem G. S. zu nochmaliger Prüfung und Erwägung der vorliegenden Tatsachen zurückgestellt.

Appellation N. V. Leathermans von L. U. 132 Washington, D. C., gegen die Zurückweisung seiner Ansprüche auf Unfall-Benefit seitens des G. S. Aus dem Beweismaterial geht hervor, daß in dem Falle kein Unfall vorliegt und die Appellation wird abgewiesen.

Gesuch des Montreal, Can., D. C. um Gewährung des Sterbe-Benefits im Falle Ensabe Patrys. Der D. C. gibt selbst zu,

daß das verstorbene Mitglied drei Monate im Rückstande war und der Board sieht sich verpflichtet das Gesuch abzuweisen.

Appellation der L. U. 97 New Britain, Conn., gegen die Gesetzesauslegung des G. S., bezüglich des Standes, in den Büchern der L. U., ihres Mitgliedes Sam. Whaples. Die vorliegenden Papiere weisen nach, daß das Mitglied den Mehrbetrag des Beitrages, den ein zu vollem Benefit berechtigtes Mitglied zu entrichten, dem F. S. der L. U. eingehändigt hat. Der Board erklärt Sam. Whaples daher als zu vollem Benefit berechtigtes Mitglied und die Verfügung des G. S. als null und nichtig.

13. April.

L. U. 644 Pekin, Ill., der Boston, Mass., D. C. und der Pittsburg, Pa., D. C. senden teilweisen Bericht über vom G. E. B. ihnen bewilligte und verausgabte Unterstützungsgelder. Der G. S. wird angewiesen von L. U. 644 die Einsendung quittirter Rechnungen zu verlangen.

Appellation der L. U. 65 Perth Amboy, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. in der Kontroverse zwischen Appellanten und der L. U. 247 Brooklyn, N. Y., wobei es sich um einen, gegen Hans Christofferson von L. U. 241 erhobenen Anspruch, auf zweite Aufnahmegebühr handelt. Der Board entscheidet daß, wenn ein ehemaliges Mitglied der L. U. 247 in einer anderen L. U. um Aufnahme nachsucht, sie das Recht hat die Gebühr für eine zweite Aufnahme zu beanspruchen; und ferner: daß in diesem Falle die Gebühr $10.00 beträgt den Betrag der den Unterschied ausmacht zwischen der regulären Eintrittsgebühr von $20.00 für neue Mitglieder und $30.00 für Exmitglieder wie die Nebengesetze des Distrikts der Stadt New York, dem L. U. 247 untergeordnet ist, vorschreiben.

Der G. P. unterbreitet Berichte über die Situation in Des Moines, Ja., und Louisville, Ky., welche verlesen und erwogen werden.

14. April.

Weiter Berichte des G. P. werden erörtert über die Situation in den Städten Richmond, Ind., und Nashville, Tenn., sowie Bericht über Organisations-Arbeiten in Jamestown, N. Y.

Der Sicherheitsbond der Federal Union Security Co. im Betrage von $50,000.00, geleistet von der Capital National Bank of Indianapolis, und der American Surety Co. Bond im selben Betrage, geleistet von der Ft. Dearborn Bank of Chicago, werden eingereicht, als befriedigend befunden und dem G. Sch. eingehändigt.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 1666 Kingsville, Tex., des Passaic, N. J., D. C. und des North Tonawanda, N. Y., D. C. erhalten die Genehmigung des Board.

In Ottawa, Ill., und St. Joseph, Mo., wurden die Forderungen der dortigen Lokal-Unionen bewilligt und ihre Gesuche um Genehmigung obiger sind damit erledigt.

15. April.

Dem New Britain, Conn., D. C. wird die Summe von $500.00 zur Unterstützung ausgesperrte Mitglieder bewilligt.

Eine Gewerksforderung der L. U. 492 Reading, Pa., wird genehmigt.

Gesuch der L. U. 1353 Moundsville, W. Va., um Bewilligung eines Betrages zur Bestreitung laufender Ausgaben. Da vorliegende Berichte ergeben, daß die Mitglieder der L. U. selbst nicht geneigt sind irgendwelche finanzielle Opfer zu bringen, wird das Gesuch abgewiesen.

Fred Hansen erscheint vor dem Board als Abgesandter der L. U. 91 Racine, Wis., bezüglich einer Kontroverse zwischen der L. U. und L. U. 461 Chicago, Ill.

Gesuch der L. U. 1764 Richmond, Va., der Board möge sie von der Errichtung der Kopfsteuer an den Richmond D. C. befreien. Der Board findet, daß er hierzu nicht ermächtigt ist instruirt jedoch den G. S. dem D. C. zu verstehen zu geben, daß der Geschäfts-Agent ebenso für Fabrikarbeiter als für outside Carpenter einzutreten habe.

Appellation der L. U. 112 Butte, Mont., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. in der er die Sterbegeld-Forderungen in den Fällen der verstorbenen Mitglieder John C. Cole und Joseph Raymond aus dem Grunde abwies, weil diese angeblich der L. U. ein Assessment schuldig blieben. Aus dem Beweismaterial geht hervor, daß die Mitglieder der L. U. 112 unter deren Namen eine getrennte Gesellschaft zur Erwerbung von Grundeigentum bilden und daß fragliches Assessment tatsächlich kein solches, sondern eine mit 4 Prozent verzinsliche Kapitaleinlage der einzelnen Mitglieder in dieses Unternehmen ist, rückzahlbar nach Liquidation einer aufgenommenen Hypothek. Der Board entscheidet daher, daß wenn Mitglieder der L. U. 112 ihren Verpflichtungen dieser getrennten Gesellschaft nicht nachgekommen, sie deßhalb ihrer Rechte als Mitglieder der B. V. nicht verlustig gehen. Das Beweismaterial wird dem G. S. zurückgestellt mit der Weisung beide Fälle nochmals in Erwägung zu ziehen.

16. April.

Boardmitglied Post wird wegen eines ernstlichen Krankheitsfalles in seiner Familie von weiterer Teilnahme an dieser Quartals-Sitzung entbunden.

Von L. U. 1560 Kingston, N. Y., Fabrikarbeiter, läuft die Nachricht ein, daß sich ihre Mitglieder zur Erringung des Achtstundentages und eines Minimallohnes im Ausstande befinden. Da die Frage der Genehmigung ihrer Forderung wegen unvollständiger Angaben vorher nicht erledigt werden konnte und die ausstehenden Mitglieder der Unterstützung bedürfen, wird der L. U. die Summe von $250.00 bewilligt.

Beschwerde des Great Neck, N. Y., D. C.'s gegen L. U. 1093 Glen Cove, N. Y., in einer Jurisdiktionsfrage. Der G. P. wird ersucht das Boardmitglied des betreffenden Distriktes anzuweisen eine durchgängige Untersuchung des Falles vorzunehmen und über seinen Befund an die G. O. Bericht zu erstatten.

Die Jurisdiktions-Ansprüche der verschiedenen mit dem B. T. D. der A. F. of L. verbundenen Organisationen werden unterbreitet und beraten. In zwei Fällen wird Einwand als nötig befunden und daher der G. S.. instruirt diese Einwände oder Ansprüche im Namen der V. B. an geeigneter Stelle einzureichen.

Die Beratung der Jurisdiktions-Ansprüche, wie oben, wird fortgesetzt und über die einzelnen derselben, die nachstehende Organisationen angehen, wird folgendes formulirt:

National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulator and Asbestos Workers of America.

Die Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika beansprucht Jurisdiktion über Kork, Asbesth, Haarfilz, Wollenfilz, Mineral-Wolle und Asbesth-Holz, wenn solches Material in Verbindung mit Carpenterarbeit verwendet wird.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Die V. B. beansprucht Jurisdiktion über die Errichtung provisorischer Gerüste (false work), Aufzugsgerüste, Verbindungsgerüste und aller anderen Gerüste zu deren Herstellung Carpenterwerkzeug erforderlich ist. Ferner: das Anbringen von Maschinerie in Fabriken oder Mühlen, die Errichtung von Aufzugsmaschinen und Werftgebäuden, wenn solche in Holz hergestellt werden, sowie das Anbringen von Sitzen in allen öffentlichen Gebäuden und das Aufstellen von feuer festen (calamine) Thüren und Bekleidungs-Gegenständen (trim).

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

Die V. B. beansprucht Jurisdiktion über alle Arbeit wie solche von der A. S. of C. and J. in ihren Ansprüchen spezifizirt ist.

(Fortsetzung in nächster Nummer.)

Die 1. Maifeier in Europa.

Zurich, im Mai 1909.

Im Jahre 1889 beschloß die Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika, im folgenden Jahre eine allgemeine 8 stündige Arbeitszeits-Bewegung zu inaugurieren, und sollte am 1. Mai der erste Schuß in dem bevorstehenden Kampfe abgegeben werden.

Die American Federation of Labor hatte diesen Beschluß sanktioniert, und unsere Delegaten zum Pariser internationalen Congresse erhielten den Auftrag, den Congreß für die ganze Angelegenheit zu interessieren.

Die ganze Sache verlief denn auch in ihren Anfängen programm-mäßig; mit noch größerem Enthusiasmus als die Convention der American Federation of Labor hatte der internationale Congreß den 1. Mai als Weltfeiertag adoptiert, die französischen Genossen waren mit ihrem üblichen Eifer für die Feier eingetreten, Raymond Lavigne hatte, im Auftrage seiner Organisation den endgültigen Antrag gestellt, nun sahen aller Augen auf die Holzarbeiter Amerika's voller Erwartung.

Unsere Alten werden sich noch jener Kämpfe errinnern; es waren dies die hartnäckigsten, welche die Holzarbeiter bis dahin geführt hatten; auch unsere ehemalige No. 7 der Möbelarbeiter focht wacker, erntete jedoch mehr Nackenschläge als Lorbeeren, was sie jedoch nicht verhinderte, eine lange Reihe von Jahren die leitende Stelle bei der jährlichen Maifeier zu übernehmen.

Leider fand das Beispiel der deutschen Mitglieder unseres Verbandes bei dem englisch sprechenden Element wenig Nachahmung; dieses brachte dem internationalen Feiertag kein Verständnis entgegen; hierzu kam der Schachzug unserer geriebenen Politiker, welche den fakultativen Labor Day im September zum offiziellen Bundesfeiertag machten, und auf diese Weise den fortschrittlichen Elementen den Wind aus den Segeln nahmen.

Wie die Maifeier in diesem Jahre in Amerika ausgefallen ist, weiß ich noch nicht, aber das kann ich heute bestätigen, daß der 1. Mai in Europa von Jahr zu Jahr mehr und intensiver gefeiert wird. In Frankreich, Belgien, Holland, Deutschland, Schweiz, überall trat das organisierte Proletariat in Reih' und Glied; ganz besonders glänzend, und allgemein war die Feier hier in der Schweiz, mochte die Ortschaft noch so klein sein, so hatte sie dennoch ihre Maifeier; diese bestand aus einer Straßendemonstration, nebst Massenversammlung und Vorträgen, entweder vorher oder nach der Parade. Noch nie hat mich meine langjährige Connektion mit der Hobelbank mit solch' innerm Stolz erfüllt, wie bei diesen Demonstrationen, denn überall, aber auch in den kleinsten Ortschaften marschierten die Holzarbeiter an der Spitze.

Durch Dick und Dünn marschierten wir, bei scheußlichem Schneewetter, sog. schweitzer Mailüftel, durch die schmutzigen Straßen, die bei einigermaßen günstigem Wetter sonst sehr sauber sind, aber diesen 1. Mai Alles zu wünschen übrig ließen. Nur wenige fehl-

ten am Apell, gearbeitet wurde nirgends, auch wäre es kaum rathsam gewesen, sich bei einem Bau an der Arbeit blicken zu lassen, die Schwitzer können saumäßig grob werden, und scheinen Punkto Lynchens Scabs gegenüber, den amerikanischen Südstaatlichen, berechtigten Eigentümlichkeiten großen Geschmack abzugewinnen; das bewiesen unsere hiesigen Holzarbeiter bei einem jüngst stattgehabten Strike: Ein Berliner Brüderpaar, Namens „Scheu," deren Namen ich hier für etwaige Fälle der Beachtung unserer Collegen empfehle, hatten besagter Firma an die hundert Strikebrecher geliefert, denen hierorts ein begreiflich warmer Empfang bereitet wurde. Unter andere Schriften correspondierten die hiesigen Collegen mit obiger Stabbande entweder in Fracktura oder in noch derberer Keilschrift, was die traurigen Burschen dermaßen verwirrte, daß ihrer zehn noch augenblicklich in einem hiesigen Hospitale praktischen Unterricht in Verbandanlegen, Salbenreiben und andere automatisch-turnerischen Uebungen nehmen. Diejenigen aber, die körperliche Abwesenheit der höchsten Geistesgegenwart in großer Leibesgefahr vorziehen, lassen sich jetzt von dem edlen Brüderpaar nach Hellmut, bei Magdeburg, wiederum als Strikebrecher verhandeln; hoffentlich werden auch sie ihrem Schicksale nicht entgehen, und die Laufbahn jener 10 in Zurich verbliebenen Skabbrüder baldmöglichst einschlagen.

In welchem Maße die Wichtigkeit der 1. Maifeier in der Schweiz eingedrungen ist, geht daraus hervor, daß die Behörden den Arbeitern überall bereitwilligst entgegen kommen. Die Arbeitgeber selbst, die jahrelang die Feier, resp. die Arbeitseinstellung am 1. Mai mit aller Energie bekampft hatten, haben ihre Opposition aufgegeben; der Canton, sowohl wie die Stadt Zurich, bewilligen allen ihren Arbeitern und Angestellten einen vollen freien Tag, mit Ausnahme der Straßenreiniger, die bis 10 Uhr Vormittags ihrer Sysiphus-Arbeit nachzugehen hatten.

Alle Bauten und Werkstätten werden kontrolliert, und man darf ruhig behaupten, daß allgemeine Arbeitsruhe herrscht. In den vornehmen Stadttheilen sieht man der gewaltigen Parade allerdings mit gemischten Gefühlen zu, im Arbeitercentrum von Außersiehl aber sind faßt alle Häuser beflaggt; alles geht sonntäglich gekleidet, man bemerkt einen starken Fremdenzufluß aus den nahegelegenen Städten; trotzdem, oder vielleicht grade, weil man faßt nie einen Polizisten sieht, herrschte bei der Demonstration eine musterhafte Ordnung.

Ein rührendes Bild, besonders für einen hartgesottenen Amerikaner, bildeten an die 5—600 Schulkinder, sowohl Knaben als Mädchen, die, Blumenkränze und Guirlanden tragend, von ihren Lehrern geführt, dem Zuge vorangingen. Trotz dem äußerst rauhen Frühlingswetter denkt man nicht daran, die Kleinen zu bedauern; im Gegensatze zu unseren amerikanischen Großstadtkindern sehen die kleinen Schweizer-Kinder so gesund und robust aus, daß man sich sagen muß, diesen Kindern schadet die scharfe Bergluft nicht; an ihnen merkt man keine Zimperlichkeit.

Um einem jeden Gerechtigkeit wiederfahren zu lassen, will ich noch hier bemerken, daß das eingewanderte deutschländische und deutschöstreichische Element, ähnlich wie in Amerika, so auch hier den treibenden Keil in der Arbeiterbewegung spielt. So wie die amerikanischen Arbeiter stolz auf ihre republikanische Regierungsform pochen, und sich geberden, als ob sie in der Besten der Welten lebten, so halten sich die meisten der schweizerischen Proletarier, Dank ihrer wirklich demokratischen, leider nur politischen Freiheit für hoch erhaben über ihre Nachbarn; allerdings ließe sich mit besagten politischen Einrichtungen manche Vortheile für das Volk erringen, die den Nachbarstaaten nicht so leicht ermöglicht sind, aber unsere Schweizer Freunde sind gemüthlich, sie hängen sehr am Althergebrachten, und scheinen den Druck von Oben herab nicht im selben Maße zu fühlen, wie die Nachbarländer. Doch, ich will und darf mir noch kein allzustrenges Urteil erlauben, da ich erst zu kurze Zeit hier bin, und unmöglich die Verhältnisse genau genug studiert habe.

Der Schweizer nennt alle Nicht-Schweizer-Deutsche kurzweg „Schwobe," gleichgültig ob sie aus Stuttgart, München, oder Hamburg oder Berlin kommen. Soviel aber darf ich bereits, aus eigner Erfahrung, behaupten: „Unter sellen Schwoben gibt's gar zünftige Jungen, von denen ich unseren deutschen Lokals in Amerika gerne einige zur Mithülfe wünschte; etwas junges und neues Blut wäre sehr zu gebrauchen.

Die verdammten Lockvögel, vulgo Agenten der Dampferlinien haben vorigen Sommer mehrere tausend junge Schweizer zur Auswanderung nach Amerika veranlaßt; viele derselben sind bereits zurückgekehrt, um ihr mitgenommenes Geld ärmer, aber um manche trübe Erfahrung reicher; ich mache es mir speziell zur Aufgabe, den Collegen hierorts über die wahre Situation in Amerika reinen Wein einzuschenken; diejenigen aber, die das Risito dennoch wagen, verweise ich auf unsere Paragraphen, der ihnen freie Aufnahme in unsere Unionen sichert, wenn sie sich bei Zeiten melden und aufnehmen lassen. Diejenigen, die diesen Rath befolgen, sind höchst brauchbare Menschen, und sollte man sich ihrer auch im Maße der Möglichkeit annehmen.

In nächster Nummer beabsichtige ich, eine Art Revüe über die Arbeits- und Lohnverhältnisse der verschiedenen europäischen Länder zu beginnen, und stehe ich bereits, entweder in persönlichem oder in brieflichem Verkehr mit den resp. Vertrauensleuten.

A. G. Heins.

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

La necessite d'une organisation International des travailleurs.

I.

Rien n'est fait pour instruire que le voyage; me voilà en Europe depuis un mois, et j'apprend des choses, par expérience et de vision; que je n'aurai su apprendre par la voix des journeaux. J'ai pu m'arrêter en Belgique, en Hollande, dans quellques villes de l'Allemagne et je me trouve en Suisse pour le moment.

Mon premier devoir en arrivant dans ces pays divers, fut d'aller voir les camarades du métier et de m'informer de l'état des choses chez eux. En ce faisant j'ai pu constater avec beaucoup de satisfaction, que l'organisation se dévelope merveillensement.

Dans les villes divers, l'organisation de notre métier, comme de bien d'autres d'ailleurs, est local. Les divers "Locals" forment une centralisation par tout le pays, et de plus, sont organisés en fédération de tous les métiers, pareil comme chez nous.

Un grand avantage dans le genre d'organisation introduit dans le travail du bois, c'est que les divers locals ne sont pas formés pêle-mêl comme aux Etats Unis, mais bien par métier spécialisé, tel que ouvriers sur meubles, du bâtiment, des sculpteurs, des tapisiers. On ne trouve généralement qu'une seule Local par ville, composé de chaque spécialité; ces Locals tiennent leur réunion mensuellement, règlent leurs affaires interieures, collectent leurs cotisations, etc., tandis que tous les trois mois tous les travailleurs du bois, appartenants à l'union, se réunissent en Assemblée générale, où toutes les questions d'interêt général, tel que augmentation de salaire, réduction des heures de travail, grèves, lockouts, propos d'agitation, extension de l'organisation, et surtout les questions en rapport avec les élections municipales ou législatives son mis aux débats. Je n'ai pu trouvé, jusqu'à lors une seule ville, où les ouvriers organisés ne seraient représentés, soit au parlement de leur pays, encore bien moins dans les conseils municipeaux de leurs villes. Comme les lois doivent eréer et réglementer la protection contre les machines et les accidents, l'assurance du payment des salaires, et surtout l'introduction d'un minimum de salaires, suivant les besoins de la vie dans chaque ville et chaque pays, ainsi que des milliers d'autres questions, trop nombreuses pour être enumeré à cette place, les ouvriers européens ne laissent ces soins à d'autres; ils considèrent, que le philantrope le plus bienveillant et le politicien le plus honête (en supposant toutefois qu'il en existe), ne comprendra jamais nos besoins et nos aspirations aussi bien que nous les comprenons nous mêmes.

Ils choisissent done des leurs pour porter leurs revendications devant l'opinion publique et devant la législatur; ils défendent leurs intérêts et leurs droits pouce par pouce et n'attendent rien des gens qui n'appartiennent pas à leur classe, ou qui doivent leur élection à la classe patronale. Aussi sont ils traités avec bien plus de respect par les autorités, voire même par la bourgoisie elle même. Aucun Policier en Europe n'oserait dire ce que le trop fameux Inspecteur de Police, de New York, le celèbre August Schmittberger a dit au comité des ouvriers sans travail, voulant organiser une démonstration sur la voie publique, et se fondant sur les droits, accordé au peuple par la Constitution des Etats-Unis: "Le bâton du Policier est plus puissant que la Constitution!"

En Suisse, par exemple, chaque employé doit son emploi au système électoral depuis le concièrge de l'hôtel de ville jusqu'au juge de la cour suprême; chaque chef de police, chaque maître d'école, chaque chef d'un bureau municipal doit son poste directement au peuple qui l'élit; point de gouvernement par commission, encore bien moins de gouvernement par injunction. Le peuple suisse ne réélira jamais un juge qui aurai

supprimé les droits de grève et du boycott, tel que le peuple américain vient de faire avec le nouveaux président,

W. Taft, le fameux père de la loi des injunctions contre les organisations ouvrières; et un agent de police, provocateur du genre de Schmittberger, serait rendu bientôt à la vie privée, ou il pourrait occuper ses loisirs à cirer les bottes des bourgois ou capitalistes, qui le payent actuellement avec les déniers des contribuables.

Il est encore une autre question d'un importance capital, et qui est d'ordre actuel et prépondérant aux Etats-Unis, c'est la question de l'Immigration. En Suisse aussi, les travailleurs organisés ont à lutter contre la concurrence polonaise, hongroise et surtout italienne.

Je recommande aux Camarades d'Amerique le système suisse et français, qu'ils emploient dans cette occurence; au lieu de vocifirer contre les Immigrants, au lieu d'exiger du gouvernement de leur pays l'exclusion de ces derniers, la fermeture des portes du pays, ils exigent, de par la loi, le payment du minimum de salaire, stipulé par l'union des travailleurs eux mêmes.

Comme on peut voir, le moyen est des plus simples, en effet; personne ne croira, qu'un patron ou une compagnie quelconque préfère l'élément étrangé à l'élément indigène; la préférence accordée à l'immigrant base uniquement sur le meilleur marché de son travail, c'est à dire sur le bas salaire qui lui est payé; que l'on force le patronat, l'entrepreneur ou le grand manufacturier, de payer à chaqun le salaire stipulé par l'Union ouvrière, on cessera d'importer les centaines de mille de juifs, de polonais ou d'italiens; tandis que l'ouvrier américain jouira toujours de l'avantage que lui donne la supériorité de son travail et sa connaissance de la langue du pays. D'ailleurs, je me résèrve de revenir sur cette question d'une importance capitale pour notre organisation, aussitôt que j'aurai eu l'occasion de m'aprofondir d'avantage dans cette matière.

Une question qui fut traité d'une façon très detaillée dans la réunion générale des ouvriers du bois, et qui prouve bien l'utilité, voire même la nécessité, de l'organisation internationale, était le boycott de la compagnie des "Pattern Bouterique."

Comme tout le monde sait aux Etats-Unis, la chambre syndicale No. 6, des ouvriers typographes de New York se trouve en lutte avec la compagnie Bouterique, qui a pour spécialité la fabrications des modèles de coupe pour la fabrication de vêtements feminins. Or, comme ces modèles sont mis en usage principalement par la classe ouvrière et les petits commerçants, le boycott de ces articles en Amerique etait fortement senti par la compagnie, qui publie également une demi douzaine de publications mensuelles en diverse langues en Europe dans le but de propager la vente de leurs modèles de coupe.

Les ouvries du bois de la ville de Zurich ont donc décidé de faire cause commune avec les typographes américains, et la compagnie récalcitrante s'apercevera bientôt que la solidarité ouvrière n'est pas un vain mot chez les camarades suisse.

Puisque nous sommes aux exemples de démonstration en faveur de l'extension de l'Union ouvrière, permettez moi de vous citer encore un autre fait: L'année dernière, vers l'automne, une des premières maisons de décoration interieure jetait dans la rue 110 de ses ouvriers du bois, les autres spécialités suivirent leurs camarades, et la maison en question ne parvenait pas à remplacer ses ouvriers soumis au lockout. Ell s'adressat donc à des marchands de la chaire humaine, à Berlin (Allemagne), qui lui fournirent une soixantaine de scabs, venant des pays avoisinant la Suisse, tel que la Belgique et la Hollande, quelques uns venants de Berlin.

Nos camarades de Zurich usèrent des moyens de persuasion si énèrgiques qu'une dizaine se trouvent encore à l'hopital de la ville en train de réfléchir sur les suites de leur sympathie avec les patrons suisse. Voilà que l'autre jour le secrétaire de la chambre syndicale du bois de Zurich reçevait un avis du secrétaire d'une grande ville de l'Allemagne du Nord, qu'une grève vient d'éclater dans un de leurs faubourgs, et que les fournisseurs de scabs, les frères Seheu, de Berlin, ont reçu l'ordre de suppléer la demande en bétail humain. Immédiatement, le secrétaire de Zurich put envoyer le signalement et les noms des triste sujets

qu'ils avaient traité si justement et d'une manière si efficace, et toutes les mesures sont prises pour se débarrasser de cet élément peu util aux patrons et aux ouvriers.

Dans un prochain numéro je rendrai comptes sur les organisations des divers pays; j'ai pu me mettre en relations directes avec les secrétaires locaux et nationaux, et je promet aux camarades des Etats-Unios des faits, pouvant les interesser.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Syndiquons les Femmes.

Il est de la plus haute importance, au point de vue humanitaire, que les femmes qui travaillent à gages, dans toutes les industries, fassent partie des unions de métiers.

Nous disons: au point de vue de l'humanité, à cause de l'influence extraordinaire de la femme, non seulement sur sa propre vie, mais sur celle des autres.

Le système moderne de la manufacture a subdivisé et spécialisé l'industrie, à un tel point, qu'un grand nombre de ces subdivisions sont reconnues comme étant le travail spécial de la femme: tels sont, par exemple, la direction de machines à piquer sur les chaussures ou l'étoffe, ou bien le tissage.

Les longues heures d'un travail fatiguant, avec application assidue, a ruiné des milliers de vies. Plus d'une jeune femme qui a travaillé à la manufacture, jusqu'à ce quelle se "marie," a altéré sa santé, au point de rendre sa vie de femme mariée malheureuse plus tard, ou, elle s'est rendue incapable de devenir mère, ou, encore, elle a eu des enfants dont l'appauvrissement les rendait d'aucune utilité pour eux-mêmes ou les autres.

Si les femmes doivent travailler, il est essentiel qu'elles le fassent avec toute la considération due à leur sexe; que l'entourage soit confortable et sanitaire, l'atmosphère, moral, les heures, raisonnables, les gages, en mesure de se supporter convenablement et de pouvoir faire des épargnes pour l'avenir.

Comme les affaires sont conduites d'après le principe, qu'il faut acheter à aussi bas prix que possible, et vendre ê hauts prix, le patron se laisse absorber dans les économies de son entreprise. On ne paie au travailleur ce qu'on ne peut empêcher; et comme l'homme d'affaires ne paie pas plus qu'il est nécessaire, à ceux qu'il emploie, il ne dépensera aucun argent pour améliorer la condition de ses employés, s'il peut éviter cela.

Des conditions, pauvres et répréhensibles menaçant la santé ou la surete, sont tolerées par ceux qui manquent d'organisation; mais, quand l'Unionisme existe, le patron en est averti, et, s'il est nécessaire, on combat contre les abus.

Dans une manufacture non-organisée, un contremaitre, à l'instinct bestial, peut essayer à soumettre les femmes qui travaillent sous lui à ses insultes ou à ses caresses. Que ces mêmes femmes se syndiquent, et elles exigeront son expulsion.

Dans certains établissements où les deux sexes sont employés, les cabinets de toilette sont dans un étât honteux sous tous les rapports. L'inspecteur de l'état ne remédie à ces cas, que quand il y est forcé par l'Union ouvrière. De fait, l'inspection n'existe que dans les étâts où l'Union est assez puissante pour faire adopted une législation à cet effet.

Un patron, dont les employés sont non organisés, oubliera bientôt tous les détails de leur confort ou autres conditions. Si, toutefois, il sait qu'ils sont syndiqués, il y pensera, afin d'éviter toute friction possible; et, s'il oublie, on le rappellera bien vite à son devoir.

Plus que l'homme, la remme qui travaille à gages a l'avantage naturel de faire améliorer sa condition.

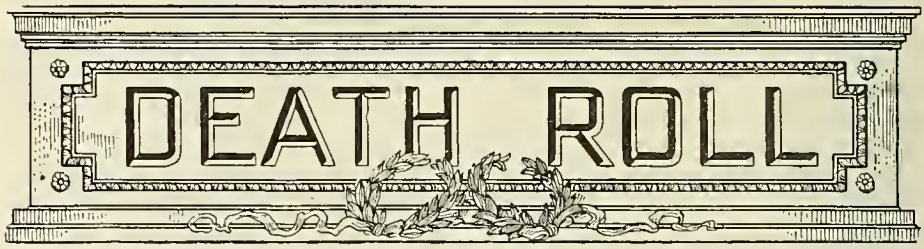
Chaque jour, le mariage change la condition de la femme de la manufacture ou foyer domestique. Pour cette raison, dans presque chaque industrie où on emploie des femmes on a un besoin pressant d'employées. Si les femmes se syndiquaie, elles obtiendraient de meilleurs gages ainsi que des conditions plus favorables.

La santé, l'intérêt matériel, devraient inciter les femmes que travaillent à gages à s'unir aux unions; mais il y a une raison encore plus forte: c'est le devoir qu'on se doit, de se servir de son influence pour le bien, quelque soit notre station en cette vie.

Le travailleur le plus humble, dans une manufacture, exercera ou n'exercera pas cette influence, selon sa personalité.

Nous sommes ici aujourd'hui et partis

(Voir la Suite a la page 62)



SPURRIER, GEO. L., of L. U. 717 San Antonio, Tex.

HANNAN, Thomas, of L. U. 142 Pittsburg, Pa.

WOLSIFER, MARTIN, of L. U. 2, Cincinnati, O.

HANSEN, K. E., of L. U. 1400 Ocean Park, Cal.

CLAIMS PAID

DURING MAY, 1909

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
10801	Mrs. Kate Lindsky	2	$ 50.00
10802	Martin Wolsifer	2	200.00
10803	Mrs. F. E. Jones	318	50.00
10804	Mrs. M. L. Herold	578	50.00
10805	Wm. Shaver	900	50.00
10806	Mrs. F. E. Hanks	914	50.00
10807	Edward L. Brickett	1123	200.00
10808	Mrs. Mollie Smith	64	50.00
10809	W. B. Conkling	106	200.00
10810	Napoleon Amiot	134	50.00
10811	Mrs. L. (Audet) Bouchard	134	50.00
10812	Mrs. Magdalena Wallin	146	50.00
10813	Mrs. Mahle B. Austin	163	50.00
10814	Fred Loos	476	200.00
10815	John Clark	683	50.00
10816	Mrs. Florence Trigg	851	50.00
10817	Joseph E. Boucher	1063	200.00
10818	John E. Southcott	8	200.00
10819	Walter J. Downs	41	100.00
10820	Mrs. Eva Smith	52	50.00
10821	Mrs. Anna K. David	55	50.00
10822	Joseph Martell	79	200.00
10823	Isaac D. Martin	136	50.00
10824	Mrs. Elizabeth Claeys	175	50.00
10825	Andrew Naumann	309	50.00
10826	Morris E. Devens	574	200.00
10827	Herman R. A. Seggel	647	50.00
10828	Mrs. Trina Johnson	715	50.00
10829	Mrs. A. B. Trown	774	50.00
10830	Joseph Hack	1	200.00
10831	E. H. Brown	55	200.00
10832	Wm. C. Dillon	55	50.00
10833	Mrs. Lola M. Emison	55	50.00
10834	Frederick Glanville	55	200.00
10835	Edwin Magorian	55	200.00
10836	Chas. John Sutherland	58	200.00
10837	John Jaderhohn	62	200.00
10838	Mrs. Bertha C. Crosby	87	50.00
10839	John Johnesen	167	200.00
10840	Clifford Rodgers	318	50.00
10841	Jacob H. Hance	349	50.00
10842	Daniel Danielson	635	200.00
10843	Mrs. Lonia Hall	637	50.00
10844	Ernst Waege	1784	50.00
10845	Mrs. Antoolo Sanda	1786	50.00
10846	Jesse Reynolds (Add.)	206	150.00
10847	Mrs. Martha Wilson	111	50.00
10848	John C. Cole	112	200.00
10849	Joseph Raymond	112	200.00
10850	Washington H. Thompson	69	50.00
10851	H. D. Blanchard	184	200.00
10852	Mrs. Alice Anderson	259	50.00
10853	Charles G. Johnson	360	200.00
10854	Reuben Reiber	677	50.00
10855	Alexander M. Woods	731	50.00
10856	Richard Free	1641	50.00
10857	James A. Cahill (Dis)	33	400.00
10858	Lamir Parker (Dis.)	98	100.00
10859	Thomas Brown	151	50.00
10860	John R. Shaw	257	50.00
10861	Jonathan Schnader	287	50.00
10862	S. B. Cook (Dis.)	1255	400.00
10863	A. M. Childers	1944	50.00
10864	John J. Ballod	207	200.00
10865	Mrs. Augusta Kjeldsen	457	50.00
10866	Mrs. J. F. Judge	520	50.00
10867	Arthur Hagan (Dis.)	10	400.00
10868	Robert Will	24	200.00
10869	Mrs. Lizzie Madlon	64	50.00
10870	S. Antonecchia	125	200.00
10871	Michael J. Ward	219	200.00
10872	Anton Johannis	309	200.00
10873	John Wasko	375	200.00
10874	Ferdinand Dombrow	416	200.00
10875	Mrs. Josephine Buffington	426	50.00
10876	Charles C. Allard	438	200.00
10877	Mrs. Anna Damm	460	50.00
10878	Mrs. Gertrude Padgett	487	50.00
10879	Mrs. Margaret Robinson	563	50.00
10880	Mrs. Christina MacDonald	639	50.00
10881	Mrs. Bertha E. Convey	829	50.00
10882	Mrs. Anna M. White	1235	50.00
10883	Mrs. Annie B. Bennett	1764	50.00
10884	Mrs. Maude Smith Mayer	1824	50.00
10885	Mrs. Nellie Splady	133	50.00
10886	Mrs. Marie Johnston	1	50.00
10887	Mrs. Mary A. Felsberg	5	50.00
10888	Thomas E. McEvoy	55	200.00
10889	John A. Carlson No. 3	62	200.00
10890	John F. Weed	72	200.00
10891	Iver Peterson	80	50.00
10892	Joseph S. Donlon	109	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
10893	Mrs. Margaret Ryan....	203	50.00
10894	John Fitzgibbons (Bal.).	311	44.65
10895	G. L. Lewis	316	200.00
10896	Wolfgang Egelkraut	355	50.00
10897	Mrs. Lena M. Streeper..	377	50.00
10898	Alex. G. Crawford	483	50.00
10899	James McClintock	690	200.00
10900	Hilaire Dube	801	50.00
10901	David Rodenbaugh	897	50.00
10902	C. A. Revel	943	200.00
10903	Wm. T. Hambly	958	200.00
10904	Mrs. Louisa Nappert....1051		50.00
10905	Mrs. Juqne A. Gutierrez..1090		25.00
10906	Mrs. Jennie M. Murdock.1197		50.00
10907	Aaron S. Benson 1272		50.00
10908	K. E. Hanson 1400		200.00
10909	Mrs. Clara Spires 1473		50.00
10910	Mrs. Bertha Slewert 1748		50.00
10911	Henry Alm 1784		200.00
10912	Mrs. Ruby Blackwell....1866		50.00
10913	Wendolin Schwanz	26	200.00
10914	Emile Vollbracht	309	200.00
10915	Wm. J. Shell	362	200.00
10916	Chas. F. Allen 1765		200.00
10917	J. B. Heatley	119	200.00
10918	Mrs. Mary Martin	10	50.00
10919	Mrs. Ida Greitzer	47	50.00
10920	I. Benj. Fraser	52	200.00
10921	Allon J. Brundage.....	53	200.00
10922	J. A. Granstrom	55	200.00
10923	Mrs. Maren K. Jensen...	161	50.00
10924	Nelson Fish	229	50.00
10925	Richard Nichols	240	200.00
10926	Henry L. Ross	340	200.00
10927	Thomas J. Reilly.....	482	194.50
10928	Louis Moeller	513	200.00
10929	Mrs. Minnie Winterstein.	698	50.00
10930	Erick Anderson	772	50.00
10931	Mrs. Catherine S. Hill...1082		50.00
10932	Louis Stromberg 1082		146.50
10933	John H. Magath 1255		200.00
10934	Ell G. Kimmel 1711		50.00
10935	Gustave Nielson	8	200.00
10936	Mrs. Catherine Herbig..	45	50.00
10937	Frank Spiroch	39	200.00
10938	Mrs. Linda Danielson....	58	50.00
10939	Mrs. Louisa Klukowitch.	309	50.00
10940	Mrs. Annie S. Gray	349	50.00
10941	Joseph Graetz	419	200.00
10942	John H. Lengel	492	50.00
10943	Mrs. Martha A. Massey..	715	50.00
10944	Chris Johnson	894	200.00
10945	Mrs. I. N. Browning....1273		50.00
10946	Mrs. Mary L. Gravelline.1354		50.00
10947	Roscoe H. Prior 1573		50.00
10948	Mrs. Augusta F. Wach..	1	50.00
10949	Henry Kelm	53	50.00
10950	Feltus Pullen	53	50.00
10951	Thomas Hannon	142	200.00
10952	Mrs. Mary Hauck	440	50.00
10953	Wm. Miller	563	200.00
10954	Mrs. Clara Johnson	606	50.00
10955	Clarence L. Russ 1214		200.00
10956	August Johnson	1	200.00
10957	R. S. Harbert	4	200.00
10958	Thomas Barrett	20	200.00
10959	James Mote	22	50.00
10960	Mrs. Anna Veverka	39	50.00
10961	Mrs. Hattie M. Labrie...	55	50.00
10962	Mrs. Nellie M. Nolan ...	55	50.00
10963	Mathew Taft	78	200.00
10964	J. Collins	262	200.00
10965	Carl Iverson	314	134.00
10966	Mrs. Marion Trudeau ...	361	50.00
10967	C. Westerberg (Hoffman)	434	200.00
10968	Mrs. Singke Larson	464	50.00
10969	James Phillips	563	200.00
10970	Fred M. Anderson	595	200.00
10971	M. A. Arnold	677	50.00
10972	Geo. L. Spurrier	717	200.00
10973	Henry G. Gallagher	799	200.00
10974	Lewis G. Hammond.....	846	50.00
10975	Mrs. Amanda E. Judson.	883	50.00
10976	Wm. A. Bovard	897	50.00
10977	Mrs. Mabel Kemble.....1093		50.00
10978	Wm. N. Carl 1190		200.00
10979	Thomas M. Easley 1290		200.00
10980	Gustave Tucker 1367		50.00
10981	Mrs. Flora A. McIsaac...1393		50.00
10982	Mrs. Fannie Melanson...1463		50.00
10983	Charles M. Bowman 1576		200.00
10984	John Miller 1577		50.00
10985	D. R. Hoover 1668		200.00
10986	Mrs. Anna M. Ford	31	50.00
10987	Michael J. Herbert.....	80	200.00
10988	Henry Fuhr	181	50.00
10989	Mrs. Theresa Fuhrer ...	279	50.00
10990	Mrs. Anna Bilderbeck ..	377	50.00
10991	Mrs. C. McCormack.....	386	50.00
10992	John Bridler	864	200.00
10993	Chas. A. Brown	979	200.00
10994	Mrs. Ida M. Prince 1016		50.00
10995	Geo. S. Hawk 1024		50.00
10996	Christian Oleson 1074		50.00
10997	Mrs. V. A. Quinones.....1389		50.00
	Total		$22,494.65

Value in Vegetables.

Carrots are excellent for gout.

Beetroot is fattening and good for people who want to put on flesh.

Parsnips possesses the same virtues as sarsaparilla.

Watercress is an excellent blood purifier.

Lettuce has a soothing effect on the nerves and is excellent for sufferers from insomnia.

Tomatoes are good for a torpid liver, but should be avoided by gouty people.

Celery is a nerve tonic, onions also are a tonic for the nerves.

Bananas are beneficial to sufferers from chest complaints.

Celery contains sulphur and helps to ward off rheumatism.

Honey is a good substitute for cod liver oil.

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Bridgeport, Conn.—Wm. Kraut, Box 316, Stratford, Conn.
Bristol, Conn.—E. G. Waterhouse, Locust st.
Brockton, Mass.—Walter Pratt, 158 Main st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Geo. H. Waldow, Brown Bldg., 6 E. Seneca st.; Vincent Roth, Brown Bldg., 6 E. Seneca st.
Butler, Pa.—
Butte, Mont.—Wm. O'Brien, Box 623.
Camden, N. J.—
Canton, Ill.—John Burgard.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.—A. J. Cronkhite, Room 19 Jine Block.
Central City, Ky.—James R. Reynolds.
Charleston, S. C.—F. R. Ellsworth, 102 Line st.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—A. H. Smith, St. Elmo, Tenn.
Cheyenne, Wyo.—C. A. Elliott.
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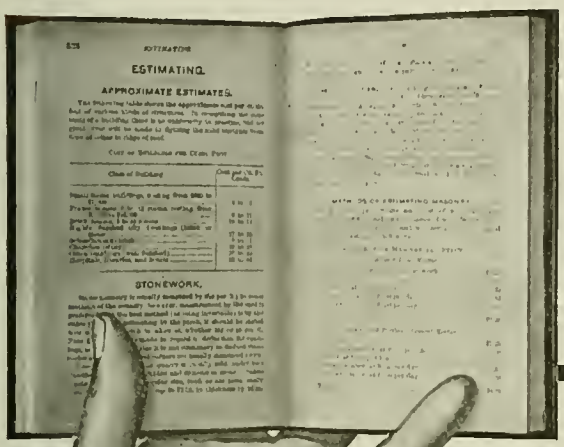

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(Suite de la page 55)

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Mieux encore: les jeunes femmes et hommes qui travaillent pour gages, qui entrevoient le foyer domestique supporté par l'industrie, chacun désirant les conforts de la vie, devront se rappeller, qu'il est essentiel, après le mariage, que l'évangile de l'Unionisme ait sa place au foyer, et que l'époux, travaillant à son métier, reçoive l'appui, non seulement de son Union, mais aussi de sa compagne.

Il est certain que toute femme morale désire, dans le véritable sens, devenir capable d'aider à l'amélioration des conditions du travailleur, non seulement pour elle et les siens, mais aussi pour tout le genre humain et pour les générations de venir. Et, parce que ceci est vrai, il incombe à tout homme de faire l'impossible, en quelque sorte, pour inciter toutes les femmes travaillant à gages à faire partie des Unions.

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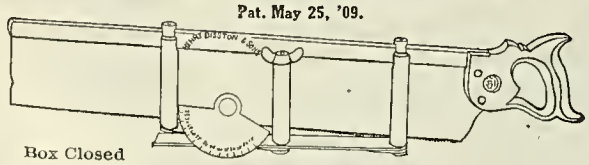

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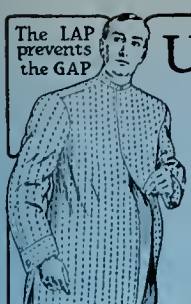

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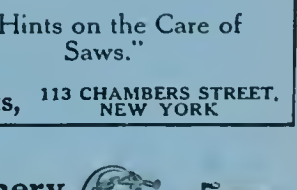

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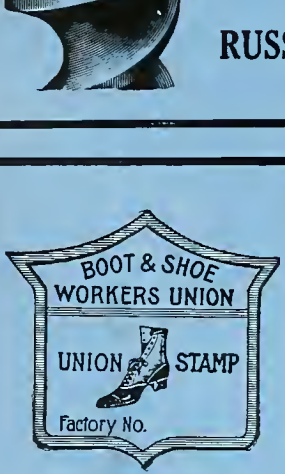

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No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP. All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always non-union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT and SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer St. Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Pres. CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec'y-Treas.

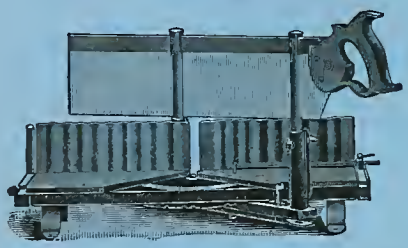
LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

The Carpenter

STATUE OF LIBERTY, NEW YORK

JULY, 1909

GOODELL MITRE BOX
MADE OF STEEL—CANNOT BREAK



First in Quality and Improvements

Automatic stops for holding up saw. Corrugated backs. Graduated.

Gauge for duplicate cuts and many other features.

UNION MADE and the only one bearing the UNION LABEL

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GOODELL MANUFACTURING CO., Greenfield, Mass.

Did You Get Our "YANKEE" Tool Book?

An interesting book, full of time and labor-saving "YANKEE" Tools for Carpenters. High-grade reliable Tools that sell at reasonable prices. The book is the embodiment of Yankee ingenuity, illustrated with photographic reproductions of the Tools in use. It's worth having—send to-day. A postal brings it if you mention the "Carpenter."

YOUR DEALER SELLS "YANKEE" TOOLS

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Measuring Tapes and Rules

ARE DEMANDED BY WORKMEN OF EXPERIENCE

Every test proves them superior to all others. A trial will convince you

THE LUFKIN RULE CO.

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NEW YORK LONDON, ENG. WINDSOR, CAN.

SEND FOR CATALOG No. 29

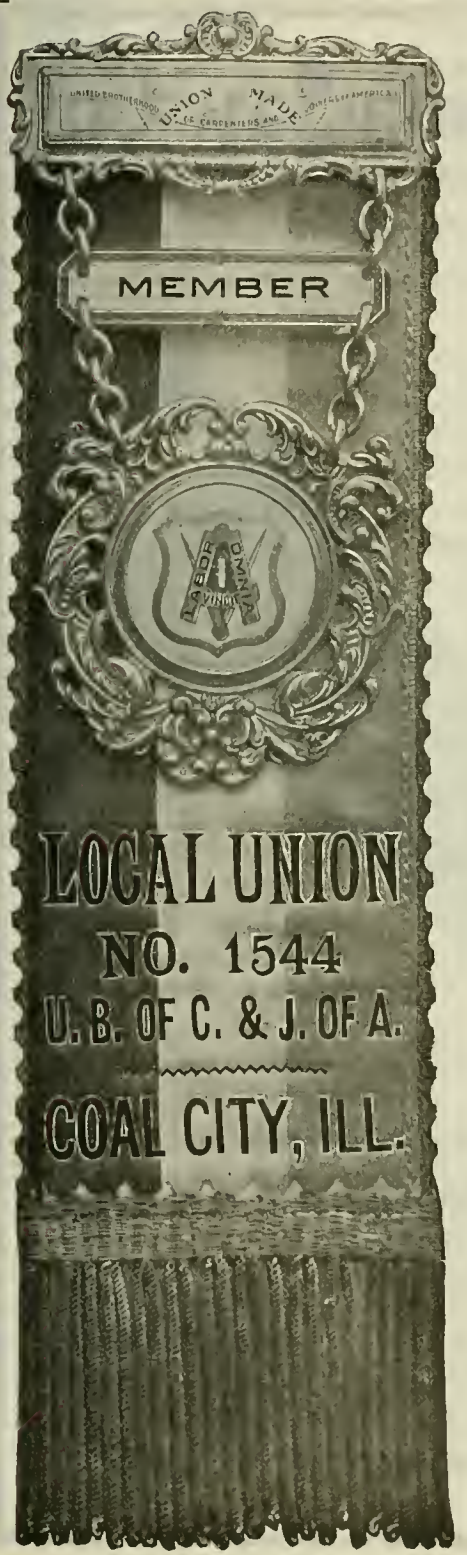
Self Setting Plane
Sent on Trial

Lodi, Cal., December 28, 1908.

GAGE TOOL CO., Vineland, N. J.:

Gentlemen: A number of my brother carpenters have tried in vain to get your planes. I have an OLD smooth plane brought from the East which, though badly worn, is the ENVY OF ALL THE MEN ON THE JOB. We want some planes, so let us hear from you at an early date.

Truly yours, C. L. BOYNTON, R. F. D. No. 2.



GET THE

Official Badge

FOR LABOR DAY

Only a few weeks remain for ordering badges for Labor Day use, and we particularly urge secretaries to make it a matter of business at regular meetings and canvass their respective locals, so that they may decide on the quantity which will be required, and

ORDER AT ONCE

This badge is for permanent use, having a funeral as well as a parade side — the metal parts can be worn as a complete badge in lodge rooms or on rainy days.

It is of best grade of material and made by a factory which is union throughout.

PRICES

Single badge	$1.50
2 or more	1.00
6 " "	.75
12 " "	.60
250 " "	.56
500 " "	.52

Many are disappointed every year because orders come in too late to fill for use on Labor Day.

DO NOT DELAY

Order at once with remittance in full from Yours fraternally,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary,
Carpenters' Building,
Indianapolis, Ind.

SAWSMITHS UNION · UNION LABEL · OF NORTH AMERICA

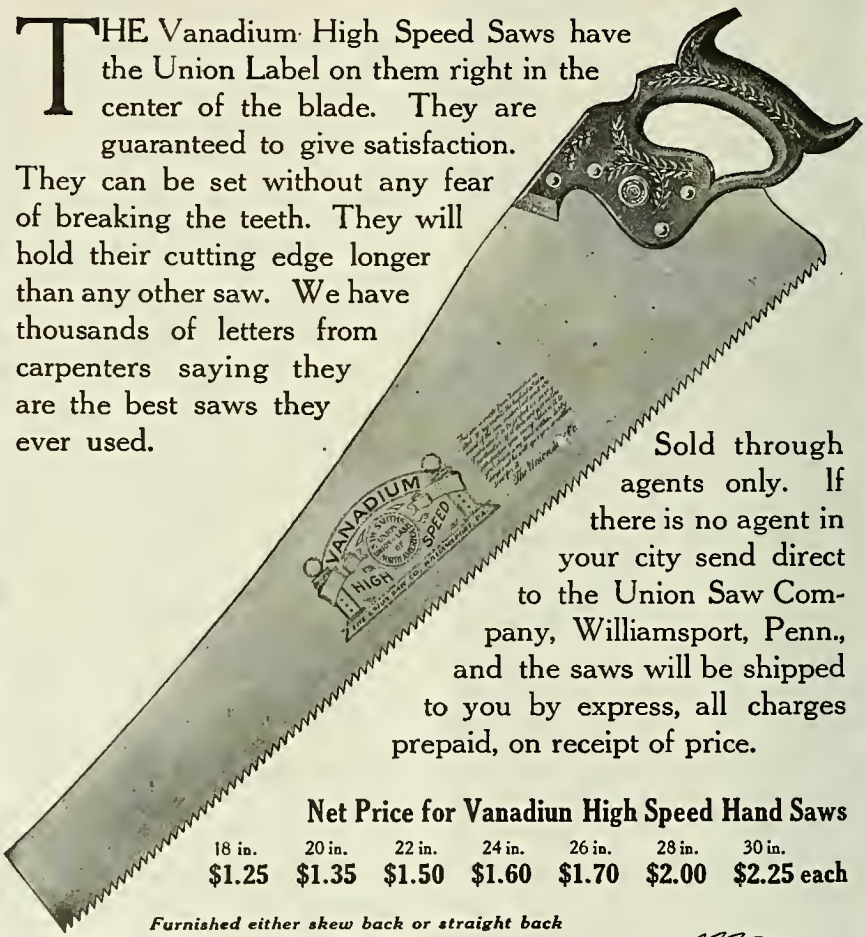
Union Saw Co.

WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA

Mfrs. of High Grade Union Labeled Saws

☞ This Label stands for Quality and Fair Treatment

THE Vanadium High Speed Saws have the Union Label on them right in the center of the blade. They are guaranteed to give satisfaction. They can be set without any fear of breaking the teeth. They will hold their cutting edge longer than any other saw. We have thousands of letters from carpenters saying they are the best saws they ever used.



Sold through agents only. If there is no agent in your city send direct to the Union Saw Company, Williamsport, Penn., and the saws will be shipped to you by express, all charges prepaid, on receipt of price.

Net Price for Vanadiun High Speed Hand Saws

18 in.	20 in.	22 in.	24 in.	26 in.	28 in.	30 in.
$1.25	$1.35	$1.50	$1.60	$1.70	$2.00	$2.25 each

Furnished either skew back or straight back as desired

SAWSMITHS UNION · UNION LABEL · OF NORTH AMERICA

See that this ***Label*** *is on every Saw you buy* ☞

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXIX—No. 7
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1909

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

THE INNER LIGHT

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

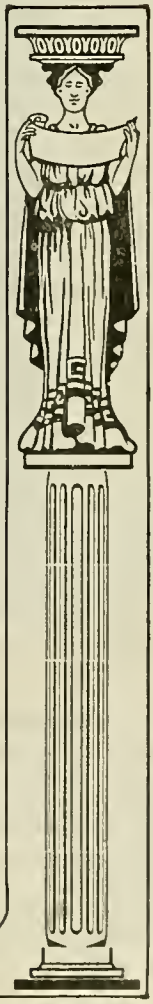
When paths are smooth and skies are bright
And happy hearts with hope are light,
Amid the sunshine and the flowers
How pleasant is this life of ours!
And yet, our fair and sunny skies
May bend o'er homes where sorrow lies;
What joy, if we the art possess,
To comfort others in distress.

But when grief's tempests round us roll
Love's inner light still warms the soul;
Filled with the peace beyond compare
All life seems beautiful and fair.
Within, the grace of blessedness
Will never leave us comfortless,—
No outward influence can destroy
The radiance of that inner joy.

When evil minds would wrong devise
And envious spite would cloud our skies,
However others may transgress
They cannot filch our happiness;
"We pass this way but once," and so
We'll make life's transient pathway glow
With loving kindness while we may
For others journeying this way.

In peaceful paths or ways of strife,
Amid the changing scenes of life,
The sunlight of a smiling face
Will make this world a pleasant place;
When once we learn in brotherhood
The happiness of doing good,
We've known the purest joy, indeed,
If we have blessed another's need.

This life, so beautiful and sweet,—
In blessing others made complete—
Though short, may be remembered long,
Set to the music of a song;
No worldly greed, no wickedness
Can still glad notes of thankfulness;
The inner light of love divine
Unto the perfect day shall shine.



The Carpenter

DEDICATION DAY.

(By General Secretary Frank Duffy.)

THE United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will, on Thursday, July 22, 1909, show to the world an evidence of honor and ornament which shall for ages speak of the work, deeds and fidelity of the wage workers, especially of the organized class. Something that the capitalists have never done, never will do and would not were they expected or asked to. That evidence lies in the erection and completion of a magnificent building wherein will be performed vast work in behalf of the wage earners, in particular the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and by influence and sympathy, the working people generally. On that day thousands of the citizens of Indianapolis will realize what the founders, builders and guardians determined should be its aim and purpose, viz.: that the laborer and his labor should be among those things which advance the civilization of the world. In this they placed themselves upon the wise principle, that what is worth doing should be done well and that it is always best to start and continue with a real comprehension of any and everything undertaken. They believed that man was not created to merely toil, eat, drink and sleep, but to rise higher and higher in energy, intelligence and self-respect to the end that he and his posterity might have all the possible things of comfort and convenience. It is a remarkable feature of our age that in unity there is a marked display and effect of such virtues; that according to their facilities of intercourse and respective affinities men more closely unite and thus do jointly and collectively what they cannot do singly or when separated. Indeed, they thus become in their joint action a resisting force against the powers of nature.

So it is that on July 22, 1909, these thousands of people will have and enjoy the realization that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will present to their view an inspiring manifestation; in fact the very evidence of such effort, efficiency and growth of man's wonderful strength and energy of mental and physical achievement in that they will look upon a grand, substantial structure, erected, owned, finished and furnished by orgauized labor, to remain a lasting evidence of that class accomplishment.

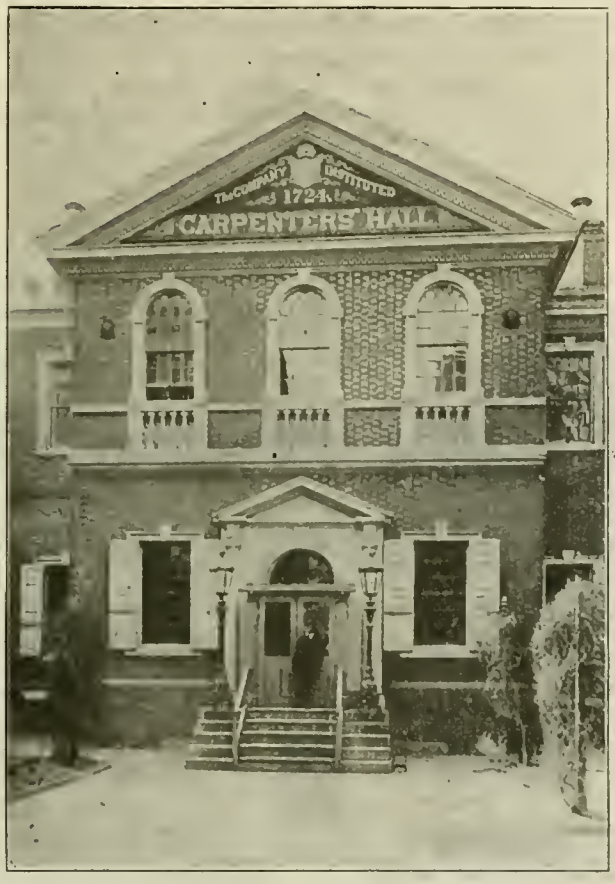
In the storehouse of the Brotherhood's memory are tender recollections of its former habitation, the good old Quaker city of the Keystone state.

But, it is written—

Westward the course of Empire takes its way.

And following the stately, inspiring and commanding prediction of the poet the United Brotherhood in the fall of 1902 sought and found in the "Capital City" of the Hoosier state an abiding place wherein to remember old friends while forming new ones, vieing in firmness with the old, to shape a clear futurity under just as kindly skies, to give greater power to its career and to build for itself a home in title free and wholly its own, comfortable, commodious and ample for its needs. Now it is looking backward. It is a part of the world, but like the world itself, it looks with reverence upon the "Carpenter of Nazareth" and remembers that His work, too, was great for humankind. It sees an ancient organization which history knows as the "Carpenters of Dublin," to which was granted by Henry VII in 1458 a charter, "To exist as

the Carpenters' Mechanical Guild with right to elect for a term of three years representatives to the common council of the city of Dublin, Ireland.'' It sees a quaint old building in Philadelphia, situated on Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, known as

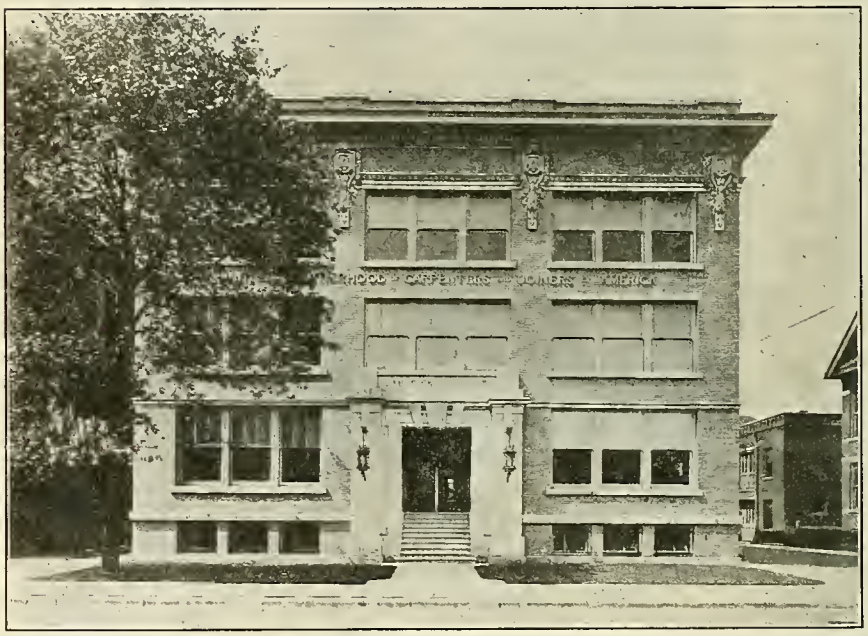


CARPENTERS' HALL,

built by the Carpenters' Company in 1770, a company patterned after ''The Worshipful Company of Carpenters of London, England,'' which latter was founded in 1477, a few of whose members traced ancestral lines several generations back. It is of record that in the Chestnut street hall all the Historic Colonial Congresses of America and other bodies met prior to the issuance of the ''Declaration of Independence.'' That it rang with the eloquence of Patrick Henry, George Hancock, Randolph, the Lees, Adamses and other patriots of Colonial times. That Washington, Franklin and other confreres of the First Colonial Congress ''Gathered in it to counsel and advise.'' That from its walls ''They went to the State House and later gave utterance on July 4, 1776, to the peoples' 'Declaration of Independence.' '' and that this same Carpenters' Hall was,

in 1787, made more famous by the fathers of the young republic selecting it wherein to hold a convention at which they formed and agreed upon a "Constitution for the United States of America."

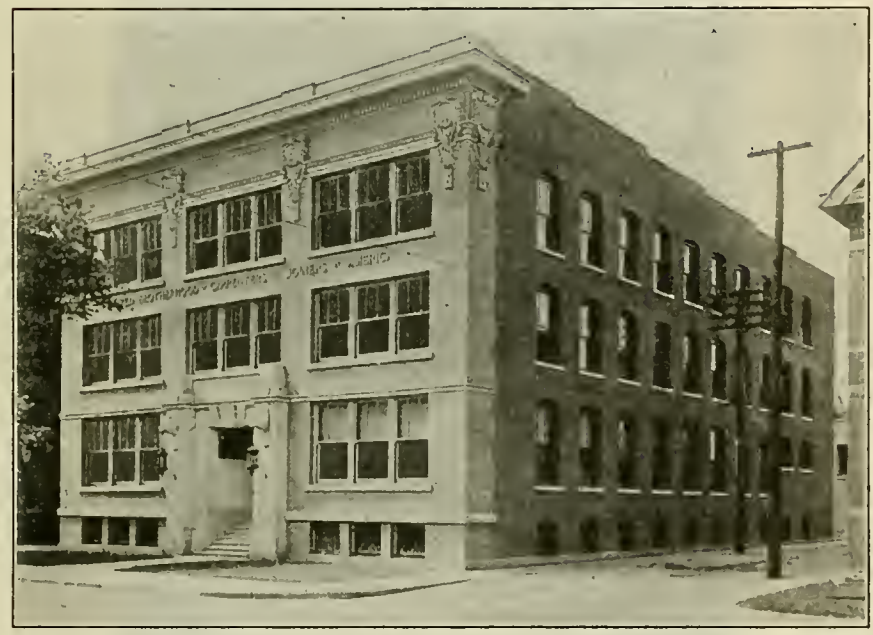
Surely the present United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America may proudly trace a splendid continuity on a grand and remarkable chart of origin, character, standing, courage and determination. When it was founded in its present form in Chicago, Ill., August 12, 1881, it had only twelve local unions and two thousand and forty-two members. Now it counts nearly two thousand local unions and over two hundred thousand members, embracing the Journeyman Carpenter and Joiner, Stairbuilder, Shipjoiner, Millwright, Planing Mill Bench Hand, Cabinetmaker, Carbnilder and those engaged in running woodworking machinery, all of good moral character and competent to command standard wages. It took *courage* and *determination* to reach this magnitude, but on the 22d instant it will all be realized when the representatives of its locals, as also representatives of organized labor in general will participate in dedicating the present



Front View

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,

which occupies lots 222 and 224, north side of East Michigan street, between Delaware and Alabama streets, and most conveniently reached by transfer or direct car service running over Massachusetts avenue. We assume that you will be "on hand." On the left of the building is seen through the foliage the dark outlines of an elegant apartment house, or flat, and on the north a clean, narrow street—Hudson—which is used by the delivery wagons as leading to the alley in the rear of the building, where all shipments are received and sent.



THE SIDE VIEW

shows the advantage of this alley and side street, and with striking prominence the east side and south front of the structure and the full title of the organization. As one stands before the

MAIN ENTRANCE

the eye instinctively and irresistibly raises to the motto just above the Keystones—*Labor omnia vincit*—(Labor reigns omnipotent). We cannot see how it is possible for any person, especially a member or a guest of our Brotherhood, to long remain outside, rather they will enter

THE VESTIBULE.

then turn into the first room, No. 102, and grasp President Huber's hand, open to all. "Weary not in well doing, time moves on." Do likewise. Enter the next room, 103, and your cheek or cheek will, if O. K., be honored by General Treasurer Neale. Directly opposite the Council Room of the General Executive Board will be found, but

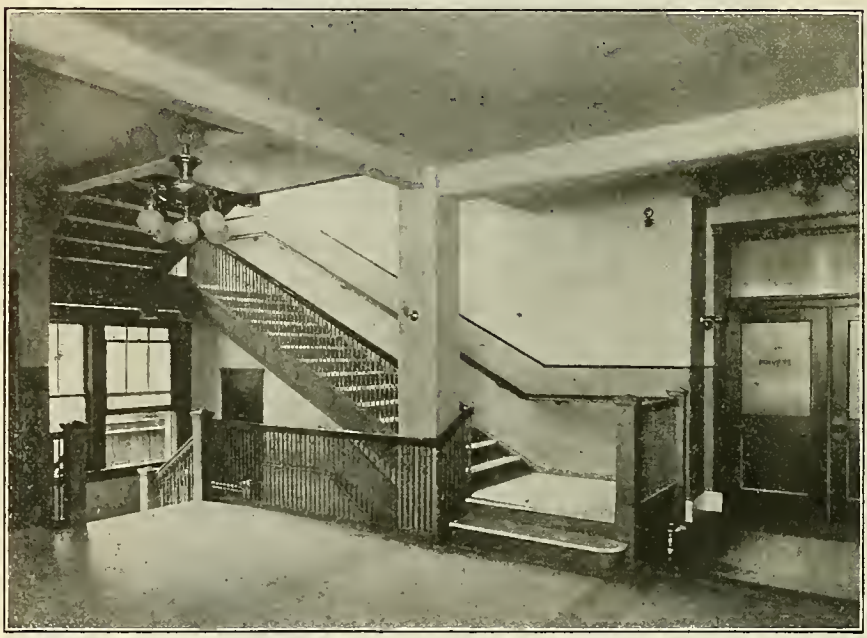
Follow the crowd, it is going your way,
Moving along with a push and a pull.

for the next room, 104, is occupied by your General Secretary. "This is my busy day," he will say, though it is extremely doubtful if there will ever be a day when he will be so busy that he cannot and will not shake hands with members, friends and visitors, busy or not.

The Carpenter

Dwell while you may in reverie's realm
O'er victories gained and triumphs and joys,
For labor is alive and moving on
And we are yours as one of the boys.

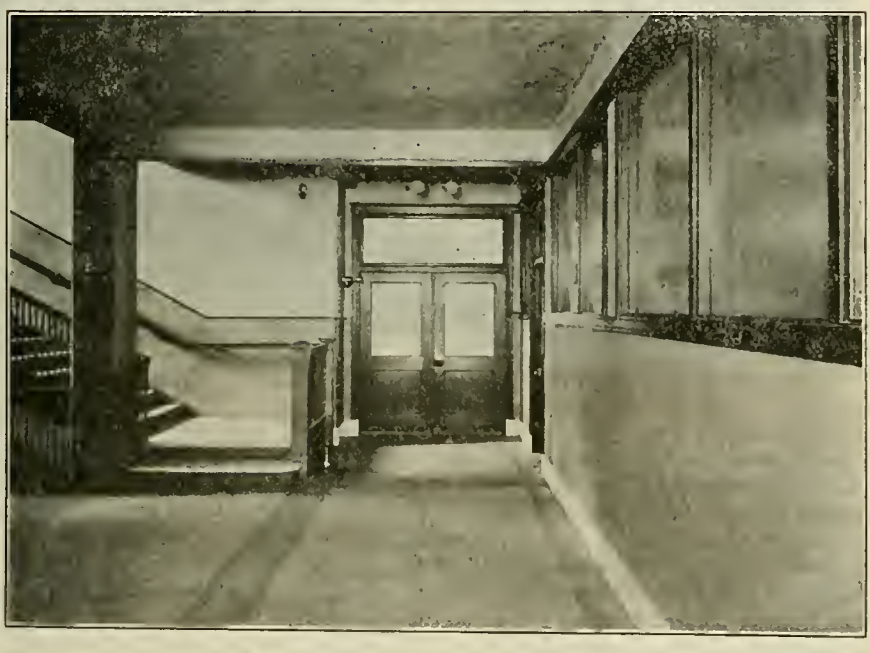
But don't think of Oliver Wendell Holmes. Crowd in and crowd out again, but tarry a moment in



THE CORRIDOR

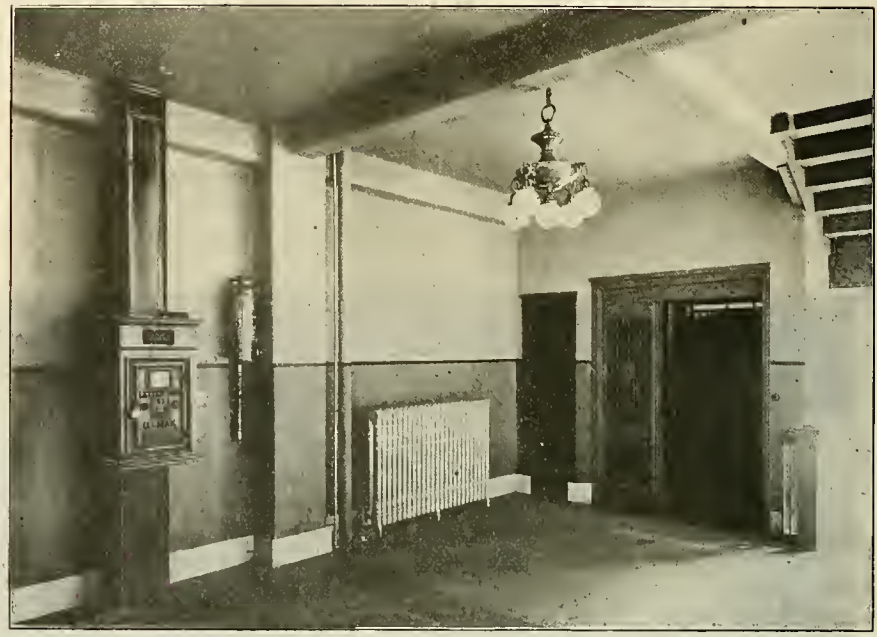
to admire its beauty, arrangement and convenience.

The stairway to the left leads to the basement, the vast storeroom of the building; the facing stairway leads to the upper floors. At the



NORTH END OF THE CORRIDOR

is the large, ample department room—105—of the clerical force, every member of which will cheerfully point out the admirable, thorough system that aids them in their service.



TAKE THE ELEVATOR

and on the second floor, in the front tier of rooms, will be found the General Offices of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, the rear suite those of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, while on the third floor the entire suites are prospectively soon to be occupied by equally desirable tenants. It is with courtesy that we yield statistical matter to later or oral presentation. However, our assurance is that over two hundred thousand members of our Brotherhood have had faith in the strength and stability of their organization enough to invest one hundred thousand dollars in a permanent business home, the title to which is theirs.

Elsewhere, however, in The Carpenter will be found matter especially pertinent and interesting, to which close attention should be given.

In the meantime this home is to be dedicated to such "Measures as will tend to perpetuate our organization, spread its principles, elevate our trade and advance our individual and collective interests to the end that the world may not look upon us as men devoid of principle, destitute of honor and worthy only of the scorn and contempt of our fellowmen."

It is expected that the State of Indiana will be represented by her Governor, the city by its Mayor. We shall also doubtless see from many parts of the country men of kindred labor who have risen and many who are rising in the cause with all the strength and ability of their brain and brawn. Among the multitude will also be many whose pens have, in poetry and prose, or one or the other, been brave in presenting and defending the rights and liberties of the working masses and the freedom of the press and of speech. There will be present many who have passed out of their apprenticeship, learned craftsmanship and become efficient journeymen. We shall see and be cheered by some of the old faces, marked now by the cobwebs of time, whose aid, assistance and advice have often brightened the dark days of our organization and who are still grand helps in the work doing and to be done. All will be welcomed. We may

not see some whom we have seen in former times. They may have fallen by the wayside, and of some of them it may be said, "Faults may have developed to weaken and depreciate latter years, but of the veterans who worked in the early days there goes a gratitude for early sacrifices that will always tend to lessen the hurt of the fall from us." At the same time all will entertain a feeling of honor and pride to speak of the pillars of the organization, especially those who have passed to the "Great Beyond" "from whence no traveler returns." Perhaps many of those will come in contemplated memory and to us seemingly say:

All my hopes were centered in my fellowman
That some day he might from galling chains be freed
And be the Monarch and Master of his toil
And not a slave dying from its stabs and wounds.

And now, dear brothers, let us look for new joys, higher and nobler aspirations and take courage from what has already been done and what has already been won.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S INTELLECTUAL STRENGTH.

(By Henry D. Pierce.)

IT is unfortunate that in disputes, especially between capital and labor, there is always an unruly tongue and a heated brain. A warmer, kinder feeling comes from the considerate if the challenge be to face impassioned argument and admit that the merits of a cause are weighed more accurately and wisely in the scales of equity and justice than in balances that bear not the seal of honor, honesty and sincerity. Controversy should never keep time with low, coarse language. Nothing is gained by its use, and yet we find it employed by capitalists to counteract the reason and logic of labor's contentions.

No matter what form of money is used or what skill and industry is shown, capital and labor are admittedly associated with the intelligence, peace and prosperity of all nations and peoples. Each has its respective place and value, capital, of right, pre-empting financial and commercial fields, labor giving them their fertility, for which gift it, of right, should have voice and power over them. For no violence, liable to bestir mischief, should either labor or capital take action; rather should the effort of each be toward the pacific.

Personal vilification may gratify ill-nature; it grows weak under the Fahrenheit of temper. Yet it is often resorted to by low life and commonly practiced upon worthy persons and things. When it covers the excellent and good there is evidence of a wicked mind. A wanton use of it as a weapon of assault.

No intelligent person approves the judicial arraignment of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison by the Washington court, as its language, sadly enough, blemishes the country's judiciary and makes a butt of American intellectuality. Refinement is offended in the assertion that "Everywhere, all over, within the court and out (of it), utter rampant, insolent defiance is heralded and proclaimed, unrefined insult, coarse affront (and) vulgar indignity measures the litigants' conception of the tribunal's due."

Surely it is not the tribunal's "due" to correct its grammar or say it is not the only source of refined language and its use; indeed, we fear the specimen may lead other nations to class the American people as low, ignorant and illiterate.

No impartial person will ever believe the statement that "The forces of labor, relying on their leaders and organization, are using the cry of 'hard conditions, better pay and shorter working hours' as a cloak to obtain absolute control of the country's industrial, civil, political and national government while damning the people as imps of hell." Never-

theless, the statement was made by a millionaire manufacturer, "whose tongue," a local newspaper said, "was heavy under the roof of his mouth."

Such a statement menaces national peace and prosperity, and arrays, without just cause or proof, one part of the people against another.

The most persistent in repugnant language appears to be an employe of a Michigan manufacturer whose long use of the violent and unbecoming has lost him and his employer the confidence and respect of refined, intellectual people, none, for a moment, approving the stipendary's charge that "the country is filled with criminals made so by cowardly legislation in the interest of labor union bosses."

False statements are dangerous.

D. M. Parry once said: "No man can consistently object to any organization formed for lawful and beneficent purposes."

This is true, but he was far from the truth in asserting labor unions were not organized "for any such purposes."

An examination of labor union laws, by-laws and constitutions show, without exception, provision for funds to aid and care for members in sickness, including the employment of physicians to attend such members and those dependent upon them when such dependants are themselves ill or sick, which, to our understanding, defines "beneficent purposes" and flatly contradicts Mr. Parry.

Less unwarranted is his charge that "organized labor is composed of men of muscle rather than of men of intelligence;" that it is "commanded by leaders who are, at heart, disciples of revolution."

More infamous is John Kirby's averment that "the objects for which it (organized labor) purports to stand have become mere subterfuges for base and ignoble ends," and that "it is an organization made up of the rabble and restless element of society."

No one with reason will wrong another, or incite him to anger, especially when misfortune or oppression falls upon the injured one. There is no subordinate position in honorable industrial life that deserves the twittings and lashings of a cold, caustic tongue. The natural result is resentment, the ultimate one resistance. The power of money is more potent than the tongue. Combined, they form a unity mighty in strength, though it does not always center in but is generally utilized by the rich. Those upon whom the power of money falls are, however, wiser and more potent in the waiting for the moment of resentment and resistance. In that waiting lies the strength of the poor and of all labor, organized or unorganized; it is an evidence of what is fair and just, and no court, if it considers equity and justice, will throw it out or refuse it recognition and hearing. Otherwise the moment of waiting is embraced in the hour of firm, positive resentment and brave but stubborn and relentless resistance.

To the impartial observer of the conflict between capital and organized labor it is clearly apparent that the latter's forces are realizing that the day of taunt, threat and coercion shall no longer darken industrial skies; that the hour of resentment and resistance must be told; that peace must come without the venom and aggravation of towering passion, embittering insult and odious means and action, and that capital must court the conciliatory in language if it sincerely desires the peaceful in results, for unquestionably the people at large are settling down to the fact that the solemn and serious conflict between reason and passion will never awaken in the breasts of the scorned and persecuted, the tempted and oppressed wage-earner any hope of industrial peace or pleasure or prosperity so long as this conciliation is unheeded and capital refuses to recognize the intellectual strength of organized labor.

To Exterminate the House Fly.

According to the London Lancet, the best agent to exterminate the house fly is a weak solution of weak formaldehyde in water (say two teaspoonfuls to the pint) and this experience has been confirmed by others. It would appear that flies are attracted by a weak solution of formaldehyde, which they drink. Some die in the water, others get as far only as the immediate vicinity of the plate of water, but all ultimately succumb, and where they occur in large numbers, hundreds may be swept up from the floor.

The Carpenter

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

"Our country!—'tis a glorious land!
With broad arms stretched from shore to shore—
The proud Pacific chafes her strand,
She hears the dark Atlantic roar."

THE Fourth of July is a great day. Patriotism is in the atmosphere and American hearts everywhere swell with enthusiasm at thought of the anniversary of the nation's independence.

Reviewing the story of colonial struggles the page of history discloses the wide difference of opinion arising from different environment and a different personal interest or individual view point.

When the colonies lost hope of ever receiving justice from British rule and expressed their remonstrance to tyranny by a firm and deliberate declaration of independence, the act was called treasonable.

The oppressors who had long trampled upon the liberties of the people who served them were indignant at the rebellion of their subjects. Ignoring the rights and restricting the privileges of the people they failed to consider themselves oppressors, and looked upon the dissatisfied colonists as ungrateful traitors.

When the so-called traitors, in support of their declaration of independence, mutually pledged their "lives, fortunes and sacred honor" for the cause of liberty, their union precipitated the seven years' conflict of arms known as the war of the revolution.

Fairmindedness, however, would fix the primary cause of the war on the unbearable selfishness of those in political and financial authority. There are many minor parallels in all disputes, and the justice of the cause does not always belong on the side of strength and influence.

More than a quarter of a century ago when the toiling masses of the United States had sweated and groaned under ever increasing burdens imposed by a commercial aristocracy, they themselves had involuntarily created and supported until patience ceased to be a virtue, there came a limit to endurance.

With the toiler, the hope of justice gave way to despair and the law of self-preservation backed by the courage of desperation drove them into organization. Then the working man's declaration of independence was termed treason and anarchy. The oppressors' scorn and indignation knew no bounds, and a conflict of moral law was begun between capital and labor that has waged relentlessly through the years and has not yet ended in a victory for right.

The despised colonists—called traitors in 1776 were patriots in the next decade, honored by the world and respected by their late adversaries. How circumstances do alter cases!

Had the rebellious colonies failed to maintain the independence so boldly declared to be the God-given right of men, they would have been dealt with as outlaws. In defeat they would have remained rebels and traitors, but victorious they became heroes and patriots.

And so it is with the union of labor. No less than the ragged heroes of the revolution, have the grimy ranks of labor sought in union to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

Political union was a success, and in proportion to the issues involved the labor union has survived to bless humanity with improved conditions, strong in the faith that right and justice cannot ultimately know defeat.

Greed and monopoly declare war on organized labor, and denounce unionism as socialistic and anarchistic in tendency—a smouldering menace to the government.

Not looking at the results of their own system of finance on the toiler, the moneyed power is not willing to accord ought of good intention to the motives of organized labor.

Blinded to their own mercenary policy of selfish and tyrannical dominion of labor they fail to foresee the fatal results that

must befall the nation through class extremes.

They see no calamity in increasing pauperism, or in a growing generation of unequipped men and women who in turn will reproduce new broods of child slaves.

So long as their own colossal fortunes are accumulating they will not consider the misery and degradation of the masses in connection with the nation's welfare.

> Man's inhumanity to man
> Makes countless thousands mourn,

while differences of opinion will ever mar the world's harmony.

But who is to decide in the controversy of capital and labor as to which party is most loyal to the U. S. government?

The capitalistic element, concentrating the nation's wealth and in doing so sacrificing the working people and their posterity —pauperizing, degrading and enslaving the masses of free born American citizens. Such a policy while surely provoking revolution is also preparing and providing material for anarchy. The moneyed class professes respect and loyalty to the government whose integrity its greed would pollute, bribe and forever disgrace with "graft," whose glorious banner of blood-bought liberty a monarchy of wealth would flaunt in mockery over a nation of industrial slaves!

Labor on the side of right and justice claims full loyalty to the same government to which the capitalist boasts allegiance.

By its methods no one class or individual is impoverished. The labor union is for the protection of the home and the improvement of conditions that men may be helped to help themselves rather than descend to the debasing level of beggary. It stands for a shorter work day in which men may find time to develop the intellectual and spiritual side of character, and reach out toward higher ideals than a grovelling meat and bread existence, to which capital condemns them; it would forever abolish the sweatshop systems of toil and the pitiful slavery of child labor, that the coming citizenship of this country would have some hope of improved mentality and higher social grade rather than the increase of illiteracy, physical wreck and moral degeneracy from which only freaks and anarchists, tramps and incompetents could be expected to develop; it is for building up for the future, on a sure foundation of right, justice and liberty, rather than greed, tyranny and industrial dependence.

And the working man's "Declaration of Independence" has branded him among his oppressors as guilty of treason!

> "Freedom's soil hath only place
> For a free and fearless race."

May the time be near when all men may enjoy religious and industrial liberty and all Americans reverence the star spangled banner.

THE PIPE OF PEACE.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

OME day," says the optimist, his face glowing with honest enthusiasm, "some day we shall witness the gladsome spectacle of capital and labor seated side by side smoking the pipe which shall denote the establishment of peace over the entire industrial world."

Optimism is an admirable quality to be possessed of, and the above word picture is a beautiful one to dream about, but in the face of the mass of overwhelming evidence to the contrary can we unite in believing that it can ever be realized?

I believe that I am right in saying that today capital is more over-bearing, more arrogant and more selfish than ever before. We must, of course, admit gladly that there are those employers who have been brought to see that the laboring classes have rights and that they must be respected, but the average employer who has not yet affixed his signature to a union agreement is a harder man to handle today than he was a few years ago.

The Carpenter

In accepting the office of president of the Manufacturers' Association recently a capitalist named Kirby was credited with having made the following statement:

"We cannot afford to compromise with criminals. The labor animal must be taken by the horns and forced into submission by some means or other. The time has come when American business men must assert their rights."

It is talk like that which is largely responsible for the bitterness which is sometimes displayed against capitalists as a whole, and I think it not too far reached to add that it also helps to swell the ranks of the socialists and anarchists.

It shall not be my purpose to comment upon Mr. Kirby and his bitter tirade further; no doubt that has been done editorially by trades journals all over the country by this time, but I cannot help wondering if the speaker was referring to the work done by labor in cleaning out the tuberculosis-infested sweat-shops when he mentioned "rights."

There may have been a day when absolute peace was a possibility, but if there was such a time it was before the birth of high protective tariff fed trusts and unscrupulous stock manipulations. Today the general run of business firms are so enmeshed in the tentacles of the stock markets and such organizations as the Manufacturers' Association and citizens' alliance as to make all talk of peace with labor seem absurd. With its Aldriehs and its Cannons in the Senate and House, capital is today apparently more willing to fight than ever.

"Right" is a word that the modern capitalist knows little or nothing about and cares less for. "Dividends," "margins" and such terms are far more familiar, and, it is needless to add, welcome.

In the days of our ancestors a man who made a fair profit by way of dividends out of his business considered himself highly successful. Today stock manipulation is recognized as being a perfectly legitimate, even if dastardly, method of disgorging profits from a business.

It matters not that the small shareholders and the employes of the concern suffer or perhaps lose their little all so long as the deal nets a handsome profit to the fellows higher up.

Fortunately the general public is being educated to these underhanded methods of profit-gaining, but the laboring man who is forced into what may prove a long enduring strike simply because a certain clique of capitalists desire to obtain back far below par certain stocks which they unloaded above par, apparently has little or no redress.

Personally, I know of a business which paid approximately $48,000 dividends on an investment of $200,000 in one year. With a profit of nearly 25 per cent. there is no call for stock manipulation. At the same time, when the recent so-called panic arrived this same business retrenched so successfully, by cutting down wages and lengthening hours of work, that the profits at the end of the following year were almost as great as for the preceding one.

Toronto, Ont., has perhaps the poorest street car service on the face of the earth for a city of its size, and yet when a meeting of the directors was held not long ago and the profits were found to be almost double what they had been for a corresponding previous period a vote of thanks was extended to the manager (a former Toronto mayor) for "the excellent manner in which the business of the company" had been transacted. Meanwhile the employes of the company plod along at from $10 to $13 a week, while the strap-hangers grin and bear what they seemingly cannot avoid.

Some few weeks ago an attempt was made to railroad a certain anti-labor bill through the house at Ottawa, Canada. This bill specifically had for its chief object the exclusion of United States labor leaders or "agitators," as they were referred to. Fortunately the labor representatives in the house managed to block the passage of the bill. In the face of the attempt, however, it may be of interest to know that in Toronto, which, by the way, is about the dearest city in America to live in with the exception of New York, and possibly Chicago, wages are only about two-thirds, and even less, as high as they are in many American cities. Iron workers, for example, receive, in Toronto, 32 cents an hour for a nine-hour day, while in Pittsburg, Chicago, New York

and other places they receive a minimum scale of 60 cents an hour. Notwithstanding the low scale of wages when one rents a house in Toronto he does almost everything but build the place, and has to install his own electric light or gas fixtures, water-heating service, pay his own water-bill, including extra charges for hose usage, and submit to numerous other burdens which are not inflicted in American cities. All of which, perhaps, has no direct bearing on the labor question as a whole, except to demonstrate, in a way, what union labor in the States has to be thankful for, and what organized labor still has to do in Canada before the Canadian workingmen receive their just due.

Capital has pleaded that in certain localities where the cost of living is low it should not be compelled to pay the same rate of wages as where living is high. Has capital ever paid even decent wages in costly places of living, like Toronto, unless absolutely compelled to by force of circumstances or the pressure of organized labor?

Capital says that so long as there are labor unions there can be no peace. So long as there are unjust employers, sweat-shops, convict laborers, bribed, corrupt political organizations, modern stock manipulating capitalists and a host of other things and conditions which might be mentioned, so long will organized labor have to take up the fight for the sons of toil. And so long as there are Kirbys there will be battles.

Public opinion, or rather public indignation may some day bring about a reform in the methods of our present day money grabbers, but peace, absolute peace, seems a long way off yet.

THE NON-UNION MAN.

(By Henry Gillespie.)

EXT to a clear understanding by the public of the principles, objects and aspirations of the labor union and a proper valuation of the qualities of the union man, is a correct understanding as to our attitude toward, and our relations with, the non-union man of our own trade.

It is he and he only that is able to defeat the legitimate progress of our movement toward justice and right and that freedom for which we are organized and unionism stands for. While we may not rightfully force the non-union man to unite with us, if his conscience does not approve, we can, with a reasonable certainty, expect to so educate him as to prevent his alliance with our enemies, especially in labor difficulties.

As the labor movement is still in its infancy and we all still have a good deal to learn, it is not surprising that even in our own ranks we have men densely ignorant of both the principles and methods of unionism, and it occurs that such men are strangers to their neighbor, the intelligent union workman of the same trade. Such being the case, it is even less surprising that the non-union man, in his ignorance, and biased mind, thinks or says that the union is only a lot of fellows, led by a bunch of grafters, men who want to get more in wages than they are worth, and that any of them are just as ready to cut the other's throat when work is scarce as they are to force higher wages when they have a good chance, or to put the non-union man out of business. Knowing the union as a whole to be free from such misgivings and to be actuated by higher motives, we owe it to ourselves that we put forth every effort to show the non-union man that he is laboring under a great misapprehension.

In this endeavor the first and most essential thing is publicity. Our objects, aspirations and methods are so thoroughly just (when rightly understood) as to win for us the sympathy and support of every fair-minded citizen, especially the fellow craftsman.

The Carpenter

Our journal, The Carpenter, while not lessening its value and interest to ourselves, should extend its usefulness to the men outside of our folds and should have a wider reading among the non-union men. Their interests as fellow craftsmen are the same as ours, by any success in our strife for better conditions they are benefited the same as we are and there is no more effective way of teaching them so than an interesting journal especially devoted to this missionary work and giving the non-union element special attention. It might be well to now and then issue a special edition of the journal so destined. And further, every Local Union should have a list of all non-union carpenters within its territory and also through an orderly system keep themselves informed on their general character and circumstances. We should, however, not approach them as enemies seeking an opening for a fatal blow, but as friends seeking an opportunity to improve conditions for the entire craft and at the same time, of course, try to bring them into the fold for the common good.

Open meetings at which addresses are delivered or lectures given by representative leaders would help greatly, and it might not be amiss to extend the olive branch in the form of a social, a dinner or a dance, to which every non-union carpenter and his family should receive a special invitation. It would, indeed, be a hardened man who, having thus "broken bread" with the union, would afterward be found a strike-breaker, especially if he had attended a few open meetings and lectures and should number among his friends a neighbor who was a union man.

There is nothing in my experience which gives the non-union man an excuse for opposing the union in time of peace or when actively fighting in times of trouble, although we must admit that in many instances he is, to a certain extent, justified in his assertion, that union men are ready to work as cheap or cheaper than he does if they cannot easily secure work at fair wages. This matter should receive special attention in order to determine the proper relations with our fellow men, who by strange circumstances have become our enemies.

The time is coming when the workers cannot afford to be found in camps hostile to one another; the foes of truth, freedom and equity have already gained every available ally, even those to whom we looked for protection, for justice, have failed us and now our only hope in this terrible struggle is the friendship of those of our own trade and the sympathy of the general public. Courts, tribunals, police and armies may be against us, but if our cause is just we can and we must overcome them; through the influence of an enlightened public we shall win the day. Neither injunction nor the club of the policeman, nor the employer, or the capitalist, or the news(?)paper, or the non-union man can prevent our ultimate victory. The church even, in a certain way, is becoming alive to the problems that confront and press so heavily upon the toiler; but the speed with which a solution of the problems is to be achieved depends largely upon the toiler himself. Therefore it behooves the union man, more than any one else, to get hold of the non-union man so that all may get a hold of the public.

A House of Many Materials.

A dwelling house which is in some respects unlike any other ever constructed in this country, if not in the world, is located in the city of Memphis, Tenn. It is a two-story structure with heavy projecting cornice and dormer windows, and has the lower story built of stone in blocks and chips collected by the owner in every State in the Union and in many foreign countries. In its walls are pieces of rare marble from Greece and Italy, sandstone from Norway, onyx from Mexico and odd specimens from Australia, Ceylon, Egypt and other distant lands.

These materials, which are set in cement reinforced with steel rods, include many examples of gold-bearing quartz, ores of silver, copper and iron, together with curious bits of jasper, sardonyx and basalt.

It is stated that the walls contain more than 50,000 separate pieces and the effect produced by the play of the rays of the sun upon them is both novel and brilliant.—Carpentry and Building.

The Carpenter

LABOR'S CHANGING IDEAL.

(By Charles L. Baine.)

RGANIZED labor's ideal of a short workday changes with varying conditions. At one time it was customary to work twelve or more hours per day, but as civilization advanced the working day has been steadily reduced.

In reducing the hours of labor the unions have been chiefly instrumental, as they have in various trades established a shorter workday and then followed it up by legislation wherever they have been strong enough.

Though "eight hours" may be the objective which organized labor now seeks to accomplish, it does not follow that eight hours is ideal, or that it will be the goal of the future. The short-hour movement rests fundamentally upon necessity.

"The constant improvement in machinery and consequent displacement of labor, together with the further displacement of labor by the tendency toward consolidation in all lines of industry, must ultimately compel us to choose between three things: First, we may shorten the hours of labor to distribute opportunity for employment, or, second, we may tax property to support the idle, or, third, we may have revolution."

This masterly and unanswerable summing up of the underlying causes of the short-hour movement was by a statesman, no less than the late Thomas B. Reed.

It follows that as long as machinery and methods continue so to improve that less and less hours are required for productive labor, the ideal working day will be shorter and shorter.

Labor does not expect to live without work—it complains that there are too many who live without work, and it would like to make the hours short enough so that all will have to work.

It notes that banking and professional men work five hours or less, and hopes to reach the same ideal some time.

To provide work for the idle affects the supply of and demand for labor and favorably affects wages—as all short-hour trades well know—but the desire of the worker to have some time for recreation and amusement stimulates the demand for shorter hours.

As our wage-earners become better educated they become more determined to have more of the benefit of labor-saving machinery.

They desire more leisure that their industrial life may be prolonged.

They desire their fellow-men to be employed.

They desire good wages and realize that to preserve them their fellow-men must be employed.

The late George E. McNeill, called the father of the eight-hour movement, said, "Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for what we will."

This seems like an equitable division as long as eight hours is the objective, but as invention follows invention, it is likely the figures will have to be revised.

The ideal short-hour workday is the shortest day possible that will give good wages, and give the largest measure of freedom, recreation and enjoyment to the worker, enabling him to support his family, educate his children, and lay aside something for the rainy day.

In the onward march of progress, the ideal of today may be obsolete tomorrow.—Boston Globe.

"What are workingmen to do when they can find no one to give them a chance to earn a living by useful work?" is the question which millions of unwillingly idle men are asking today, and have been asking for a year and a half. President Taft has made no progress since he vouchsafed the pious but not very definite answer, "God knows." But now we have a bunch of capitalists with a new prescription to offer. It is brief, at any rate—just "Smile." We would suggest that it would be more explicit if put into the classic western form—"Smile, damn you! Smile!" When enforced with wage reductions and injunctions against labor organizations, it comes to that, in effect.—New York Call.

The Carpenter

THE UNFAIR EMPLOYER.

The unfair employer—the man to whom no obligation is sacred and is ever on the alert to take advantage of his business rivals and his employes—is a curse and a detriment to any community. If all employers were fair and would act on the square there would be few strikes or lockouts. Under our present system of production the man who invests his capital in a legitimate business has a right to expect a reasonable profit. While we may not approve of the system and while we may agitate to replace it by a better one, we must yet realize that in the business world we must take things as they are. The wage-earner has a right to expect a fair or living wage, and the employer has a right to expect a fair or safe return on his investment.

There is no room for sentiment in business, either for the employer or the employe. The contractor, manufacturer or businessman has to meet the competition of keen rivals; he has to take risks and sometimes he fails and not only loses his business, but his invested capital. The first requirement of the business world is to transact business on a safe and equitable basis. It is the dishonest methods of the unscrupulous and unfair employer that is the greatest menace to real commercial stability and progress. Let the fact once be recognized that the worker is entitled to a living wage and the standard be set by committees representing both capital and labor, and let the employers agree to be fair in their competition and not cut below the standard scale of wages and business would be on an improved basis immediately.

The unfair employer seeks to gain an advantage over the fair employer by cutting wages and working his men a greater number of hours, thereby disarranging trade conditions. Thus, in the competition for work, employers are forced to figure contracts to the lowest possible cent to meet the unscrupulous competition. Merchants will sign an agreement to close on say Wednesday afternoon. Soon the dishonest and covetous will take advantage and slyly open to scoop in a little trade, with the result that ultimately every store will open and nobody any better off. The unfair employer is responsible for the system of poor workmanship. People want things cheap and give the preference, as a rule, to the lowest tenderer. The man who works his help long hours, who pays a low rate of wages and does inferior work, can tender at a lower figure than the man who tenders on the square, who pays good wages and puts up an honest job. The result is not hard to perceive. Ultimately every tender is on the basis of a rush job. The man who puts in an honest tender is out of the race, while his competitor, who is ready to throw his work together, lands the prize. There we have a fruitful cause of strikes. To meet this unscrupulous competition the fair employer feels obliged to reduce wages and is likewise compelled to lower the quality of his work.

Let us suppose for a moment that we carry out this system to its logical conclusion. Suppose that every shop is an open shop with the lowest standard of wages and the worst possible conditions, what advantage has the employer gained? When it is no longer possible to reduce wages, and in this respect all are on a common level, when profits have been cut to the vanishing point business is bound to suffer. The workers who do not receive a living wage will be poor customers of the merchant who will have to do business on a low wage standard. The prosperity of the merchant and the community depend upon the standard of wages paid. The man who only earns a dollar a day is only one-third as valuable to the community as the man who earns three dollars a day. The merchant knows by experience that three-dollar mechanics are infinitely better spenders than the dollar laborer. Well-paid workmen are the real backbone of a community, and it is the amount of money in circulation paid out as wages that gauges the prosperity of a town or city. Thus we see that the tactics of the dishonest and unfair employer not only works to the detriment of the wage-earner, but disarranges business conditions and helps to bring on and perpetuate hard times.

If employers would get together, meet the representatives of the unions and

agree to pay a mutually satisfactory rate of wages and act honestly with one another instead of trying to cut each other's throat, there would be no need to try and gain a dishonest advantage by reducing wages. The living wage is the basis of true prosperity. It is the unfair and unscrupulous employer who causes trouble, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred is directly responsible for strikes.—Industrial Banner.

INCREASING USE OF RED GUM AS A CABINET WOOD.

The lumber industry of the country has been provided with much valuable information by the investigations which have been made through the scientific study of many species of trees, against the use of which there has been a prejudice for one reason or other, and from an economic standpoint this is one of the most important phases of the forest work of the government.

The latest discoveries of valuable qualities in a former neglected species resulted after an investigation of the red gum, sometimes commercially called "satin walnut," which finds its home in the hardwood bottom lands and drier swamps of the South, in mixture with ash, cottonwood and oak. This tree is one of the commonest timber trees of the South, reaching its best development in the deep, rich soil of the bottoms, where it often attains a height of 150 feet and a diameter of five feet. Were red gum imported from a distance and obtainable only at a high price, it probably would be used extensively in the manufacture of furniture, cabinet work and interior finishing, but being a native wood and low in price, it has been discriminated against. Gradually this objection is being done away with, and the demand for red gum has increased very rapidly in the past few years.

The best grades of red gum, clear heart, find a market almost exclusively in the export trade, though a small amount is used in the United States for inside finishing. Practically 75 per cent. of the clear heart gum lumber cut in this country is exported for use in England, France and Germany for the manufacture of furniture, inside trimmings, newel posts and stair railings. The commoner grades of red gum are used in the United States for cheap furniture, desks, the better grades of boxes, and a number of novelties. The poorest grade goes into boxes, barrels, and other articles for which short, narrow boards can be used. The inner portion of the hearts of the trees, which are of little value for boards on account of shakes and other defects, are usually sawed into 2x4 to 2x12, and sometimes 6x6 and 6x8-inch building timbers. Those timbers have small values in the large markets, but near the mills the local trade exhausts the supply.

For the manufacture of slack barrels red gum is one of the most important woods in the country, ranking second to elm, both as a stave and a heading wood. Up to the year 1900, elm and a little cottonwood were used for this purpose, but with the advance in price of these woods a substitute had to be found and red gum, owing to its cheapness, was experimented with and found quite satisfactory.

The chief objection to red gum is its strong tendency to warp and twist. This can be entirely overcome by proper handling. Were the lumber of high price this difficulty would have been considered and overcome long ago, and the wood used, but on account of its abundance and cheapness, very few operators have turned their attention to solving the problem.

The preparation of red-gum lumber for any purpose should begin when the tree is felled. To guard against staining and warping, it is handled in much the same way as other woods, but with the important difference that the piles are narrower, so that the air may circulate freely, and thus prevent fermentation of the sap, and that the cross sticks must be placed close together. It has also been found well to place heavy weights on the cars of red gum when they are sent to the kiln. Every manufacturer of high-grade furniture and trim knows that, to secure the best possible results, the material must be redried when it reaches

the factory. Some large users of red gum repile the stock after it has been carried awhile, and bulk it down with cross sticks every five or six layers, so as to straighten out whatever twist there may be in the boards. This practically assures the elimination of twisting and warping. It can be handled in this way to much better advantage than where an effort is made to straighten it out by force, when cutting up the stock and preparing it for use; for, when the pressure is applied gradually, there is no loss by reason of breakage or splitting. After having been dried and tempered in the air and then redried, it usually loses nearly all of its warping tendency. The cost of handling lumber in this manner is not great, and the good results secured thereby more than pay for whatever outlay there may be.

A plan, which many furniture manufacturers have followed to good advantage and employed where red gum, oak, mahogany, or other woods are used, is to design the article in such a manner that the wide pieces may be reinforced, and thus prevent any warping or other defects showing up. Instances have been known, where red-gum boards eighteen inches wide have been glued together and made into thirty-six inch desk tops. The tops were firmly cleated on the bottom, held to place as well as any other wood, and gave good satisfaction. This lumber had been standing on the sticks for about a year. Another manufacturer, who uses red gum for drawers and paneling, guarded against the tendency to shrink and swell by the application of a couple of coats of shellac inside and out, and found that the wood behaved itself as well as any that could have been used. In this instance, plain-sawed gum was employed, and plain-sawed material ordinarily gives more trouble than quarter-sawed.

The real problem for the consuming trade is to study these questions, and to devise ways to guard against the difficulties encountered. If gum shows a tendency to warp, why not reinforce it in some way? When it is used in the manufacture of furniture, tenons should have more body, and greater precautions in the way of cleating the wide boards are required. When the work is properly performed and well-seasoned red gum is used, the results should be satisfactory in every way. The beauty of this wood should appeal more strongly to the American people in the future than it has in the past.—Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

LAWYERS WHO THINK BACKWARD.

President Taft is a lawyer. Of his cabinet seven out of nine are lawyers. The legal profession numbers about 130,000, or only .00015 per cent. of the total population.

In no other country of the world do courts possess and exercise the powers which the courts do in the United States. They set aside statutes enacted by Congress and the State legislatures. They enjoin executive action. The writ of injunction and proceedings for contempt have been so enlarged that few, if any, phases of government are exempt from their enormous reach.

The courts may not only take away the property but also the liberty of the citizen if his acts, although in strict accord with statutes duly enacted, are in conflict with the decree of a court. And in practice the opinion of one judge may be more effective than the combined wisdom of Congress and the President or of the legislature and governor. Witness, the federal income tax law, the Pennsylvania two-cent-fare law and labor laws innumerable.

And in Congress and State legislatures the proportion of lawyers is very great. Take any legislative body with which you are familiar and count for yourself.

* * * * * * *

Thus we find the lawyer possessing the reins of government in every direction. Does this situation make for progress? Is the lawyer better fitted than all others in the community to make laws and administer them? We think not.

The lawyer's vision is backward—not forward. His education and professional life

have dealt chiefly in precedents. His criterion is not what is right? but what is established?

While all other departments of life have made enormous progress, the administration of the law lags far behind. Contrast the advances in chemistry, engineering, surgery and the practice of medicine and dentistry, the methods of news gathering, printing and publishing, transportation by land and water with the law's delays and the consequent expense and injustice visited upon every community. We have purposely omitted those things by which time and space have been chiefly annihilated, the telegraph and telephone.

If in his chosen field the lawyer has made such a miserable botch of it, is it wise to turn over to him the whole business of government? Let the lawyers first put their own house in order. Let them show that justice and not precedent is their chief concern. Let them develop a higher standard of ethics, until duty to the state is paramount to duty to client, and they cease, under pretense of serving clients, to become traitors to the commonwealth.

When these things have been done, then lawyers may fairly ask for larger opportunities of usefulness.

* * * * * * *

In our judgment, the failure of government in this country to be progressive, its failure to meet the reasonable expectations of the common people, and the undesirable fact that it has been the handmaid of vested wrong, are due to the undue influence of lawyers in government. And we think President Taft has been unfortunate in that he has ignored our leaders in the other learned professions, in business and labor, and has given such undue prominence to the law—the least progressive of the professions.—Cleveland Press.

That Old, Old Pathway—Life.

We cry,
  We talk,
We laugh,
  We walk,
Our mother's pride and joy.

We fight,
  We swear,
And pants
  We wear,
Our father's little boy.

We dance,
  We smoke,
Hold hands
  And joke;
A girl, and then a row.

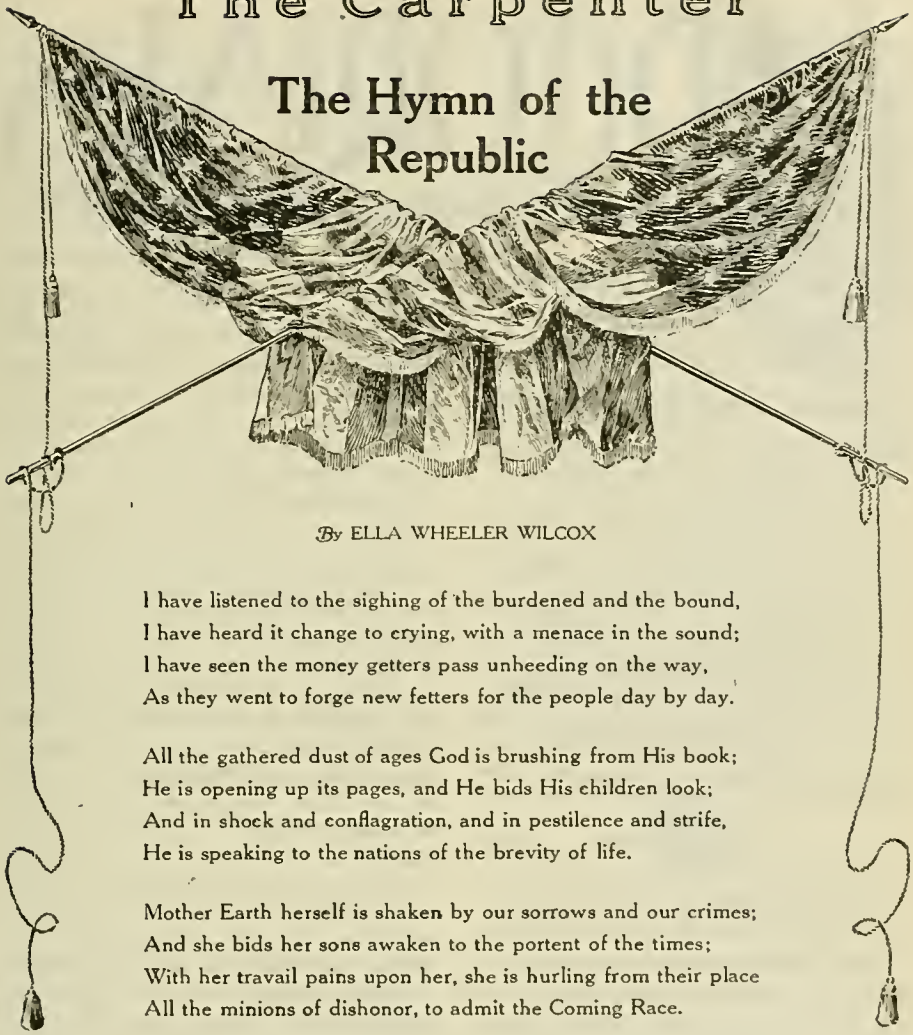
We drink,
  We eat,
Play cards,
  And treat,
The fellows claim us now.

We love.
  We're led,
We woo.
  We wed;
At leisure we repent.

We work,
  We sigh,
And soon
  We die;
So many a life is spent.

—Cornell Widow.

The Hymn of the Republic



By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

I have listened to the sighing of the burdened and the bound,
I have heard it change to crying, with a menace in the sound;
I have seen the money getters pass unheeding on the way,
As they went to forge new fetters for the people day by day.

All the gathered dust of ages God is brushing from His book;
He is opening up its pages, and He bids His children look;
And in shock and conflagration, and in pestilence and strife,
He is speaking to the nations of the brevity of life.

Mother Earth herself is shaken by our sorrows and our crimes;
And she bids her sons awaken to the portent of the times;
With her travail pains upon her, she is hurling from their place
All the minions of dishonor, to admit the Coming Race.

There is growth in Revolution, if the word is understood;
It is one with Evolution, up from self to brotherhood;
He who utters it unheeding, bent on self or selfish gain,
His own day of doom is speeding, though he toil or though he reign.

God is calling to the masses, to the peasant and the peer;
He is calling to all classes that the crucial hour is near;
For each rotting throne must tremble, fall broken in the dust,
With the leaders who dissemble and betray the people's trust.

And there are no children's faces at the spindle or the loom;
They are out in sunny places, where the other sweet things bloom;
God has purified the alleys, He has set the white slaves free,
And they own the hills and valleys in this Government-to-Be.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING.
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1909

The Denver (Col.) Controversy.

It is with reluctance and regret we are here broaching a matter that we would rather omit from the columns of the journal as it is of purely local nature and at the most a mere family squabble that should have and could have been adjusted by the parties directly involved with the exercise of a little broad judgment and a spirit of fairness. The matter we are referring to is the controversy between our Local Union 55 of Denver, Colo., and the Building Trades Council of that city. A matter which unjustifiably has been brought before the building trades in general in a circular letter sent out by the president of the Denver B. T. C. In this letter, which is a farce and falsehood from beginning to end, an appeal is made for financial assistance to enable said B. T. C. to fight the citizens' alliance and defending law suits brought against it in the courts, and our membership in Denver is charged with having withdrawn from the B. T. C. and of having sold out to the employers for the consideration of an advance in wages of 40 cents per day.

That there is no ground whatever for these charges of so grave and serious a nature is almost needless to say.

In a letter replying to the above circular, or appeal, Local Union 55, Denver, says: "The reason for sending this letter is to warn you against any such appeal. The B. T. C. is not having any fight with the citizens' alliance, nor has it any suits in the courts at the present time, nor is it liable to have any in the near future. Any money received by the B. T. C. will be used to pay useless salaries to its president and others connected with that body and to wage an unholy war on the Brotherhood of Carpenters of this city on a personal matter and in favor of a handful of Amalgamated carpenters."

Deploring the strained relations between our Local Union 55 and the Denver B. T. C., and in an endeavor to bring about a satisfactory understanding, and, if possible, reestablish harmony, our G. P. deputized general organizer William Loos to Denver early in February. In this mission the organizer was unsuccessful, however, and to explain the reasons and to afford our members and readers an insight into the Denver situation, he submitted to us a statement of facts anent the controversy from which we quote the following:

"One organization for any one trade," first became a topic among the carpenters of Denver, Colo., early in March, 1908, when the matter was discussed at a joint committee meeting of members of the Denver Branch of the Amalgamated Society and of Local Union 55 of the U. B. All present at that meeting expressed themselves in favor of one sole organization of the carpenter craft in Denver provided the two unions could agree on a suitable plan lead-

ing to that end. Several more meetings were held with the same subject under discussion, and, although a few members of the A. S. were opposed to amalgamation on any basis, the sentiment prevailed among their co-members that in the event of amalgamation the Branch should go over to the U. B. under a separate charter.

An increase in dues in the A. S. on May 1, 1908, and another increase on July 1, the same year, causing dissatisfaction among the branch's membership, at the following regular meeting the branch secretary was instructed to communicate with the general secretary of the U. B. and ascertain the terms under which a U. B. charter could be obtained; and further, to call a special meeting for the purpose of considering the application for such a charter after receipt of reply.

The special meeting was held with from 150 to 175 members in attendance and the merits and demerits of the contemplated move were fully discussed. Those opposed to affiliation with the U. B. were given all the time they desired to present their views and arguments in the matter. The result was the adoption of a motion to the effect that the officers be instructed to make application for a U. B. charter to become effective August 1, 1908. Only seven members voted against the motion. On the latter date the branch held another special meeting where previous to their constituting themselves as a Local Union of the U. B. the members present were asked the question: Are there any of you who wish to maintain the branch? If so, the property of the branch will be turned over to you. The members not willing to join the U. B. were even offered the hall on the same night the branch formerly held its meetings, and in that event the new U. B. Local Union would select another night. However, only two members declared themselves unwilling to join the U. B. at the same time stating they had no use for the branch's property.

Brother Stocker, the secretary of the late Denver branch, had in the meantime received instructions from the American district secretary of the A. S. in New York to audit the books and send them to Branch 1 of Chicago; also to transfer to it any member not wishing to join the U. B.

The plan of forming a Local Union of the U. B. was suggested and consummated, not from any ill feeling for the A. S., but partly on account of greatly increased dues, yet chiefly because the step was considered by the branch's membership as to the best interests of the craft. Even at this time they hold the organization of their former allegiance in the highest esteem.

Two emissaries of the A. S. hailing from Chicago appeared in Denver in September, 1908, putting forth every effort to organize another branch, but up to October 26 they had succeeded in securing only six names. On that date some trouble arose in the building trades, and these six men, not carrying any working cards, were, upon request of the B. T. C., provided by our D. C. with working permits pending a settlement of the trouble.

On December 16, 1908, delegates representing a new A. S. branch applied for admittance to our D. C. and were seated. This was thought to forestall all further controversy and no more trouble was expected; yet, on Jan. 8, 1909, without any cause, protest or notice, these delegates withdrew from the D. C. and applied for representation in the B. T. C. as a separate and independent organization, and, notwithstanding the protest by our D. C. delegates against the illegal procedure, the B. T. C. decided to recognize and seat the three A. S. delegates. Thereupon our D. C. notified the B. T. C. of its withdrawal until such time as that body would live up to the law and give the D. C. a square deal.

Shortly after the withdrawal our members employed at the Ferguson block job had some difficulty with the contractors owing to our members claiming jurisdiction over forms for concrete work, when the business agent of the B. T. C. appeared on the building and informed the contractors that should the U. B. carpenters insist on doing this work and go on strike to enforce their claim, he, the B. A., would furnish them with A. S. men. Our members did strike the job, but the B. T. C.'s business agent did not dare or could not make good his promise to furnish A. S. men to take our members' places; instead the contractors were advised to have the cement workers do the carpenter work. However, after our members were

out two days the contractors settled with them, granting them full jurisdiction over the work in dispute.

Later on, after our D. C. had issued and was enforcing its own working card, the officers of the B. T. C. waited upon the various contractors informing them that unless all men carrying a D. C. working card be discharged their jobs would be struck, and this threat was carried out in every case where a contractor refused to comply.

At all times since Jan. 8, 1909, the officers of the B. T. C. tried their utmost to disrupt our D. C. even going so far as to advertise in other cities for carpenters and running a standing ad. in the city papers calling upon our members to join the A. S. at a low initiation fee with protection from the B. T. C. guaranteed. They also made the offer to the general contractors to enter into an agreement with them for from three to five years, whereby they were to abstain from any demand for an increase in wages, the cardinal point being the employment, exclusively, of A. S. carpenters. And this occurred at a time when our D. C. was making a demand for an advance in wages of 40 cents per day. The B. T. C., ever since the last-mentioned date, ordered strikes right and left to displace our members, while we always kept on the defensive, never resorting to retaliative measures.

On February 15, 1909, upon the solicitation of our D. C., a joint meeting of committees of the B. T. C. and the D. C. was held when our committee submitted the following propositions as a basis of our reaffiliation with the B. T. C.:

1. The unseating of the A. S. delegates.
2. The unseating of the asbestos workers.
3. The revision of the B. T. C. local by-laws in conformity with the national laws of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.
4. The recognition of the U. B. working card for the remainder of the quarter.

Finding Proposition 3 unjustified we did not hesitate waiving that proposition. The remaining three propositions were rejected in short order by the B. T. C. at its ensuing meeting and with this action all negotiations ended for the time being.

On April 6th we made another attempt to come to an amicable settlement of the controversy with the B. T. C. but failed. In this endeavor, and considering the fact that the existing difficulty actually confined itself to one concerning merely the members of the U. B. and those of the A. S., we arranged for a meeting to be held April 10 and meet with the latter directly for the adjustment of our grievances. When the time of meeting arrived, the A. S. members, having been influenced by the B. T. C., they were conspicuously absent.

We have at all times done all in our power to avert difficulties or to have them adjusted where existing.

On March 30, 1909, and in the presence of a committee from the Master Builders' Association and the architects, our D. C. representatives and representatives of the B. T. C. reached and signed an agreement providing that the unseating of the A. S. delegates be decided by a joint committee interested and that in the meantime there be no discrimination on any job, neither against U. B. nor against A. S. carpenters.

The B. T. C. has violated this agreement in many ways right along.

As to the difficulties existing in Denver between the employers and employes of different other trades, the carpenters have taken no part and cannot be held responsible for the outcome.

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The case of our Pittsburg, Pa., District Council against the firm of Westwater & Casey of Columbus, O., for violation of the eight-hour law on the filtration plant, which they are erecting for the city of Pittsburg, has recently been tried in criminal court and the defendants found guilty. The grand jury had found a true bill against the firm on February 1.

It is now up to Judge McFarland, who was on the bench in the criminal court to impose the sentence. The State law applying to cases of this kind provides for a punishment by a fine not exceeding a thousand dollars for any violation of its provisions. The case has been closely watched by the Pittsburg Builders' Association and has aroused immense interest in labor circles.

✣ ✣ ✣

A remarkable and most striking decision rendered by a British county court in the

interpretation of the employers' liability act, and confirmed by the court of appeals, has recently been sustained by the House of Lords. By this decision compensation is granted to an illegitimate posthumous child. There had been no marriage between the mother of the child and the father, who was a coal miner. He had promised to marry before the birth of the child and the banns had been published at the parish church. Before the marriage could be celebrated, however, the father was killed in the exercise of his employment with the child still unborn.

The county court held that the child was a dependent within the meaning of the act and awarded compensation against the Orrell Colliery Company. The company appealed but lost at each stage of the case. The decision of the judicial committee of the House of Lords is final.

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Undoubtedly by this time our members and readers have learned of the outcome of the united hatters' strike. As to the terms of settlement and the exact situation which may not be generally known, Martin Lawlor, secretary of the hatters, wrote on June 15:

"We are pleased to announce that after a struggle of twenty-one weeks we have made a break in the manufacturers' combination, and sixteen of the largest factories in Connecticut are again operating as union concerns and using the union label of the United Hatters of North America, and we believe that it will be only a question of a short time when the other manufacturers who are now fighting our organization will have to do likewise. Not only have the sixteen manufacturers agreed to operate union factories and use the union label, but also to resign from the Manufacturers' Association.

"The fight is still on in other directions, and, with the aid of organized labor, we hope to win in the very near future."

The plan under which the hatters resumed work is the one prepared by the Rev. J. D. Kennedy, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic church. By its terms the hatters will work for ninety days without the union label. At the end of that time it is the purpose of the manufacturers to withdraw from the national association and to continue at the end of that time as independent shops, the union label to be restored. At present the members of the Manufacturers' Association are under $25,000 bonds not to use the union label.

The United Hatters' Union is to be congratulated upon the gallant fight they have put up in this strike precipitated by the manufacturers with a design to abolish the label, and all organized labor has particular cause to rejoice over their victory. The hatters being one of the first trades to introduce a union label, it would have been a severe blow to the entire union label movement had the hatters lost their strike and been forced to relinquish their label.

All is, however, not serene at this time of writing; some of the manufacturers still remain obdurate, refusing to make any concessions. Particular vigilance is therefore required. A union man, when purchasing a hat, should more than ever insist on it bearing the united hatters' label under the sweat-band.

The expressions of contempt over the decision of Judge Wright and the sending of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to jail on what the judge calls a contempt of his court are so universal that any attempt on the part of the said judge to have others brought before him, for it would open up a business line of arrests that would stagger the entire country. And the expressions of contempt are so severe that the contempt of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison seem feeble in comparison. Only a few days ago a bunch of women in Chicago proposed to pass a resolution denouncing the decision of Wright, whereupon a gentleman present arose and stated that to pass such a resolution would be a grave contempt, for which every one of them was liable for arrest and imprisonment. That settled it, for with a scream of delight the resolution went through unanimously. There are not jails enough in America to hold half of the people who have supreme contempt for Judge Wright and his decision. In a land where free speech and independent opinions are supposed to have a standard such decisions are very disturbing.—Equity Farm Journal.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
LEONARD FUNK, E 2307 5th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

General Executive Board,
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 1910 Kenmore Avenue, Sheridan Park, Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

W. A. COLE, 200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of Committee on Jurisdiction Claims.

Wm. D. Huber, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greeting:

The committee appointed by you at the request of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor to confer with the representatives of other building trades organizations for the purpose of coming to an understanding or drawing lines of demarcation with said organizations relative to their claims of jurisdicton now on file with the Building Trades Department, begs leave to report that, as arranged by the officers of the department, we met in the Victoria hotel, New York City, on Monday morning, June 14, 1909, and remained in session during the balance of the week. Herewith attached find agreements entered into, properly signed by the authorized representatives. Said agreements, however, are not binding and in force until endorsed by the Executive Boards or conventions of the organizations at interest:

CARPENTERS AND IRON WORKERS.

1. The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers claim the erection and removal of all necessary false work, but as this is only of temporary nature and refers more particularly to the erection and construction of steel and iron bridges, it was conceded that this comes properly under the claim of jurisdiction of the iron workers.

Note—The above refers to the erection and construction of steel and iron bridges, and not to false work in or around buildings.

2. Derricks and travelers and the erection and handling and operation of same belong to the iron workers.

The framing of travelers and derricks

where wood is used belongs to the carpenters.

3. **Scaffolding.** As no framing is necessary in the construction of scaffolding for the iron workers, any more than to throw timbers or planking from one beam or girder to another, or hang same by means of rope or chain, and as the iron workers are under heavy expenses in the payment of disability claims and death claims as well resulting very often from the manner in which scaffolding is erected, they decided to erect their own scaffolding in their own way, and will not work on scaffolding erected by other men, be they mechanics or laborers. But where framing is necessary with carpenters' tools, then such framing work belongs to the carpenters.

4. **Placing of Machinery in Position.** As the placing of heavy machinery in position does not include the alignment, leveling, adjustment and fitting up of said machinery ready for use, that being work that comes under the jurisdiction of the millwrights, no objection is raised by the U. B. against the iron workers placing heavy machinery in buildings where designated.

5. **Wharf Building and Dock Building.** The iron workers do not claim jurisdiction over wharf and dock building, where same is constructed solely of wood, but where iron is used, and sheds built of corrugated iron, they claim that part.

On this matter we agree that where wooden beams and timbers are used, with heavy planking and flooring, that same belongs to the carpenters, but where iron girders, iron columns, steel trusses are used, or iron work in any form, the same belongs to the iron workers solely.

6. **Setting of Seats in Public Buildings.** All metal or partly metal seats fastened to metal—the assembling and setting of same—is conceded to the iron workers, and all seats fastened to wood—the assembling and setting of same—is conceded to the carpenters.

7. **Calamine and Iron Doors.** The dispute at issue in the matter of hanging calamine and iron doors was laid over for further investigation by the representatives of both organizations, so that a satisfactory adjustment of the disputed points may be arrived at if possible.

We herewith agree to submit these understandings to our respective executive boards for adoption.

(Signed) F. M. RYAN,
FRANK C. WEBB,
International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

(Signed) FRANK DUFFY,
WM. G. SCHARDT,
CHAS H. BAUSHER,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

HOD CARRIERS AND BUILDING LABORERS.

1. **Building of Scaffolding.** The building of scaffolding for plasterers, bricklayers and masons, where carpenters' tools are not required, where such scaffolding is not framed, spliced, bored, nailed or put together in such manner requiring skilled labor, belongs to the laborers' organization, but where scaffolding is built, and where carpenters' tools are required, then the work belongs to the carpenters.

2. **The Building and Setting of Centers.** The building and setting of centers where scaffold plank is used exclusively on flat floor arches and where carpenters' tools are not required, belongs to the laborers.

All other forms, centers and arches, where carpenters' tools are required, belong to the carpenters.

3. **The Shoring and Underpinning of Buildings.** The shoring and underpinning of buildings where carpenters' tools are required belongs to the carpenters.

The representatives of the International Union of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers acknowledged that they were not empowered or authorized to enter into any agreement or arrangement conceding any work of their organization to any other organization, without first submitting the matter to the convention of their organization.

The representatives of the carpenters acknowledged that was their position also; that such matters must be submitted to their General Executive Board and approved by that body before it would be binding and

operative, but both parties agreed to submit the entire matter as herewith specified and stipulated to their respective organizations for ratification.

(Signed) D. D'ALESSANDRO,
International Union of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers of America.

(Signed) FRANK DUFFY,
WM. G. SCHARDT,
CHAS H. BAUSHER,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

CARPENTERS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS.

The use of cork, hairfelt, woolfelt, mineral wool, and asbestos lumber in connection with carpenter work:

1. Where cork is used in the construction of buildings, in connection with carpenter work, same belongs to the carpenters.

Where cork is otherwise used, not in connection with carpenter work, then it belongs to the asbestos workers.

2. Where hairfelt, woolfelt and mineral wool are used in partitions, floors and walls, this work belong to the carpenters.

3. Asbestos lumber, where nails or wood screws are used in fastening same—the work belongs to the carpenters.

(Signed) CHARLES UHR,
JOHN F. LALOR,
National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers.

(Signed) FRANK DUFFY,
WM. G. SCHARDT,
CHAS H. BAUSHER,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

CARPENTERS AND MARBLE WORKERS.

Building of Scaffolding. Building of scaffolding for marble workers where carpenters' tools are not required belongs to the marble workers.

But where carpenters' tools are required, then the work belongs to the carpenters.

(Signed) WALTER V. PRICE, Pres.
STEPHEN C. HOGAN, G. S.-T.
International Association of Marble Workers.

(Signed) FRANK DUFFY, G. S.,
WM. G. SCHARDT,
C. H. BAUSHER,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS.

In our conferences with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, many vital matters to the welfare of the members of both organizations were discussed, but no agreement or understanding was reached.

1. The question of harmony between the two organizations was gone into in detail.

2. The possibility of a national agreement was talked over.

3. The question of one organization of carpenters on the American continent, or the amalgamation of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters with the U. B. was suggested along certain lines, further details to be worked out later, but nothing definite was decided upon.

Therefore, our relations with the amalgamated society remain as they were.

CARPENTERS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS.

The erection and placing of hollow metal sash, frames, doors and trim was gone into in detail with the representatives of the sheet metal workers, those present being President O'Sullivan, Hugh Frayne and J. Barry, but no agreement or understanding was reached. This same question was under consideration in the city of New York recently. An umpire was selected in the person of Judge Gaynor of the supreme court, and after going into all details, particulars and ramifications of this matter, he rendered the following decision:

IN THE MATTER OF THE ARBITRATION BETWEEN THE SHEET METAL WORKERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 11, ON THE ONE SIDE, AND THE JOINT DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS AND JOHN W. RAPP, ON THE OTHER.

The question presented has proved difficult to answer, but after reading all the evidence and the papers submitted to me, I come to the conclusion that the setting of the iron and steel door trim and doors,

samples of which were submitted to me, does not belong to the Sheet Metal Workers. They are thick castings, and not of the kind of sheet metal which the Sheet Metal Workers handle, and to which their tools are adapted. The samples before me are so thick that they have to be cut with a saw, and no doubt such castings may be even thicker. They could not be cut with a shears, or bent, or united, or worked, or soldered, after the manner sheet metal is handled and fashioned. They are not contemplated by the rules which fix the domain of the Sheet Metal Workers. The method and skill which the work requires does not belong to the craft of the Sheet Metal Workers, but to that of the Carpenters. The substitution of metal for wood does not oust the carpenters. Even though the butts on which the trim and hinges are to be put be of iron or steel, the case is the same.

(Signed) W. J. GAYNOR.

Not being able to come to an understanding, the conference with the sheet metal workers adjourned.

(Signed) FRANK DUFFY,
WM. G. SCHARDT,
CHAS H. BAUSHER.

Recording Secretaries Please Take Notice.

Under date of June 25, 1909, the quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, 1909, with blanks for the report of trustees, blank bonds for the financial secretary and the treasurer, etc., and containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded by the General Office to all Local Unions of the U. B.

Recording secretaries not receiving the circular and accompanying matter in due time are requested to notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Rejection of Candidate.

M. P. Robertson has applied for admission and was rejected by L. U. 197, Sherman, Tex., three times in succession.

Expulsions.

William McMahan, a member of L. U. 1603, Anadarko, Okla., has been expelled by the Local Union for defrauding fellow members.

J. W. Freeman of L. U. 198 Dallas, Tex., has been expelled for misappropriation of sick funds entrusted to his care.

Daniel Knight, ex-president of L. U. 1620, Rock Springs, Wyo., has been expelled for appropriating money belonging to the L. U. for his own use.

C. L. Warsham of L. U. 764, Shreveport, La., has been expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Amarillo, Tex.
Anadarko, Okla.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Belleville, Ill.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Demopolis, Ala.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Duluth, Minn.
Edwardsville, Ill.
El Reno, Okla.
Ely, Nev.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gary, Ind.
Hartford, Conn.
Helena, Mont.
Hendersonville, N. C.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Houston, Tex.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Kansas City, Mo.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Lawton, Okla.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Lynn, Mass.
Marion, O.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mulberry, Fla.
Nashville, Tenn.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New York City.
Norfolk, Va.
Oakland, Cal.
Owensboro, Ky.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pottsville, Pa.
Pueblo, Colo.
Richmond, Va.
Rockford, Ill.
Sallneville, O.
Sayre, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Salamanca, N. Y.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco, Cal.
Tacoma, Wash.
Wheeling, W. Va.
White Plains, N. Y.

Local Unions Chartered During April, May and June, 1909.

Altus, Okla.
Fowler, Colo.
Norman, Okla.
Pioneer, Nev.
Providence, R. I., 3.
Tulia, Tex.
Greeley, Colo.
Fond du Lac, Wis.
Hawthorne, Nev.
Chicago, Ill.
Lawrence, Mass.
Newton, Kan.
Lubbock, Tex.
Prince Albert, Can.
Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas, Okla.
Clinton, Okla.
Orofino, Ida.
Strathcona, Alta., Can.
Mackinac Island, Mich.
Selling, Okla.
Birmingham, Ala.
Arnett, Okla.
East Providence, R. I.
Wellston, Mo.
Middleboro, Mass.
Atlanta, Ga.
Revelstoke, B. C., Can.
Raymond, Wash.
Gooding, Idaho.
Alva, Okla.
Moose Jaw, Can.

Total, 35 Local Unions.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

W. B. Macfarlane.

During the past three months my time has been occupied in getting written agreements and in the building up of our Local Unions within the sphere of my activity and advising our members in localities where trade conditions did not warrant success of a demand for increased wages or reduction of hours, to allow matters to stand as they were until such time as trade conditions had improved.

Considerable time was taken up in obtaining a written agreement between the New York Wood Working Company and L. U. No. 24 of Batavia, N. Y. We finally succeeded in securing an advance of 50 cents per day, a reduction in hours from nine to eight and none but U. B. men to be employed, the new scale of wages to take effect May 1, and hours September 1, 1909. I have visited a number of L. U.'s in New York State; also London, Ont. Considerable time has been taken up in Jamestown, N. Y., looking after the interests of L. U. No. 66. While in this city I was invited by a committee of sheet metal workers (formerly employed by the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company) to address their meeting and I accepted the invitation. Upon arriving at the meeting I was asked to explain why the U. B. demanded the erection of hollow steel cabinet trim, etc., I talked to the men for over an hour and a half explaining to them Judge Gaynor's decision and the evidence that led up to the rendering of same. That same evening I was informed by a committee from Sheet Metal Workers L. U. No. 170 that they as a L. U. had decided to withdraw from the sheet metal workers and join the U. B., believing that the U. B. could better care for their interests than any other organization in the building trades. The men made application in the ordinary way as individuals and were regularly initiated into L. U. 66. I then set to work to get a written agreement between the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Co. and L. U. 66 of the U. B., and through the assistance of Brother McKirdy and Brother Neale of the N. Y. City D. C. and Brother Byrne, general organizer, we succeeded in getting a written agreement with the above-named firm for one year, it agreeing to recognize the U. B. of C. & J. of A.; also to the establishing of a minimum wage and a nine-hour work day. In return we have agreed to erect this hollow steel cabinet trim, etc., in every city in the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada. To the members of the U. B. who have not seen this trim and doors manufactured and erected I desire to state that the method of erection is very much the same as wood, and while calling at a number of jobs in New York City I found old-time carpenters (of personal acquaintance) sawing, mitering, coping base, chair rail, picture molding, setting door jambs, hanging doors, etc., in much the same manner as they had done in wood many years ago. Owners, architects, contractors and manufacturers are almost universally in favor of our members erecting this work, and if we are entitled to the erection of this work, then we most certainly must be entitled to employment in the manufacture of this material. I have gone through these shops from one to the other, inspected the work and noted the manner and method in which hollow steel doors and cabinet trim are made and how the base, chair rail, and picture molding, etc., is drawn from the various machines. I also made the acquaintance of cabinet makers who were formerly employed in cabinet shops in Rochester, N. Y., and Newark, N. J. I have no hesitancy in saying that if a competent committee of building tradesmen was to go through the shop and note the method of manufacture and then go to the building and watch the carpenter erect the material it would unquestionably declare that the work belonged to the carpenter and

joiner. It is oot a question of trying to take something away from the sheet metal worker. It is a matter of holding on to something that is a part of the original basic trade. From the mere fact that some other material has been substituted for wood, to keep abreast of the times, it does not follow that the carpenter must surrender and make a present to some other element of the building trades the improved trade conditions that we have fought so earnestly and honestly to obtain and have maintained. I say again that this work belongs to us in and out of the shop and we will never give it up to any other element in the building trades.

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J. H. Bean.

Relative to my work as organizer, especially in the State of Georgia, I wish to say at this time, that comparatively very few of its cities and towns are identified with the U. B., and a good deal remains yet to be done here. The men of our craft are engaged in all kinds of work, more so, possibly than in any other part of the country; but I am confident that once they are rightly informed and have been educated to the true principles of our U. B. they will confine themselves to legitimate carpenter work only and with their earnings in this branch of industry will then be able to make a fair living. It is true, the common law of the land makes no excuse for ignorance, nor do the general laws of our U. B. condemn the man who had no opportunity to join its ranks. We are extending to him a helping hand as our sympathy is always with the fellow that is at the bottom, while our aim is to make friends with the fellow at the top in the industrial world.

Thinking of our hard struggle to advance the work and influence of the U. B. in various places of the country, we may sometimes feel discouraged, but when we compare the present standing of the craft with that of twenty-seven years ago it will cause every intelligent man to acknowledge that unionism has accomplished wonderful changes for the better, and that for all inside and outside of the organization.

At the end of March I reached Atlanta, Ga., one of the greatest places in the South. L. U. 329 is the only union in this section of the country that has stood the test and has maintained its membership. I attended their meeting and obtained a chance to state my mission. They were pleased to have me in their midst and promised me every assistance in my organizing work. Many of the members of the L. U. thought the task I had undertaken too great for me; yet, success was mine and L. U. 1580 was formed with a good membership which I expect to soon reach into the hundreds. Atlanta has more than 1,500 carpenters among its population.

On June 16 I arrived at Columbus, Ga., where I became the guest of the State Federation of Labor convention and made the acquaintance of some of the most distinguished men in the movement, such as Brother Garner of L. U. 329 Atlanta, and Brother Jerome Jones of the A. F. of L. and others. The convention was held in the county court house and was well attended. I addressed the delegates and they also promised me every assistance in their power to make my work a success. The city of Columbus, with a population of 26,000, don't show one union carpenter on its records, which shows how urgently organizers are needed in the South.

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Leonardo Pacheco.

At the beginning of the month of May I was in the city of Arecibo investigating the financial affairs of L. U. 1589, it being two months in arrears with its per capita to the G. O. I at once called a special meeting and explained to the members the risk each individual one of them was running by the neglect of their officers to pay the per capita promptly and implored them to fulfill their duties faithfully and live up to the constitution in every particular. This meeting ordered the immediate forwarding of the per capita due to the G. O.

I afterward held an open meeting where I paid particular attention to the non-union men present with the result that some applications for membership were received. L. U. 1589, Arecibo, was in good condition when I left the city.

Arriving in the city of Manati May 5, I at once visited L. U. 1495, finding it in rather bad shape and having failed to pay its per capita tax since November, the time

the L. U. was organized, and about to be suspended. I held several open meetings and after some days' work accomplished a reorganization of the L. U., and the per capita for six months for ten of their members was forwarded to the G. O. A number of the non-union men present at these meetings applied for initiation.

Upon investigation I found that the inactivity and almost lapsing of L. U. 1495 was the result of the efforts of its former president to use the L. U. for political purposes and his own aggrandizement, which created discord and dissension among the membership. This man has been excluded in the reorganization proceedings and is no longer a member.

On May 17 I reached Vega Baja, where I stopped several days, working for the advancement of L. U. 1729, which is small in membership, but getting along nicely. This L. U. having applied to the G. P. for a dispensation permitting them to admit new members for the reduced initiation fee of $1.00, a number of craftsmen have availed themselves of the opportunity by making applications for membership and were initiated.

Upon request of L. U. 1195, Ponce, I visited that city holding and addressing several open meetings with apparent success.

Despotism of Bosses' Unions.

People accustomed to hear the phrase "despotism of unionism" will be greatly interested in reading a statement recently issued by Lamson & Hubbard, hat manufacturers of Boston, who broke away from the National Hat Manufacturers' Association and settled with their striking employes.

The statement shows how an employers' association coerces and intimidates its own members. Yet the spokesmen for these associations cry crocodile tears over the "tyranny of unions," which, they allege, denies "liberty" and "independence" to the individual members of labor organizations.

Here is the statement:

"In the last ten days articles have appeared in the newspapers regarding our position with the Manufacturers' Association of New York. These articles have been most misleading to those not properly informed. We are glad to report the true condition. First, we wish to say that you will find our position perfectly honorable and upright. We have not acted in this matter excepting at the advice of some of the best men in our city who understand the true state of affairs which were brought about by interests outside of New England. We were drawn into this affair through no fault of our own. We had contracts with nearly three hundred firms in New England. Their orders had been taken a number of months back and we agreed to fill these orders for spring goods.

"The Manufacturers' Association ordered us to suspend work on these orders. We complied with this request. This matter should have been submitted to a board of arbitration, which was not allowed.

"Our factory had been closed thirty days when we gave notice that we could not ignore the contracts of our customers, and something would have to be done. No attention was paid to us by the association. We simply had to do something to protect ourselves and our customers.

"We did not, nor do we now, propose to retire from a business which we worked thirty years to build up, in order to satisfy a few individuals outside of New England, who evidently thought they saw an opportunity to break in upon our manufacturing business. For this reason we had to take steps for our own protection. We wish to say further that for many years we have conducted an honorable business and propose to continue to do so without fear or favor to any association or organization, especially when it is against the best interests of our customers and friends to do so. LAMSON & HUBBARD."

The National Hat Manufacturers' Association is very angry over the independence of Lamson & Hubbard in signing an agreement with the union. The association is now hounding this firm in the law courts, claiming that it has forfeited its $25,000 bond which had been put up by each manufacturer at the beginning of the strike to hold them together against "weakening."—Exchange.

CORRESPONDENCE

As To High-Flown Sentences.

Editor The Carpenter:

The article in the May Carpenter entitled "Objects to High-Flown Sentences" shows a manner of viewing a man's endeavor to disseminate higher education among the masses of our people that has long been a detriment to labor's cause. Are we who labor so ignorant that we cannot understand and appreciate Brother Norie's article? Should we as carpenters limit our education to driving a nail and sawing a line?

No, we should reach out into every channel of thought and make what impresson we can favorable for the carpenter, and if Brother Norie was talking to the world his thought would be better received in the language used than if he had adopted simpler words.

To make trade unionism a success we must continue to educate the people. We must inform the public of labor's side of the controversy. From the press and the platform our writers and speakers should carry on the good work.

The public is more willing to receive instructions from a man who uses the so-called high-flown language than from one who uses more simple words and the slang of the shop.

So let us not be frightened at big words, but rather let us use them in labor's cause. Let our scribes (and we have many that can) write learned articles dealing with labor's view on all matter of importance and try to get them published in the press. Let our speakers carry the gospel to the platform and the pulpit, to the country school house and the college class room. We should not be so meek and lowly, for labor is the most important factor of life, and all should be taught to think so.

Fraternally yours,

R. F. KIRK, L. U. 64.

Louisville, Ky.

Who Will Answer This Simple Question?

Editor The Carpenter:

We, Brotherhood men of Local No. 875, Chaffee, Mo., beg to have some able brother on union principles and the constitutionality of the actions of a Local Union relative to the division of work by a contractor in a specified locality, give his views, through The Carpenter, as to the unionism and constitutionality of the following illustration:

Let "A" represent a contractor, say in Cape Girardeau, who has a planing mill there and contemplates the construction of two houses in Jackson, a brotherhood town, with non-union mill men. On being visited by a committee appointed to wait upon him he submitted the following request:

"To Local No. 000 of Jackson:

"Sirs—I, John Smith, wish to have B and C to take charge of Richard Doe house, to be construeted in Jackson; and to have the remainder of my men (millmen spoken of in the onset) to continue to work on Lot 12, Block 21, Stone ave., Jackson.

(Signed) "JOHN SMITH."

The assumption in certain quarters here is that the contractor has not violated union principles by doing this, and that the Brotherhood violates no part of the constitution or union principles by permitting him to select two men from the Brotherhood ranks to set up one of these houses and finish it, allowing the contractor to continue to use the non-union mill men to erect and complete the other, while competent union men walk the street. Is it good union principles?

MAJOR MOORE.
W. M. ETCHISON.
E. O. GREY.
J. G. LINDSEY.
G. M. LAWRENCE.
N. T. GREENWOOD.

Brother Dolan Talking Good Sense.

(The subjoined article from the pen of Brother Dolan, president of L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., which appeared in a recent issue of the Cleveland Citizen, is herewith reproduced in this journal by request of writer. —Ed.)

A non-union carpenter once said: "What is the use of me being a member of the union? I work only eight hours a day and I always get the union scale of wages."

"Well," I said to him, "those are the best kind of reasons why you should be a member. You know that if it had not beeu for the men in the union who fought the battles and made many sacrifices to establish the eight-hour day and the present scale of 45 cents an hour you would still be working a ten-hour day, and you know that since the eight-hour day has been established we have received almost double the amount of wages that we received under the ten-hour day.

"The men in the union are spending their time and money to improve the conditions under which we work, and, though it has not cost you any money or time, you admit that you receive all of the benefits. To be fair not only to the men in the union who have made better working conditions for you and all who work at the trade, but to be fair to yourself you ought to join the union and not only help to maintain the present improved conditions but from now on do your share to further improve them.

"This is a world of progress and action, and if you are not alive to your own interests the other fellow is, and his interests are promoted by getting all of the work possible out of you and at the lowest price, and you must not find fault with him for that, as it is not natural to pay $2 for an article when you can buy the same article elsewhere for $1. But you are not doing tne square thing with yourself and family when you sell $2 worth of your labor for $1, and that is what the carpenters were compelled to do very often some years ago before the union was organized."

But, Mr. Editor, do all of the men in the various unions realize all of the forces used to better their conditions?

It often happens in this world that the more parents do for children the more ungrateful they are, and there is a certain union man I have in mind who finds as much fault as a spoiled and ungrateful child.

He says that it is a waste of time and money to maintain the United Trades and Labor Council and wants his union to withdraw the delegates from that body. He finds fault with the policy of our official paper, the Citizen.

Of course, he is justified in doing that, as it is a well-established fact admitted by all editors that any reader knows better how to conduct a newspaper than the editor, as it is so much easier to be a critic than an artist. The man I refer to is a good fellow, though, only he's got the fault-finding habit. He is what you would call a good-natured crank, though he would want to fight if you were to tell him of his own faults. As I am opposed to war I take this means to reach him, as he reads the Citizen regularly to hunt something to find fault with.

Every union man knows that the non-union man receives the benefits of improved working conditions brought about by the union men, and that non-union men who persist in remaining outside of the union are ungrateful. The union man knows that it is a good thing for himself and two or three hundred of his fellow tradesmen to be banded together in a union, and he ought to know that it is also very much to his interest for his union and 100 similar unions to be banded together in the union of unions, called the United Trades and Labor Council.

When the average union man is sleeping that body is doing things for the benefit of Local Unions that a local could not do for itself.

As it appears to me, the non-union man who benefits by improved conditions that were secured by the union of his trade, and which he could not have possibly secured himself, and the union man who wants to abolish or weaken the central body are closely related.

The most powerful force in this city of 500,000 people is a daily newspaper with a large circulation. It is able to talk daily to numberless thousands of people. Business firms pay millions and millions of dollars

every year to newspapers for the use of space to talk to the people about their goods.

This newspaper, the Citizen, is the property of the central body. You, Mr. Union Man, are one of the owners of this paper. If you have an idea, suggestion or kick of any kind that you think would be of benefit to yourself and the other union men, put it on paper and the Citizen will publish it. This paper is the most valuable asset you have. It ought to take in thousands of dollars where it now takes in hundreds from advertisers, and it will soon do so if you take a little interest in your own property. Get a non-union man to give you 50 cents for a year's subscription. Let the advertisers know that you appreciate their patronage of your paper.

A little effort on the part of every union man would make the advertisers more than anxious to secure space to talk to Citizen readers, and eventually you will have and own a daily paper.

Mr. Union Man, send in an idea or kick to the editor, but remember if you claim the right to advance an idea or make a kick of any kind you must concede that right to others. So if you make a kick of any sort make it pretty good-natured, so the other fellow who kicks on your kick won't really have any kick coming.

THOMAS J. DOLAN,
Carpenters, No. 11.

California a Gold Mine for Asiatics.

Editor The Carpenter:

I am directed to respectfully request that you give the following publicity in your valuable paper:

Senator Perkins, a few years ago, while addressing the United States Senate upon Chinese exclusion, submitted statistics showing that the Chinese had, in thirty years, sent or carried to China $800,000,000. A prediction made in 1906 indicated that in a like period the money taken or sent out of the United States by the Japanese would exceed that sent out by the Chinese.

That this prediction is in a fair way of realization may be seen from the figures submitted, based upon the number of Japanese in California, as per census reports of 1890 and 1900, and from a "Statistical Pamphlet" published by the Asiatic Exclusion League.

In 1890 there were 1147 Japanese in California; in 1900 there were 10,151, the rate of increase being 900 per cent. Estimating that each Japanese saves and transmits to his home 50 cents per day—and this estimate is possibly far too small—the amount for the decade ending 1900 would exceed $12,000,000. The increase of the Japanese population in California, 1900-1908, approximates 55,000, an increase of nearly 8,000 a year. Figured on the 50-cent basis, the total amount, including that of the past decade, would approximate $75,000,000 from California alone, and in the short period of eighteen years. If we should include in this statement all the Japanese on the mainland of the United States and in Hawaii—estimated at 200,000—the total amount would exceed $250,000,000.

Beside the savings and remittances of those engaged in agricultural and domestic occupations, we have an army of merchants and manufacturers, whose profits, derived from business transactions with Americans, run so high as 30 to 35 per cent. on the capital invested, and whose remittances to Japan are made through the numerous Japanese banks and mercantile institutions.

Is it any wonder that the Japanese government encourages the migration of its people? If we closed our doors to her as she is doing in Manchuria and Korea, or burdened her trade with rebates and differentials, where would her gold supply come from? Had the enormous amount of gold of which California has been drained by Asiatics been received by white men and women, it would have passed through the natural channels of trade and remained in the State for permanent investment, and our progress, instead of being remarkable, would be little short of marvelous.

Sincerely yours,
A. E. YOELL,
Secretary Asiatic Exclusion League.

A Brother's Views on Female Competition.

Editor The Carpenter.

In our strife for better conditions we decry and denounce "female competition," the taking of men's places at many kinds

of work, by girls and women whereby the same number of men is thrown out of employment. While it is an indisputable fact that under our present industrial system, with its labor-saving machinery, there is not employment enough for all men able and willing to work, while it is likewise a fact that nowaday's employers want to employ only men in the prime of life and consequently men scarcely past middle life find it hard to secure employment and wives and daughters have to go to a store, factory or mill to work because the husband and father is not afforded the opportunity to provide for the family's needs, it is also true that in a great many instances girls and women go to work in competition with men, through the fault of the men themselves.

If all men were sober and industrious, instead of many being drunkards and gamblers and abusive to their families, if they were not spending half or more of their earnings on their follies, when they should use these earnings for the wants of their families, their wives and daughters would be less liable to go out and hustle for their own maintenance.

I do not deny that many American girls, fully as ambitious as their brothers, and perhaps more so, will go to work and earn their spending money, rather than ask it of father or brother. But there are thousands of women who find themselves compelled to go out to work and slave for a living simply because their husbands and fathers spend most of their time in saloons, or on the street instead of working and providing for their wives and daughters who are keeping house and make the home pleasant for them.

I say again, if all men were sober and industrious and exerting themselves to make home life what it should be it would remove thousands of women from the labor market; it would reduce female competition to a great extent and afford to a good many men, anxious to work and earn a living, an opportunity to secure employment.

Oh, the curse of rum. Many of us do not realize the terrible suffering and misery it is causing to the home. But we may look forward for a brighter day when a higher degree of education and civilization will drive this curse to the wall just as the same agency obliterated the curse of negro slavery in the South.

Not only does this curse rob the brightest men of their chances in life and the world of its possible achievements, but it robs the wives and children of the comfort at home and often forces them into the same low depths the father has fallen into.

Talk of the "White Man's Burden," rum is not only the burden of white men, but of men of all shades. But, thank God, the spell is being broken and in this beautiful land of ours more than a billion dollars annually spent for rum will soon be spent in building homes and making them pleasant and comfortable for those now suffering from its use and abuse and there will be less female competition in the labor market.

I am sorry to say that my native State, the proud old Keystone State, is one of the last to get rid of this great evil.

Fraternally yours,

J. H. CRIBBS, L. U. 500.

Butler, Pa.

A Word Anent Our Journal.

Editor The Carpenter:

As a member of the U. B. of C. and J. and an attentive reader of our official journal, The Carpenter, for many years, I must say our membership and the carpenters in general have good cause to be proud of their magazine, which, in the past few years, has offered so much opportunity to its readers for advancement on educational lines and which, indeed, is of very fascinating appearance and general make-up.

However, believing that there is nothing perfect and that there is always room for additional improvement, I desire to voice my thoughts in regard to the front, or title, page of our publication. Not to condemn the workmanship displayed thereon; I concede that in that respect it is not excelled; it is the subject of illustrations selected that I find fault with, such as "court-house" illustrations as they adorned the front page of cover of the three last issues of the journal. What interest, I may ask, have we workers in these buildings? The court house is usually the cradle of injustice and legal crime committed upon the masses. We workers know that in these buildings our inherent rights as citizens of this glorious

country are trampled under foot every day; they are not our buildings and we should not allow them any space in our journal, especially not in its most conspicuous part, the title page.

From this point of view I would offer something more appropriate, something that we as carpenters are more in touch with, something that appeals more to our interests —until we come to our own justice.

I would recommend that as an adornment for the front page of our journal illustrations be selected showing the different "workable" trees, such as pine, oak and all the many varieties, which, together with a short description would furnish a varied and interesting picture. I think this would not only be interesting but instructive as well.

Hoping that my views and suggestions will be received in the spirit they are offered, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
FRED J. PETERSON, L. U. 483.
San Francisco, Cal.

A Little on the Accomplishments of Organized Labor.

Editor The Carpenter:

In reading our noble monthly journal, The Carpenter, I acquire a good deal of information as to the accomplishments, in many ways, of our organization. For instance, I learn how many hours the union carpenters are working in the different localities, information which, indeed, is encouraging for the membership in many other places.

The working hours generally in vogue in our craft are eight per day, the members of a few Local Unions still working nine.

This reduction of working hours offers cause for reflection. Not many years ago the men of our craft had to work ten and twelve hours per day. Now, with these two or four extra hours taken off, it affords the union man the opportunity to either work for himself at home, improving his home and thus contribute to the comfort of his family, or he can seek rest and recreation from his weary daily toil if he so chooses. There are other benefits accruing to the toiler from the reduction of his hours of labor. This reduction has, to a great extent been the means of increasing our wages as it created a demand for more men, thereby reducing the number of unemployed and at the same time their competition in the labor market. Thus our wages have been increased from $1.00, $2.00 and $2.50 per day of ten or twelve hours to $4.00 per day of eight hours; in some localities to a little below that amount, and a little over in some of the larger cities or towns. Is this not convincing proof for any sane man that organized labor has greatly benefited the entire working class?

Besides shorter hours and higher wages, the man belonging to a union enjoys numerous other benefits. When sickness assails him, the Local Union pays him a weekly allowance, while the members look after him and take care of him which is a great help to a brother's family and shows that union men are inspired with a sense of duty and a feeling of brotherly love for their fellow brothers and those nearest and dearest to them.

The benefit derived by the union man from his organization in case of death is equally a great help to his family and should it be the member that dies, he will leave something for his beloved ones to keep them from immediate want.

These are only a few instances where unionism is doing noble work; what I have said here has been said by others many times before me and is nothing new; but you well know, Brother Editor, there are still a great many brother toilers outside of the pale of organized labor and it is on account of them we have to point out the good accomplished by labor organizations and repeat the old truism over and over again, "In union there is strength." It is unionism's object and aspiration to bring the entire labor world together and make them all one body. This can be accomplished if we all get busy and every member puts his shoulder to the wheel in an effort to obtain at least one new member for his Local Union. Imagine what the increase in membership would be in twelve months, from July 1, 1909 to July 1, 1910.

My first venture in writing for publication in the journal having been well appreciated and my article having been well received by the boys of our Local Union 1776,

it is probable that after reading these few remarks, some of them will make it a point to attend our meetings more regularly and to have a talk with the brothers on my suggestion. Good attendance makes good union men and has a tendency of inducing outsiders to join.

Fraternally yours,
G. F. GILBERT, R. S. L. 1776.
Lakeland, Fla.

We Live About the Same Way As Our Ancestors of Old.

Recent excavations made on the site of old Babylon make it plain that the people in the days one or two thousand years before Moses lived and did business very much as we do now. Landlords built houses to rent, and moderate-sized houses could be rented for from 75 cents to $3 per year and taxes. The $3 houses were very desirable ones, having eight rooms, a court yard and garden and commanding access to the grand old river. There were no old maids in Babylon. Every girl was supplied with a man. If she did not get one herself, the state provided one for her. Women had large privileges, too, in those days. It is on record that they could hold property independently of their husbands, and could exercise the rights of citizenship without let or hindrance. Provisions were cheap; chickens could be bought for about 2½ cents each, and a whole sheep did not cost more than from $1.25 to $1.50. A firm by the name of Egiby & Sons lent money at 20 per cent. Politics were as lively in Babylon as they are today in some cities nearer our homes. Broken heads and libel suits were as frequent then as now. As a whole it may be concluded that we are not, after all, much better off than were the old Babylonians.—Shoppel's Owners and Builders' Magazine.

Is This Ironical?

Many people don't see the hidden danger in having Japanese boys sit in our schools alongside of our white girls. The Jap is a nice, clean, sweet smiling little fellow, and a schoolgirl accepts his company the same as she would a pet dog or a monkey. By constant association with him she at last comes to love him. His troubles are here; she pets and fondles him, and if anything happens to him her entire sympathy is aroused. So it will be with these girls when this young, intelligent, sweet smiling Jap boy comes in contact with them. They—that is, our girls—can see the difference between the Jap boy and the vulgar, foul-mouthed, rowdy hoodlums whom they have to associate with. To the girl's mind the contrast is so glaring that her sympathy goes to the Jap. Thus respect, familiarity, then love or lust. She will then do one out of two things—either she marries him or becomes his mistress. It was a wise man who said that too much familiarity breeds contempt. But in this case it will breed dissension and half-breed babies. Let every father, mother, brother or sister keep these little brown men out of our schools. If they come fire them out, even if it brings on war between the two countries. Now is the time or you are lost.—City Front Pioneer, San Francisco.

He Stayed at Home.

It's Council meeting night," said Brother Brown,
"But I don't believe that I'll go down.
I'm tired and its pretty cold tonight,
And everything will go all right
If I'm not there." So he sat and read
The paper awhile, and then went to bed,
Having stayed at home from the meeting.

It's Council meeting night," said Brother Grey.
"But I guess I had better stay away;
I don't like the way the young folks take
Things into their hands, and try to make
The Good of the Order all jokes and fun;
I think something sensible ought to be done."
So he stayed at home from the meeting.

Thus one and another made excuse,
And said as long as they paid their dues
And assessments promptly, they could not see
What the difference was if they should be
Away from the Council room on meeting night;
And argued to prove that they were right
In staying at home from meeting.

And the earnest officers of that lodge,
And the faithful few that didn't dodge
Around their duties and try to shirk
But did their own and others' work
Grew discouraged at last, and in dismay
The Grand Council took their charter away
Because all stayed at home from the meeting.

—Exchange.

NEWS NOTES from LOCAL UNIONS

Muskogee, Okla.—Trade conditions have materially improved in this city; work is now plentiful and good mechanics will have no trouble obtaining a job. Omit Muskogee, Okla., on list of localities to be avoided.

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Brazil, Ind.—This city is a good place for carpenters to stay away from at this time, as work is very slack and we are already flooded with men from other districts who came here in search of employment only to be disappointed.

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Monmouth, Ill.—Trade conditions in our town have recently improved and business is fair at present. In the last two months we have initiated quite a number of new members and we have added two more contractors to our list of employers working union men under union conditions.

❖ ❖ ❖

Clarksburg, W. Va.—By a unanimous vote Local Union 236 of this city recently passed a resolution to the effect that on Sunday, July 4, we are to march in a body to the various cemeteries and decorate the graves of our deceased brothers. This is a custom annually of other societies and we think it well for all Local Unions of the U. B. to take the matter up.

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El Paso, Tex.—Through the instrumentality of organizer Henry M. Walker of the A. F. of L. a Central Labor Union has just been formed in this city. A large number of delegates were present at the incipient meeting. Local Union 544 has decided to affiliate with the central body and will elect three delegates to represent it at the next meeting which will be held in our new hall.

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Bartlesville, Okla.—This city is a good place for carpenters to stay away from at this time. Trade is still in a deplorable condition and no improvement in sight. As a result quite a number of our home brothers are walking the streets unable to obtain a job. Traveling brothers are warned to pay no attention to advertisements for carpenters wanted in this city as such appear in the daily press and they are false and misleading. Give Bartlesville, Okla., a wide berth until further notice.

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Pueblo, Colo.—Some of our daily papers publishing accounts boasting of a building boom being on in this vicinity, we desire to inform the brothers of the U. B. that statements of this nature are false and misleading. There is no boom on here; the fact is, there is not more than enough work to keep resident carpenters in employment; and, furthermore, a trade movement is pending here; we expect an advance of 40 cents per day July 1. Transient carpenters are urgently requested to remain away from Pueblo for a while.

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Berwick, Pa.—Local Union 263 of this city is still engaged in a bitter fight against the open shop, which alone is sufficient reason for carpenters to remain away at this time. Another reason, however, is that work is very scarce and no prospect for improvement in the near future. Many of our members have taken out clearance cards and left town; what few of us are still here are fighting for the maintenance of the organization. The union men are getting nearly all of the work being done here at the present time and could do more if they had it to do. Traveling brothers are requested to steer clear of Berwick, Pa., at this time and until further notice.

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Durant, Okla.—Local Union 1816 of this city was organized April 3 and now has a membership of seventy, including most of the carpenters in town. A former union disbanded several years ago. Conditions are fair and prospects are good, but we would ask brother carpenters to stay away until

we have obtained the signatures of our employers to our new scale. The nine-hour day was granted without any opposition, but as to the scale, negotiations are still pending. As soon as work becomes brisk we intend to demand $3.00 per day and submit a scale at that price. Press reports of booms in Oklahoma towns should be skeptically regarded by carpenters looking for steady work.

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Portland, Ore.—It has come to the knowledge of the D. C. that several eastern and also Chicago papers are carrying ads. stating that carpenters and other mechanics are in great demand in this city and vicinity and wages from five to nine dollars per day. Several brothers of the U. B., placing credence in these ads. and expecting to better themselves, have recently come here, and there being no work obtainable, have become stranded. To spare other brothers a like misfortune we desire to state that there is not the slightest sign of any boom in the building industry here. Trade is dull, and as soon as the Seattle buildings are completed we will have numbers of more men idle. Steer clear of Portland, Ore., until further notice.

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Hopkinsville, Ky.—At the last meeting of Local Union 442 of this city it was decided to again call upon our sister Local Unions asking them to interest themselves in the "Mogul Wagon," an article made in this city by the Forbes Manufacturing Company, the noted labor union haters. We desire that the Local Unions call the attention of local dealers handling the wagon to the fact that we have been on strike here against the Forbes Company for more than three years and yet cannot come to a settlement with them. As the strike shows, the company is very unfriendly toward organized labor, but if local dealers could be induced to use their influence with them in favor of union conditions and fair play a change in the attitude of the company toward our union, would be a possibility and we might eventually reach a settlement of existing difficulties. The Forbes company is also doing all kinds of contract work, such as house building and other construction work. They are now trying to place their wagon on the market in Kansas, Texas and other western States. We hope that the Local Unions of the U. B. will assist us in this protracted struggle and help us in every way possible to bring about an adjustment of our difficulties with the Forbes Manufacturing Company.

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Information Wanted.

Leander M. Fortner, a carpenter by trade, and supposedly a member of some Local Union, is inquired for and will learn something to his advantage by communicating with E. A. MORTON.

5550 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Strike On in Davenport, Iowa.

Davenport, Ia.—About fifty of our members employed in the mills in this city struck work Tuesday morning, June 8, after being served with the following notice by their employers:

The following agreement has been entered into by all the sash and door and stair factories in this vicinity:

"We hereby agree to maintain an 'open shop' to employ men without regard to membership in any union, to treat with each man individually regarding wages. We also agree not to employ men who quit factories on account of labor trouble and to protect all men who remain in our employ."

Tomorrow, Tuesday morning, this agreement will govern our factory. And who do not care to remain in our employ under these conditions will please call at the office for what wages are due them.

As the walk-out of our men shows, they are not willing to again submit to open-shop conditions as they existed previous to the union taking control over the men in the mills. It would mean the re-establishment of a system of slavery of the worst kind and we are determined to fight the mill owners to the last ditch and maintain our rights as free men of a free country. The fight will be a bitter one.

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Our Bedford, Indiana, Local Union's Annual Entertainment.

Bedford, Ind.—Local Union 1380 of this city gave their annual social entertainment on the evening of May 28 at Red Men's hall, which was a pronounced success. The large hall was filled almost to overflowing

with the members, their families and invited guests.

The exercises were conducted by Brother H. W. Green as chairman and Brother M. H. Draper as master of ceremonies who gained for himself the reputation of putting through a lengthy and amusing program with promptness and despatch. The program consisted of splendid vocal and instrumental music, the orchestra rendering several fine selections; of recitations and prize contests for both ladies and gentlemen. Brother Draper delivered the opening address in which he reviewed past and present local trade conditions and pointed out the many advantages gained for the members of the craft through united effort and effective organization both locally and nationally. Brother Draper was followed by Mayor Stipp in an address of welcome to General Secretary Frank Duffy, the distinguished guest who had come here from headquarters at Indianapolis and who responded in well-chosen and appropriate remarks. The speechmaking over, refreshments, consisting of fine ice cream, cake and lemonade were served.

One of the most amusing features of the entertainment was the nail-driving contests for the women. The first contest was to see which woman, blindfolded, could drive a nail nearest the center of a circle marked on a plank. Mrs. M. H. Draper showed her skill with a hammer by driving the nail within an inch of the center and was awarded a prize, a potted plant. The next was a contest at driving nails into a joist and Mrs. Draper won this also, getting as a prize another potted plant.

There was also a sawing contest for the men, but it was a set-up job on them. They were given an old saw that had been set on one side only and the points knocked off of the other side so that it would be next to impossible for an ordinary man to saw to a line, a feat that few of the contestants were able to accomplish. They were given a piece of hard wood about eight inches wide and an inch and a half or two inches thick to work on. Brother C. M. Guthrie was declared the winner and received as a prize a handsome $2.50 saw that has the union label stamped on it.

All present had a social good time that lasted until near midnight. Our members are wide awake and believe in letting the citizens of Bedford know there is a carpenters' union in the city that is very much alive. We believe that many of our Local Unions of other cities or towns would greatly benefit their local organizations by such social and interesting entertainments. This last annual May festival will long be remembered by every one who participated.

Successful Trade Movements.

Reading, Pa.—In the item referring to this city, printed in the June Carpenter, no mention is made of the Saturday half holiday. This holiday has not been observed here previous to May 1 last, as may have been presumed by the editor, but was gained on that day with other advantages already reported.

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New York City, N. Y.—On May 15 the Joint D. C. of Greater New York inaugurated a movement for an increase in wages of 50 cents, or a minimum of $4.50 per day in the Borough of Queens and we are pleased to state that we have succeeded with the exception of one or two employers who are holding out against us, but whom we expect to get in line later on. This strike has cost about $500.00 all expenses included. We had to place two special business agents on the field of battle to help out the two regulars; they have done efficient work, resulting in much good.

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San Antonio, Tex.—We have won out in our fight for the closed shop and our men have returned to work on all jobs. As stated in a previous report, printed in the April issue of the journal, we have made no other demand upon the contractors this year save the above, the employment exclusively of union men. Our success, to a great extent, is due to the untiring efforts of organizer G. Rosendahl who conducted our fight. A rising vote of thanks has been given him in appreciation of his efficient work.

There is a proper dignity and proportion to be observed in the performance of every act of life.—Marcus Aurelius.

Stair Building.

(H. P. Wynne in Shoppell's Owners and Builders' Magazine.)

We have now pretty thoroughly described in our former articles the taking of dimensions in height for stairs, the manner of division of same for the risers, proper proportioning of riser and tread, the making and use of the pitch board; also the different characters of stair strings, together with their connection to newels, and at landings, etc.

And although the matter of proper head room in well holes has been discussed, we do not deem it necessary at this time to advise as to proper framing of well holes, as this matter has been fully covered in special articles relating to "Framing" in the magazine some time ago. There are a few things, however, we must impress upon the young stair builder before proceeding further and which are as important to the successful stairs as are the oft-quoted three Rs to the school boy.

First of all remember that the easier and better proportion you get to tread and riser the more successful is your stairs. Remember also that a loose and creaky tread will bring condemnation upon you, whenever it is trodden upon. Avoid also too great a number of winders in the so-called "dog-legged" stairs, as winders at best are dangerous.

A word now of caution to avoid mistakes, which will cost you considerable in time and money.

In connection with certain open stringed stairs, there is placed scroll brackets in connection with the returned nosing and coves. I desire to say that it is important for you to remember that these brackets, which are

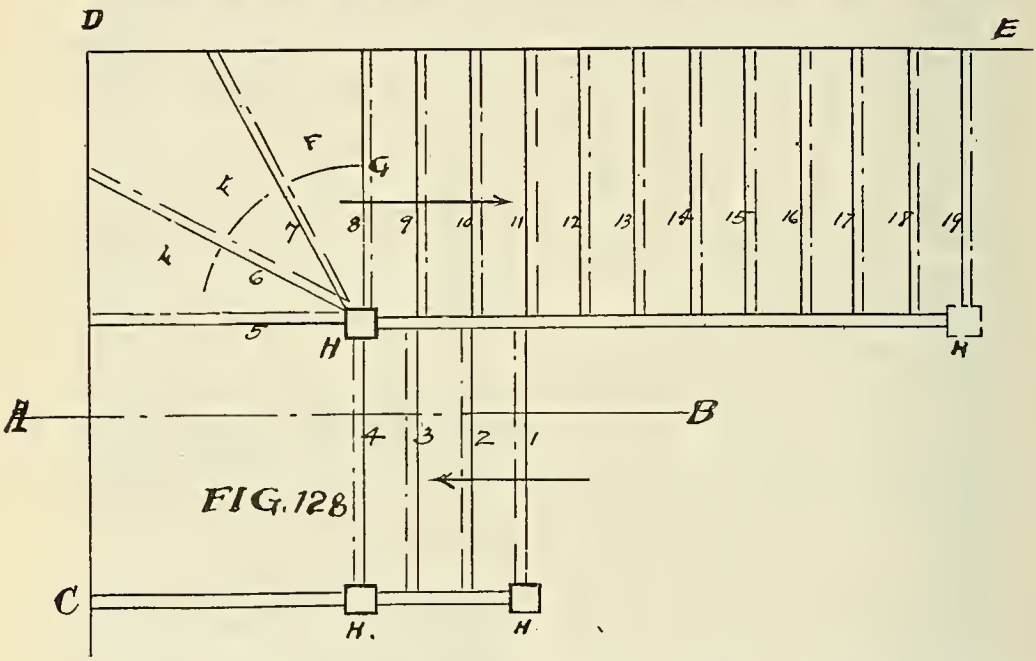


FIG. 128

usually ⅜-inch thick, will also add this length to the risers and treads of your stairs, because the brackets must extend under the cove beneath nosing. This ⅜ inch also plays an important part in the placing of the newel post, for the center of newel must be kept that ⅜ inch further out in order to align with the balustrate.

We shall now proceed with description and discussion of Fig. 128. This is what may be called part platform and part "dog-legged" stairs, and as will be seen part of

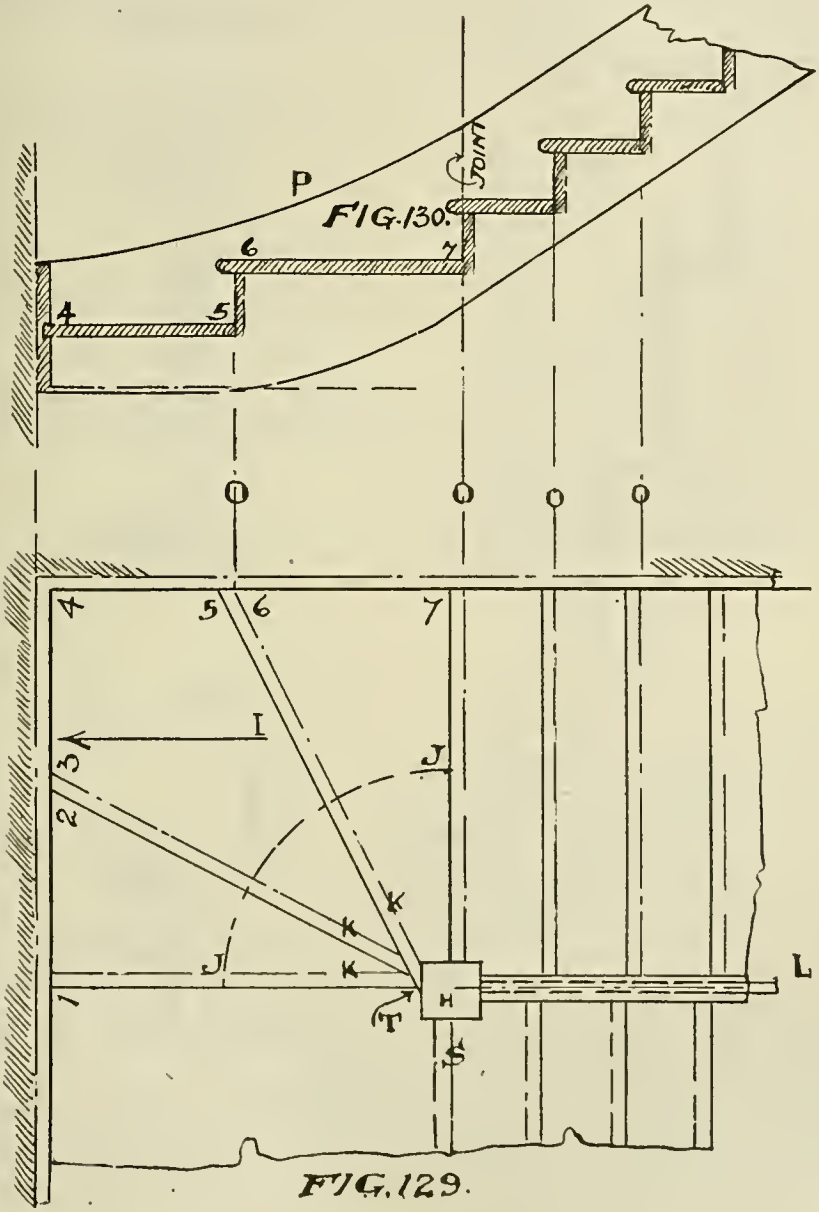
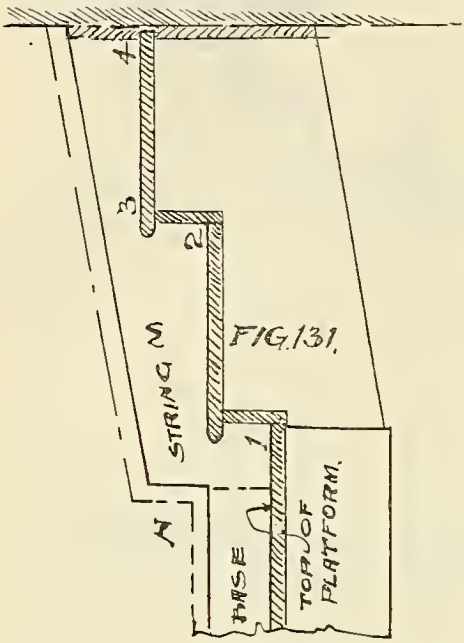


FIG.129.

it runs in a direction opposite to that of the other part.

In the example, three treads and a landing run in one direction, while the "winders" or "dog-legged" part takes an oppo-



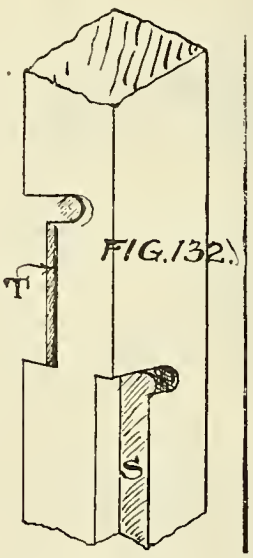
site direction. And it is purposely planned this way here for matter of discussion. C, D and E represent the wall lines. F-F-F are the winders in plan, and G-G shows an arc (with any distance) struck from center of newel H, and upon which the winders are spaced off. The full lines represent the front line of nosings, and the broken lines are the risers.

Fig. 129 is part of main stairs made, for demonstration, to a larger scale. Fig. 130 represents an elevation of part of the longer housed string to take the winders from 4 to 5 and from 6 to 7, and as many flyers or straight steps as the case may be. Fig. 131 represents the string taking the winders from 1 to 2 and from 3 to 4. The arrow I, Fig. 129, denotes direction from which elevation, Fig. 131, is taken; also note are J-J for divisions of winders. All strings above mentioned are housed strings. The shorter string, Fig. 131, is put up first the newel, H, of course being in position, the treads and risers are then slipped into place and leveled up, and the risers are cut beveled against the newel post and there securely nailed. As in cases of ordinary stairs these risers, K-K-K, and which will stand one above another at post, are seldom let into it.

The straight string L, shown by dotted line, Fig. 129, is let into the post as shown by Q 133. A string similar to L is shown at Fig. 134 in elevation. String M, 131, would at its lower end be cut off as shown and drop occur as at N down to base on stair landing platform.

The dotted line represents the moulding carried up and aronnd the base and wall string.

The dotted lines O-O-O are shown to have the student understand the method of getting elevation of winder string against wall. The rise between the winders must be the



same as between the risers in straight part of stairs. The curve, P, to top of string is generally put in at will, and while giving a good and graceful sweep over winders, it also saves lumber in width of string instead of carrying same in a straight line.

The shaded portion Q, Fig. 133, represents the mortise in newel for string, L, Fig. 129. Capping and baluster is shown on top of string at R.

In Fig. 132 an enlarged section of the newel is shown to demonstrate how it is gained out for reception of riser and nosing, S, and riser and nosing, T, Fig. 129. The winder risers K-K would, as before described, plum over riser T, but it would be difficult to show these on Fig. 132.

FIG 133.

Fig. 134 represents section and elevation of a stairs similar to Fig. 128, excepting that the winders are omitted in order to show another variety of stairs—stair jib paneled, etc.

The lower part of Fig. 134 where sectional view is given would be the same as if taken through A-B, Fig. 128. The method of getting elevation of string M, 131, would be the same as method employed at O-O, etc., Figs. 129 and 130.

In Fig. 134 there is a paneled jib, shown from string of straight part of flight down to the floor. The panels in these jibs can be divided at will. The joints between the top and bottom rails of the spandrel or jib, and ends of vertical rails as a-a-a, Fig. 134, should be made with a slip tongue of hard wood, as shown by Fig. 135. This is intended to prevent any movement out of place when jib is finished. These tongues should be glued in place and well fit. Above the capped string, Fig. 134, the centers of

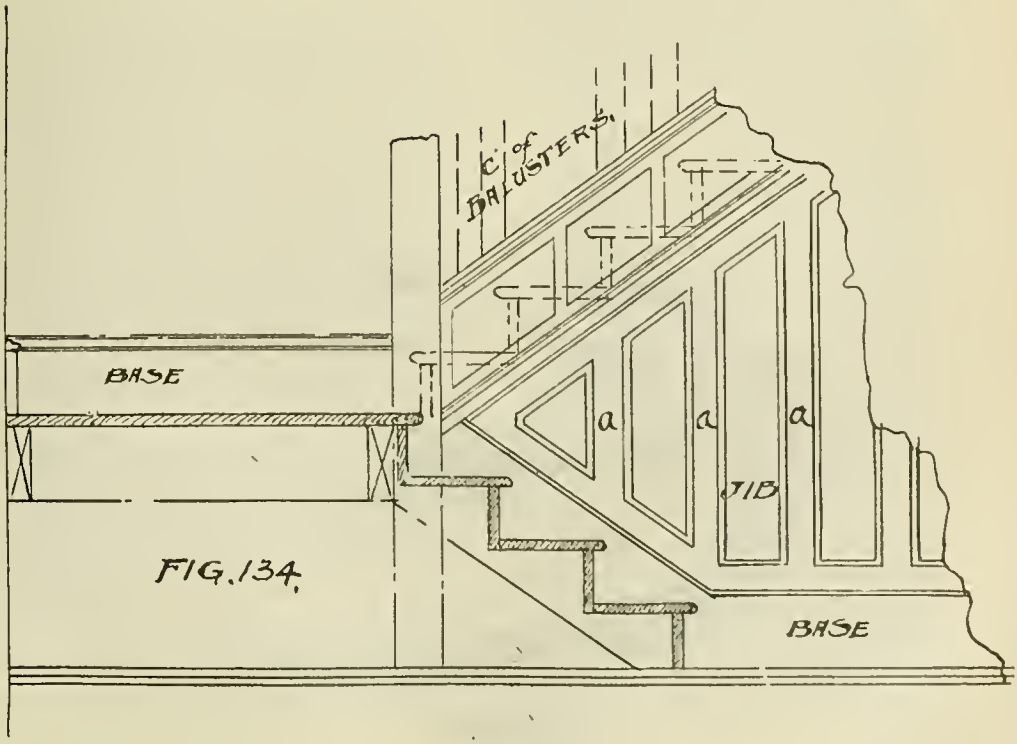
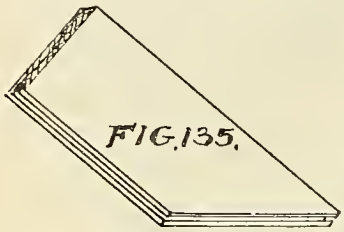


FIG. 134.

balusters are shown by dotted lines, also steps and risers are shown dotted in behind paneled string face. The tongue between treads and risers are omitted for convenience sake in these drawings as this construction has been shown in earlier numbers.



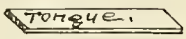


Fig. 136 shows cross section of one of the upright rails, A, and shows panels plowed into rail, mouldings in connection therewith, etc.

Of the many forms for starting treads perhaps none look so well at so slight expense of forming them as what is known as bullnose treads, which is rounded ends

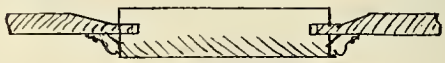


FIG.136.

on one or more of the lower treads, as shown at Fig. 137. The method of construction of other parts of the stairs is not changed by these treads.

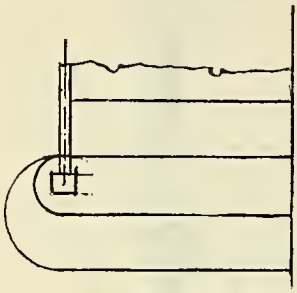


FIG.137.

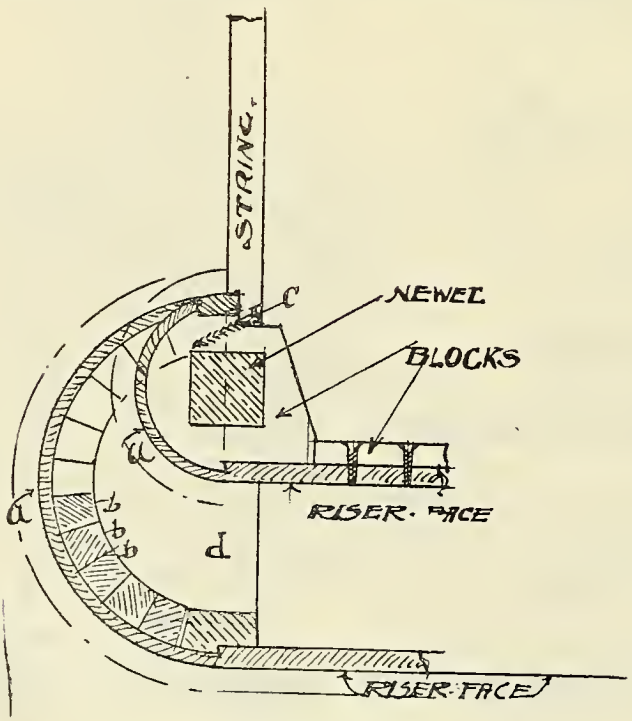


FIG.138

The method of getting out these ends will be best understood by Fig. 138, which is a cross section taken through the steps and newel, shown at 137, but drawn to a larger scale.

In Fig. 138 a-a represents the outer veneer line which must come in correct line for intersection with riser. b-b-b, etc., shows the segments of wood glued and built up to required radius and for fastening of veneer. c shows a heavy block of wood usually wedged and glued in place, tight up to built up section, b-b-b. The end of smaller or upper step is formed in built up sections of several thicknesses, making a solid block for backing of the veneer. The newel, of course, would pass down through the blocking to fasten down through floor joists.

The dotted line outside of veneer line is nosing line. At C the string is shown terminating in the blocks there to be glued and screwed—and to take the straight treads coming above the two bullnose ones.

Manner of getting out the veneer and placing of same, etc., will be described later.

The Pettibone Monument.

The Western Federation of Miners has raised a fund for the erection of a monument in memory of George A. Pettibone, who was one of the three men who were tried and acquitted in the famous Idaho case, charged with the murder of ex-Governor Stuenenberg. The federation decided that it should mark their friendship for all time for their deceased comrade; consequently, they selected a granite monument, and awarded the contract to a Denver firm, with the proviso that it should be cut by members of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America in Denver, where the headquarters of the miners' federation are located. The Denver branch of the G. C. I. A. has suitably and fittingly expressed the appreciation of its members in the form of a communication to that effect to the executive officers of the Western Federation of Miners.—Granite Cutters' Journal.

The beginning of excellence is to be free from error.—Quintilian.

Tribute to Labor.

One of the ablest and most impressive speeches on the subject of "Labor" was recently made by Representative William Sulzer of New York in advocacy of his bill to create a department of labor, with a seat in the President's cabinet for its head. The speech was delivered in the House of Representatives, and was in part as follows:

"Mr. Speaker: I shall take advantage of this occasion to speak for the toilers of our country—for the rights of the men who create the wealth of our land, for those worthy citizens of the republic, the American workingmen, who have made us all that we are and will make us, if we are true to ourselves, all that we hope to be—the greatest, the grandest, the freest and the most prosperous people the world has ever seen.

"No man in my opinion can pay too high a tribute to 'labor.' It is the creative force of the material world, the genius of accomplishment of the brain and the brawn of the land, the spirit of all progress, and the milestone marking the advance of man. Civilization owes everything to labor—to the constructive toiler and the creative worker. Labor owes very little to civilization. Mother Earth is labor's best friend. From the forests and her fields, from her rocks and her rivers, the toiler has wrought all and brought forth the wonders of the world.

"Labor is not of today or of yesterday or of tomorrow. It is eternal. Dynasties come and go, governments rise and fall, centuries succeed centuries, but labor goes on forever. Labor is the everlasting law of life.

"Tear down your palaces and your temples, and labor will replace them; close every avenue of trade and commerce, and labor will reopen them; destroy your towns and your cities, and labor will rebuild them greater and grander than they were. But destroy labor, and famine will stalk the land and pestilence will decimate the human race. If every laborer in the world should cease work for ninety days it would cause the greatest catastrophe that ever befell mankind—a tragedy to the human race impossible to depict and too frightful to contemplate."

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der zweiten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1909 des General-Exekutiv-Board.

(Fortsetzung und Schluß.)

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Außer den zuletzt geltend gemachten Ansprüchen, beansprucht die V. B. Jurisdiktion über in Möbelfabriken beschäftigte Holzarbeiter; über das Aufstellen von Bekleidungsgegenständen aus Holz, Metal oder anderem Material, wenn Carpenterwerkzeug hierzu erforderlich ist. Ferner, über das Einpassen und Anschlagen von allen Fensterrahmen, Fensterladen, Thüren und Bekleidungsgegenständen wenn Carpenterwerkzeug dazu erforderlich ist.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Die V. B. beansprucht die Herstellung aller Schilder wenn in derselben Holz zur Verwendung kommt, sowie das Einlassen von Röhren in Holz.

International Union of Elevator Constructors.

Die V. B. beansprucht Jurisdiktion über die Herstellung und Anbringung von Wandeltreppen und Eskulatoren, und über alle Holzarbeit in Verbindung mit Herstellung und Anbringung von Aufzugsmaschinen (elevators); über alle Aufzugsgerüste und Stützen oberhalb eines Aufzugs, das heißt: über Mühlenbauarbeit (millwrighting).

International Union of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers of America.

Die V. B. beansprucht Jurisdiktion über alle Gerüstarbeiten zu denen Carpenterwerkzeug erforderlich ist, wie horizontale Träger (centers) und das Verschalen und Stützen von Gebäuden.

International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Workers.

Die V. B. beansprucht Jurisdiktion über Consolenarbeit (brackets), Abrichtungs- und Auffüllungsarbeiten (furring), Gipsverschalungen (plaster boards) und Bogen für Fußböden wenn aus Holz, und wenn Carpenterwerkzeug bei diesen Arbeiten erforderlich ist, und über alle Eckleisten.

International Association of Marbel Workers.

Die V. B. beansprucht alle Grüstarbeiten zu denen Carpenterwerkzeug erforderlich ist.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

Die V. B. beansprucht Jurisdiktion über das Aufstellen und Anbringen von hohlen Metalfenstern, Fensterrahmen, Thüren und Bekleidungen.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Die V. B. beansprucht Jurisdiktion über das Anbringen von Kehlleisten und Holzdekorationen in rohem oder gefirnisttem Zustande, an Wänden.

Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union.

Die V. B. beansprucht das Aufstellen von Kamin-Simmsen und Bekleidungen (mantels) aus Holz.

19. April.

Appellation der L. U. 64 Pittsburg, Pa., gegen die Zurückweisung der Sterbegeldforderung im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Pankron Popp. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen jedoch die Rückzahlung vorausbezahlter Beiträge an die Witwe angeordnet.

Beschwerde der L. U. 233 Binghamton, N. Y., über den Bericht des Zusammenstellungs-Komites über die Generalbeamten-Wahlen in dem die von L. U. 233 abgegebenen Stimmen nicht berücksichtigt wurden. Der G. S. wird angewiesen der L. U. 833 mitzuteilen, daß derartige Beschwerden vorerst dem G. P. zugehen müssen.

Ein Schreiben des Camden, N. J., D. C.'s eine ähnlich Beschwerde enthaltend, und dem eine Anzahl übereinstimmende Schreiben anderer Lokal-Unionen beiliegen, wird verlesen. Der Board beschließt: Es ist falsch zu behaupten, daß alle abgegebene Stimmen zu figuriren hätten, Das Komite hatte das Recht und die Pflicht nur solche Stimmen zu zählen die konstitutionsgemäß abgegeben wurden, und der Bericht hierüber vorschriftsgemäß und zur festgesetzten Zeit in der G. O. einlief.

Protest der L. U. 1367 gegen die Nichtbeschickung seitens der G. O. der Konvention der Amalgamated Wood Workers wie in der Denver Konvention der A. F. of F. vereinbart. Der Board beschließt die Verantwortlichkeit in dieser Angelegenheit abzulehnen,

da er in derselben nicht zu Rate gezogen wurde, und den Protest an den G. P. und G. S. zu verweisen.

20. April.

Gesuch der L. U. 1464 Attleboro, Mass., um Bewilligung einer Summe für Organisationszwecke, wird abgelehnt jedoch beschlossen einen Organisator nach obiger Stadt zu senden.

Vom New York City D. C. ist weitere Information über die geplante Gewerksbewegung in Boro Queens eingelaufen und wird letztere genehmigt.

Die Gewerksforderungen des Boston, Mass., D. C., Werft und Brückenbauer einerseits und outside Carpenter andererseits betreffend, sowie die Forderung des New Bedford, Mass., D. C. werden ebenfalls genehmigt.

Von Muscatine, Ja., und Champaign, Ill., laufen Berichte über die Strike Situation ein.

Ein Bericht der Delegaten der V. B. zu der in Washington stattgefundenen Label-Konferenze wird dem Board eingehändigt und derselbe beschließt die Frage des Anschlusses, nebst anderen ähnlichen Fragen der Urabstimmung zu Unterbreiten; ferner, daß obiger Bericht in der Juli-Sitzung nochmals erörtert werden soll.

20. April.

Die Vormittags-Sitzung muß des Umzugs nach dem neuen Hauptquartier halber ausfallen.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der G. O. wird nachmittags begonnen.

22. April.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt.

Durch die Revision darauf aufmerksam gemacht, daß einige Organisatoren in ihren Rechnungen Hotelunkosten berechnen für die Zeit die sie in ihrem Heimorte zubringen, beschließt der Board daß fernerhin derartige Forderungen der Organisatoren oder Deputirten nicht zulässig sind und nicht honorirt werden sollen.

Der Board beschließt ferner, daß alle Anschaffungen von Einrichtungen und Mobiliar für die G. O. vom Board genehmigt sein müssen.

23. April.

Boardmitglied Foley wird wegen dringender Geschäfte zu Hause vom Besuche der weiteren Quartals-Sitzungen entbunden.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt.

Der Board beschließt, daß in Fällen wo D. C.'s oder L. U.'en in Prozesse verwickelt werden die G. O. ohne die Zustimmung des Board keine finanziellen Verpflichtungen eingehen darf, außer in sehr dringlichen Fällen können die Generalbeamten provisorisch finanziellen Beistand leisten, müssen aber dann jedem einzelnen Boardmitglied über den betreffenden Fall einen vollständigen Bericht zusenden.

24. April.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt und nimmt die Tagessitzung in Anspruch.

26. und 27. April.

Schardt ist wegen Krankheit in seiner Familie abwesend und wird entschuldigt.

Die Bücherrevision wird an diesen beiden Tagen fortgesetzt.

28. April.

Der New Britain, Conn., D. C. und der Kingston, N. Y., D. C. senden Ausweis über erhaltene und verausgabte Unterstützungsgelder und in beiden Fällen wird die weitere Summe von $200.00 bewilligt.

Die Gewerksforderungen des Batavia, N. Y., D. C. und der L. U. 1908 Piqua, Ill., werden genehmigt.

Die Forderungen der L. U. 1438 Omaha, Neb., der L. U. 1649 Cedar Rapids, Ja., und der L. U. 923 McKinney, Tex., werden bis zum Eintreffen näherer Einzelheiten zurückgelegt.

29. April.

Der G. S. wird instruirt sich mit den National Banken des Landes wegen eines höheren Interessenbetrages für Depositen in Verbindung zu setzen. Die Boardmitglieder versprechen ebenfalls Information in dieser Beziehung einzuholen und soll das Ergebnis in der Juli-Sitzung besprochen werden.

Der G. S. unterbreitet von ihm eingeholte vom Board gewünschte Angebote für Druckarbeiten und mehrere Kontrakte werden vergeben.

Der Board tritt mit den Generalbeamten in der Eigenschaft als Trustees des Hauptquartier-Gebäudes in Sitzung.

30. April.

Die Frage der Anschaffung von Office-Einrichtungen und Mobiliar für die neue G. O. wird eingehend besprochen und den Generalbeamten geeignete Anweisungen in der Angelegenheit erteilt.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 1925 Columbia, Mo., und der L. U. 1629 Hornell, N. Y., werden genehmigt.

Dem Cleveland, O., D. C. wird die Summe von $100.00 zu Organisationszwecken angewiesen.

In Erledigung einer Anfrage der L. U. 824 Muskegon, Mich., wird der G. P. ersucht der L. U. über das zwischen der V. B. und der Firma Brunswick, Balke & Collender getroffen Abkommen Auskunft zu erteilen.

Appellation der L. U. 1609 Sisterville, W. Va., gegen die Verweigerung des Sterbegeldes im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes H. W. Smith, seitens des G. S. Da das Mitglied zur Zeit seines Todes rückständig und außer Benefit war, wird die Entscheidung des G. S. aufrecht erhalten.

1. Mai.

Eine Appellation John Nolands und anderer gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des New York City D. C. gegen Ap-

pellanten wird bis zur Juli-Sitzung zurückgelegt.

Der G. P. erscheint vor dem Board betreffs einer Kontroverse zwischen dem Cleveland, O., D. C. in L. U. 1765 daselbst und empfiehlt die Suspendirung der L. U. wegen Insubordination. Die Empfehlung wird zum Beschluß erhoben.

Die Gewerksforderungen des Alameda County, Cal., D. C. und des Milwaukee, Wis. D. C. werden genehmigt.

Dem New Britain, Conn., D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $500.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Einer Gewerksforderung des Monongahela Valley, Pa., D. C. wird Genehmigung verweigert da dieselbe nicht die Zustimmung einer zweidrittel Majorität der Mitgliedschaft des Distrikts erhielt.

Die Bücherrevision wird beendet.

Vertagung bis zum 12. Juli 1909.

R. E. Connolly,
Sekretär des G. E. B.

Frank Duffy, G. S.

Zur Allgemeinen Lage unseres Handwerkes in Europa.

Aus den Debatten zu schließen, die in jüngster Zeit im Senate der Ver. Staaten stattfinden, und bei deren Gelegenheit die berüchtigten Senatoren Aldrich und Depew den Hochzoll-Standpunkt im Interesse der amerikanischen Großproduzenten vertheidigten, kamen auch die in Europe bezahlten Arbeitslöhne zur Sprache.

Den Ausführungen jener Senatoren zufolge sollte man annehmen, es beständen, namentlich in Deutschland und der Schweiz, noch die Zustände von vor Anno 1848. In der kurzen Zeit meines Aufenthaltes in Europa habe ich jedoch gefunden, daß das durchaus nicht mehr der Fall ist; die Löhne sind, besonders soweit dies gelernte Handwerker betrifft, seit meiner Handwerksburschenzeit, bedeutend gestiegen. Zum Theil sind diese besseren Lohnverhältnisse dem Umstande zu verdanken, daß der Arbeiter heutigen Tages nicht mehr so sehr an die Scholle gebunden ist wie früher, als das Verbot der Freizügigkeit, mit der unterdrückten Gewerbefreiheit gleichzeitig den Lohnarbeiter seinem Arbeitgeber auf Gnade und Ungnade in die Hände lieferte; anderseits kommt das Verdienst dieser Besserstellung, und zwar zum nicht geringsten Theil, der politischen und gewerkschaftlicher Bewegung der Arbeiter zu. Dank derselben gleichen sich die Löhne auch in den kleinsten Orten mit den größeren Städten aus. Das Kleinmeisterthum muß eben die von der Gewerkschaft festgesetzten Löhne, bezahlen oder es erhält keine Arbeiter.

Es liegt so schon eine gewisse Vorliebe bei dem jüngeren Arbeiterelement für die Großstadt, welche ihm in Bezug auf Nahrungsverhältnisse, Vergnügungen und persönliche Ungebundenheit mehr bietet, als dies in der Kleinstadt oder gar auf dem Lande der Fall ist. Wenn die Herren Aldrich und Depew von deutschländischer Conkurrenz reden, so sprechen sie doch sicherlich auch nur im Interesse der amerikanischen Großindustrie, die, vielleicht mit Ausnahme der Textilbranche, und allenfalls noch einiger Branchen, die sich hauptsächlich auf Hausindustrie stützen, wie z. B. die Spielmaarenindustrie Thüringens, so doch faßt ausschließlich in deutschen Groß- und Mittelstädten ihre Conkurrenten hat. Die in hiesigen kleinstädtischen Verhältnissen sich befindende Industrie kommt für Amerika somit nicht in Betracht; befindet sich aber ausnahmsweise, was ja der Fall hie und da ist, eine größere Anlage in einer kleinen Ortschaft, so können die Unternehmer ihre Arbeitskräfte nur dadurch dauernd an sich fesseln, daß die zumindest denselben Lohn bezahlen, den die zunächst gelegene größere Stadt auch zahlt. Grade das ledige, jüngere Handwerkerelement, das in solchen Plätzen zumeist in Betracht kommt, ist flotierender Natur, und deßhalb weniger geneigt, sich den Ausbeutungsgelüsten der ruralen Arbeitgeber zu unterwerfen; diese jüngeren Elemente bilden auch durch ihre Freizügigkeit, resp. dadurch, daß sie von diesem Rechte den möglichsten Gebrauch machen, eine besondere Agitatorenklasse, die, Dank ihres häufigen Deplassements, Lohn und Arbeitsbedingungen allerorts nivellieren helfen.

Noch bin ich nicht in der Lage, mit offiziellen Zahlen aufwarten zu können; ich behalte mir dies vor, und theile solche Zahlen an dieser Stelle mit, sobald ich solche von maßgebender Stelle erhalten habe; aber aus meinem Verkehr mit, hier in der Schweiz ansäßigen Mitgliedern des deutschländischen Holzarbeiterverbandes erfahre ich, daß folgende Löhne in Deutschland bezahlt werden: In Großstädten, wie Hamburg, Berlin, Hanover, Köln, Leipzig, Dresden, von 5—7 Mark pro Tag bei 9 stündiger

oder 9½ stündiger Arbeitszeit. Stückarbeiter in besonderen Branchen, wie Fensterrahmen oder Pianoarbeiter, verdienen bis zu 10 Mark pro Tag. In kleinen Städten sind 4—5 Mark ortsübliche Löhne, auch gibt es einzelne Arbeiter, die selbst in kleineren Orten mehr verdienen. In Kleinstädten ist es noch vielfach Sitte, daß jüngere ledige Arbeiter Kost und Logis beim Arbeitgeber erhalten. Solche bekommen dann von 16—20 Mark bei freier Station, pro Woche.

Hier, in Zurich, sind die Zimmerleute momenten bei verschiedenen Meistern an Strike, ebenso in der Nachbarstadt Winterthur. Erstere verlangen einen Stundenlohn von 70 Rappen (14 Cents amerik.), letztere striken für Einführung der 9 stündigen Arbeitszeit. Für Bankarbeiter in unserem Gewerbe sind momenten, trotz schlechter mangelhafter Arbeitsgelegenheit, 65 Rappen Unionlohn. Das macht bei 9 stündiger Arbeitszeit $1.17 pro Tag.

Mit der Beschreibung dieser Verhältnisse beabsichtige ich nun keineswegs ideale Zustände zu schildern; niedrig genug ist solcher Lohn ja immer noch, und arbeiten die hiesigen Gewerkschaftler mit allen Kräften an dessen Aufbesserung; wenn man nun aber in Betracht zieht, daß die europäische, besonders die deutschländische Holzindustrie noch bei weitem nicht so entwickelt ist, als die amerikanische, daß Rohmaterial, besonders Hartholz, hier viel theuerer ist als drüben, der Profit unter mehr Hände vertheilt werden muß als das bei vertrusteten Industrien der Fall ist, so kann von einer Conkurrenz, die in unserem Gewerbe der amerikanischen Industrie gemacht werden könnte, gar keine Rede sein. In Wirklichkeit sind selbst einfache Möbel viel höher im Preise als bei Euch drüben. Das bin ich momentan in der Lage, auszufinden. Zum Beispiel kosten die hier hergestellten Sectional Bookcases, zerlegbare Bücherschränke, die in den Ver. Staaten für $1.00—3.00 pro Sektion angeboten werden, hier in Zurich von 22—23 Franken per Sektion; das sind von 4½ bis 6½ Doll. Ein Rolltop Desk, das drüben von 28—40 Doll. kosten würde, ist hier nicht erhältlich unter 380—450 Franken. Wiener Stühle, die noch vor Jahresfrist in New York für $16—$22 per Dutzend erhältlich waren, kosten hier von 10—15 Franken per Stück; selbstverständlich geht deren Preis im Auslande im selben Maaße in die Höhe, wie das hier der Fall ist.

So ähnlich wird es sich auch mit anderen Gewerben verhalten, da die Lohnunterschiede in Europa bei weitem nicht so groß zwischen den einzelnen Gewerben sind als bei Euch drüben. Trotz dem gewaltigen Unterschiede zwischen den amerikanischen und europäischen Löhnen überlegt sich der deutschländische Handwerker es doch sehr, ehe er nach Amerika auswandert, und mit gutem Grund. Gewiß ist, daß die hiesigen Wohnungsverhältnisse Vieles, in größeren Stadten Alles zu wünschen übrig lassen; eine zu große Rate seines Lohnes muß der großstädtische Arbeiter für seine Wohnung ausgeben, die günstigstenfalls aus 2 Zimmer, vielleicht noch einer kleinen Küche besteht. Ganz besonders hier in Zurich ist eine förmliche Wohnungsnoth vorhanden, und die Miethe recht hoch. Eine 4 Zimmer Wohnung mit Küche kostet von 800—1200 Franken pro Jahr; das sind $160—300. Dann hat man aber keineswegs Verbesserungen irgend welcher Art. Das sind sogar noch Miethskasernenpreise; der Arbeiter muß sich deßhalb mit halb soviel Zimmer begnügen, und die Verbesserungen entbehren. Das thut er aber auch, da er es ja nicht anders kennt.

Lebensmittel hingegen sind bei weitem besser und billiger als in Amerika. Dank der Consumgenossenschaften, die es hier überall, selbst im kleinsten Neste gibt, und die einen großen Einfluß auf Preise und Qualität haben. Diese sind Gemüse, Brod, Milch, Butter und Spezereien; diese sind viel besser und billiger; selbst die Fleischpreise sind heute eher niedriger als bei Euch; dazu ist das Kilogewicht schwerer als das engl. amerik. 2 Pf. Gewicht, und die hiesige Gesetzgebung verbietet nicht nur die Bemogelung an Gewicht, und die Borarvergiftung, sie weiß diese Uebelstände auch zu verhindern. Dazu ist die Fleischqualität hierorts eine bedeutend bessere als drüben.

Zu all' diesem kommt ein anderer Umstand, der dem hiesigen Lohnarbeiter zum Vortheil gereicht, das ist die größere Stetigkeit der Arbeit. Man jagt hier den Arbeiter nicht fort von Bau oder der Hobelbank wie einen räudigen Hund; zu irgend einer beliebigen Stunde wird der Arbeiter in Amerika abgelegt. Hier besteht noch viel-

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 57.)

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

La necessite d'une organisation Internationale des travailleurs.

II.

Dans ma dernière correspondance j'ai donné quelques preuves à l'appui de mon assertion sur la nécessité de l'organisation des travailleurs au point de vue internationale; depuis le départ de cette correspondance, l'article ci dessous est apparu au Journal officiel des travaileurs du bois de la Suisse, et je suis enchanté, de pouvoir le mettre sous les yeux de not camarades des Etats-Unis; le voici dans toute sa saveur:

Brise-Grèves Internationaux.

Les traitrises qui se sont produites pendant la grève dans la fabrique Aschbacher à Zurich, ont reçu une signification internationale. Des scabs ayant été importés de Berlin et entraînés l'échec de la lutte, ont fait voir sous un mauvais jour les rapports des travailleurs sur bois allemands avec ceux de Suisse, qui furent jusqu'ici étroitement liés par une solidarité effective.

Pour clarifier la situation et faire disparaître tout suspicion pouvant peser sur l'organisation des camarades d'Allemagne, le secrétaire international Leipart, à Berlin, a fait le récit des événements qui surgirent au cours des transports de supplanteurs. Dans le dernier numéro du *Bulletin international des ouvriers sur bois*, Leipart écrit:

''Il convient de donner en quelques mots un rapport sur deux groupes de traîtres, qui ont été envoyés de Berlin à Zurich au mois de février dernier. Il y avait toujours un grand afflux de travailleurs du bois de l'Allemagne en Suisse. Cependant jusqu'ici on n'avait jamais pu faire des reproches aux camarades allemands qu'ils auraient manqué d'intérêt pour l'action syndicale ou de solidarité envers leurs camarades suisses. On peut constater au contraire, que surtout les camarades allemands, organisés dans les sections de la fédération suisse des travailleurs du bois, ont été tout le temps dans les premiers rangs du mouvement. Le récent incident est donc d'autant plus regrettable.

''Les ouvriers de la fabrique de meubles Aschbacher, à Zurich, étaient en grève depuis plusieurs semaines. Le fabricant s'adressa au syndicat jaune des menuisiers à Berlin, demandant des traîtres pour remplacer ses ouvriers en grève. Ce syndicat jaune a été formé au cours du grand lock-out, à Berlin, au printemps 1907, sous la protection des patrons et il a, depuis, à diverses reprises, fourni des sarrasins remplaçant des grévistes en Allemagne. Les efforts des jaunes pour le fabricant Aschbacher, à Zurich, étaient à temps portés à la connaissance de la fédération des travailleurs du bois à Berlin, qui n'épargna ni temps ni argent, pour empêches le départ des personnes engagées. Toute tentative de notre part restant sans succès, plusieurs commissaires de la fédération des travailleurs du bois se firent enrôler sous le couvert de jaunes, pouvant ainsi accompagner le transport qui se composait d'une cinquantaine d'ouvriers.

Quand le train arriva à Nuremberg, la gare était occupée par un grand nombre de membres de notre fédération criant: 'Camarades, quittez le train, il y a grève à Zurich.' Cela produisit une forte sensation dans le compartiment où se trouvaient les scabs, une partie voulait descendre, mais l'agent et ses complices gardaient soigneusement les portières et ne permettaient à personne de sortir. Cependant plusieurs s'échappaient par les fenêtres avec l'assistance des Nurembergeois. Pendant ce temps, l'agent avait tiré son revolver et, parcourant à grands pas le perron, menaçait ceux qui voulaient monter ou descendre du train. Alors la police arriva. Celle-ci se conduisit assez correctement, déclarant qu'on ne pouvait empêcher personne de quitter le train volontairement. On réussit donc à faire sortir trente-et-un ouvriers, pendant qu'une vingtaine resta dans le compartiment et ceux-ci ne pouvaient pas être persuadés, malgré tous les efforts qui furent faits dans les autres stations, pour leur faire quitter le train.

Environ une semaine plus tard, un second convoi partait de Berlin, cette fois passant par Francfort, où des scènes pareilles à celles de Nuremberg eurent lieu. Cette fois aussi, quelques membres de la fédération des travailleurs du bois se trouvaient parmi les engagés et un grand nombre de membres de la fédération de Francfort, attendaient le train à la gare. Il y avait donc de sérieuses rencontres, les traîtres étaient armés de tuyaux en caoutchouc, les deux agents qui accompagnaient le train, se postèrent aux portes ne permettant à personne d'entrer. Un agent de la secrète

de Francfort, qui essaya de s'entendre avec ces gens, fut pris pour un fonctionnaire de la fédération des travailleurs du bois et fut très maltraité; les traîtres lui crachèrent même au visage. On a tout de même réussit à arracher une partie des ouvriers.

Il en résulte que la fédération allemande s'est efforcée, autant que possible, de retenir les traîtres, ne reculant même pas devant les dépenses considérables. Cependant, il paraît que les camarades suisses n'étaient pas suffisamment à la hauteur de leur tâche et de leur devoir. Le *Journal des travailleurs du bois* nous apprend que le reste du premier convoi a pu entrer dans la fabrique Aschbaeher presque sans être inquiété. Pendant que deux cents camarades occupaient la gare centrale de Zurich, on fit descendre les traîtres dans une petite gare, située à proximité de la fabrique. Par hasard, il n'y avait pas de poste de grève, ce qui paraît absolument inexplicable. Au dernier moment, les camarades de la gare centrale se hâtèrent à la gare de Stadelhof, mais il était trop tard. Et même le *Journal suisse des travailleurs du bois*, conclut son article en ces termes: "L'organisation de la réception n'était point parfaite, on aurait dû faire le nécessaire pour l'occupation de la gare de Stadelhof."

Lors de l'arrivée du deuxième transport, les camarades de Zurich y étaient bien, mais la gare de Bâle, où les traîtres devaient changer de train, n'était pas occupée, et on manqua ainsi une bonne chance pour chercher une entente avec ces gens.

Environ la moitié de ces convois, une quarantaine d'ouvriers, est donc entrée dans la fabrique. Des rencontres acharnées se sont encore produites devant l'usine, pendant plusieurs jours, entre les ouvriers grévistes et la police. Mais il a été impossible d'influencer les traîtres. On les avait installés dans la fabrique même, où ils furent soigneusement gardés.

Les camarades d'Allemagne regrettent sérieusement que des travailleurs allemands aient été capables de remplacer si honteusement des camarades en lutte à l'étranger. Seul, le long et intense chômage peut expliquer ce malheureux accident, surtout remarquable, parce qu'il fut possible de trouver ces traîtres à Berlin, dans un milieu ouvrier très avancé. Mais la crise économique dans toutes les corporations atteint des grandes masses d'ouvriers venant des régions arriérées dans les grandes villes, sans que les syndicats, à ce moment, puissent les contrôler ou influencer. Ajoutons-y encore les tristes effets du poison jaune, dont nous venons de donner un exemple. Voilà des raisons qui devraient suffire pour que les relations amicales entre les travailleurs syndiqués du bois de la Suisse et de l'Allemagne ne soient point troublées par de tels actes de brise-grèves internationaux."

Comme l'on peut voir, la solidarité entre les ouvriers organisés en Europe n'est pas un vain mot. Aussi, voyons plus bas, quel résultat cette victoire a pu rapporter aux patrons réunis de la ville de Zurich:

Effets d'une Grève.

Chaque grève qui se termine par l'échec des ouvriers frappe généralement très grièvement les patrons à leur endroit sensible: le coffre-fort. La fabrique de meubles Aschbaeher, à Zurich, qui fut tout récemment l'objet d'une grève, doit en savoir quelque chose, ainsi que la caisse centrale de la fédération suisse des patrons menuisiers, à laquelle M. Aschbaeher a imposé une note salée. Mais la caisse est vide et il faut quand même de l'argent.

Pour se tirer d'embarras, le comité patronal a lancé une liste de souscription dont le produit est destiné à couvrir les frais de cette grève de dix semaines. Un appel qui accompagne la liste implore la solidarité des patrons en faisant spécialement ressortir la palme remportée.

C'est bien le cas de s'écrier avec l'historien romain:

"Encore une victoire pareille, et tout est perdue!"

Dans le numéro précédant, j'ai démontré en quoi les travailleurs organisés d'Europe ont pu être utile aux camarades Américains, aujourd'hui je viens de fournir un exemple comment cette solidarité s'exerce sur le Continent européen. La lutte elle-même le rend ainsi; poussé par le besoin, et suivant sur ce terain, pas à pas, la trace du patronat, nous ne saurions resté confiné sur notre partie du globe. A mesure que le patronat étend sa main sur l'autre coté de l'Ocean pour s'attirrer des travailleurs, dans le but de nous créer des concurrents, nous, à notre tour, nous devons chercher à faire entrer dans nos organisation quiconque est capable de nous contester notre morceau de pain.

De plus en plus, les chances de l'existence s'égalisent pour les travailleurs dans tous les pays. Aux Etats-Unis, le salaire ira, si l'organisation ouvrière n'est pas assez forte pour l'empecher, ce salaire dis-je, ira en diminuant, tandis que grace à la bonne organisation des pays divers en Europe, leur salaire s'élèvera, et ce, jusquà ce qu'un niveau égal sera atteint. Le développement vers ce niveau dépendra essentiellement de

(Voir la Suite a la page 62)

CLAIMS PAID
DURING JUNE, 1909

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.	No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
10998	John E. Distel	7	$200.00	11057	Jose Escabar Lopez	1450	200.00
10999	Charles Johnson	10	200.00	11058	Edward Fitzpatrick	2	200.00
11000	Mrs. C. Koldenborg	10	50.00	11059	G. F. Ross (dis.)	98	400.00
11001	Mrs. H. A. Gunderson	87	50.00	11060	Mathias Andersen	181	200.00
11002	Melvin C. Cook	110	50.00	11061	Mortimer W. Staton	1510	400.00
11003	Mrs. Emily J. Edmonds	137	50.00	11062	Mrs. Maria Steybe	1748	50.00
11004	N. F. Swartwout	141	50.00	11063	Edward Ferguson	43	50.00
11005	Mrs. Eva L. Dawes	158	50.00	11064	Mrs. Jessie Haislup	132	50.00
11006	Charles Targee	223	200.00	11065	Mrs. Virginia Jewell	404	50.00
11007	Mrs. Mary M. Daucher	355	50.00	11066	L. D. Hamblin	471	200.00
11008	Samuel Sidgmore	389	200.00	11067	Frank Holle	564	200.00
11009	John F. Althaus	422	200.00	11068	Mrs. Laura M. King	632	50.00
11010	J. W. Carstenbrook	483	200.00	11069	Geo. Lariviere	1699	200.00
11011	Mrs. Mary J. Spofford	486	50.00	11070	Joseph W. Woodcock	11	200.00
11012	O. VanKalsbeek	490	200.00	11071	Mrs. Mary Watrous	22	50.00
11013	J. N. Stalker	500	50.00	11072	John J. McNulty	55	200.00
11014	Mrs. Annie Gunter	684	50.00	11073	Wm. J. Grau	211	200.00
11015	Mrs. Mary F. Morgan	717	50.00	11074	Wm. Lamb	233	200.00
11016	Patrick Kane	724	200.00	11075	Anton Maresch	309	200.00
11017	Harvey J. Conklin	1036	200.00	11076	Martin Schnoper	309	200.00
11018	Jaco W. Black	1641	200.00	11077	Moses Campbell	318	200.00
11019	Cleb B. Johnson	1704	200.00	11078	Mrs. Edith Creathorne	325	50.00
11020	Alonzo Johnston	1863	50.00	11079	Cornelius Merz	375	200.00
11021	Fred W. Walton	1874	200.00	11080	Mrs. Sophia Markwardt	440	50.00
11022	Mrs. Jessie G. Scott	1937	50.00	11081	Mrs. Jessie L. Goff	407	50.00
11023	W. T. Forcum	668	200.00	11082	John A. Ambrose	440	200.00
11024	Hans Loken (dis.)	7	400.00	11083	Mrs. Mary A. Haier	440	50.00
11025	Mrs. Hanna S. Crizer	511	50.00	11084	Mrs. Dora O. Wright	510	50.00
11026	C. C. Shepherd	592	200.00	11085	D. J. O'Maley	971	200.00
11027	Mrs. Minnie Kinnear	1139	50.00	11086	Mrs. Anna M. Stierer	1051	50.00
11028	J. F. Fewster	1358	200.00	11087	Mrs. Mary Farrell	1082	50.00
11029	Nathan H. Haines	420	50.00	11088	Mrs. Hattie F. Jesse	1585	50.00
11030	Austin Reed	491	200.00	11089	Mrs. Kuni Bauer	1596	50.00
11031	Mrs. Clara Ann Bieber	492	50.00	11090	Rudolph Rose	16	200.00
11032	Mrs. Eugenia A. Wilder	567	50.00	11091	Geo. H. Chamberlain	20	200.00
11033	Mrs. Amelie Vorberg	723	50.00	11092	Frederich Regelmann	309	200.00
11034	Mrs. Matilda Floyd	33	50.00	11093	J. C. Heymer	483	200.00
11035	Stephen Baker	146	200.00	11094	Edward Howard	1226	50.00
11036	Mrs. Lucy J. Inman	734	50.00	11095	E. J. Huntley	62	50.00
11037	Mrs. Percy Jones	776	50.00	11096	Harry O. Penn	73	200.00
11038	Henry Hoffmann	1748	50.00	11097	Mrs. Emelia Schneider	87	50.00
11039	Ludvik Kraml	1786	200.00	11098	Chas. R. North	119	100.00
11040	Frank Gordon (dis.)	62	400.00	11099	Mrs. V. B. Waldron	132	50.00
11041	Aug. L. Vackle	98	200.00	11100	Joseph A. Tressel	876	200.00
11042	James Ledwidge	240	200.00	11101	Mrs. Emma M. Clapp	1874	50.00
11043	Wilmer B. Haines	432	200.00	11102	Frank D. Clark	26	200.00
11044	J. L. Barker	789	50.00	11103	Timothy Hickey	26	200.00
11045	Mrs. Phyllis Fritzinger	169	50.00	11104	Chas. C. Hickcox	146	200.00
11046	Mrs. Anna Knudsen	457	50.00	11105	Mrs. Mary E. Rohn	211	50.00
11047	John J. Gempp	519	200.00	11106	Mrs. S. M. Meadowcroft	473	50.00
11048	Mrs. Augusta Grieneisen	1526	50.00	11107	Mrs. Rosa Makoski	690	50.00
11049	Mrs. Lora May Nichley	266	50.00	11108	J. H. Jones	894	200.00
11050	Geradus Burger	303	200.00	11109	Carl Ott	7	50.00
11051	Mrs. Sarah T. Nenow	239	50.00	11110	Wm. D. Crawford	181	200.00
11052	Mrs. Julia Sundsvold	7	50.00	11111	Henry E. James	632	50.00
11053	Wm. C. Weldon	137	200.00	11112	John D. Slingerland	774	200.00
11054	Wm. A. Bovard (bal.)	897	150.00	11113	James Anthony	943	200.00
11055	Mrs. Walter Clanton	1660	50.00	11114	Fautley J. Roy	1192	200.00
11056	Mrs. Julia S. Blanco	1450	50.00	11115	John M. Anderson, Jr.	1363	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
11116	Daniel F. Holidayoke...	70	200.00
11117	F. W. Breckenridge	79	200.00
11118	Hans Nelson	413	200.00
11119	M. B. Robertson	453	200.00
11120	Mrs. M. E. Jaccard.....	483	50.00
11121	Mrs. M. R. Halteman...	897	50.00
11122	Charles H. Morse	924	200.00
11123	Frank Schwiertz	1	200.00
11124	Mrs. Anne L. Osborn...	55	50.00
11125	Julius Bralovich	422	200.00
11126	John Robison	1044	50.00
11127	Mrs. Mary M. Moraca..	24	50.00
11128	Claude Weymouth	131	200.00
11129	H. Powell (dis.).....	224	400.00
11130	Mrs. Celina Bell.....	707	50.00
11131	J. D. Eldridge (dis.)...	1650	300.00
11132	Mrs. Josephine Blazek..	54	50.00
11133	Mrs. Anna Ralspis.....	54	50.00
11134	Fred Krueger	346	200.00
11135	Mrs. Luise Karkutt	419	50.00
11136	Jacob Schulzendorf	1	200.00
11137	Louis J. Gordin	7	200.00
11138	George Horl	42	200.00
11139	Mrs. Clara H. Parsons..	43	50.00
11140	Mrs. Alice V. Bullett...	176	50.00
11141	Eugene W. Weeden	176	200.00
11142	Mrs. Mary E. Burdick..	367	50.00
11143	Mrs. Sophie E. Clark...	541	50.00
11144	W. F. Scott	696	200.00
11145	Mrs. Margaret Gessert..	10	50.00
11146	Louis Racine	13	200.00
11147	Mrs. Marie Treizise.....	141	50.00
11148	Mrs. M. A. Whimsett...	141	50.00
11149	F. W. Martin	365	50.00
11150	Mrs. Catherine McGrath	387	50.00
11151	Mrs. Sarah E. Mortenson	470	50.00
11152	Mrs. Elizabeth Gabritsch	1053	50.00
11153	Wm. H. Wesson	114	200.00
11154	Elmer Fisher	174	200.00
11155	Alexander Murray	240	200.00
11156	Mrs. Abbie L. Collins...	459	50.00
11157	C. L. Pyle	587	200.00
11158	Cornelius Crowley	747	50.00
11159	Mrs. Ella Walton	1251	50.00
11160	Frank English	1367	200.00
11161	August Carlson	1717	200.00
11162	Charles A. Haight.....	1717	200.00
11163	Mrs. Mary E. Dale.....	9	50.00
11164	Julius Schmeical (dis.).	26	400.00
11165	Wm. Irick (dis.).....	495	400.00
11166	Mrs. Annie C. Nale.....	580	50.00
11167	Mrs. Hannah Fogarty ..	1717	50.00
11168	Anthony Peterson	13	50.00
11169	Edward Paquette	99	200.00
11170	Mrs. Clara Olive Sizer.	268	50.00
11171	Geo. W. Prather	712	50.00
11172	Mike Early	1068	124.50
	Total		$23,374 50

Apply a hot iron to putty on a window sash and it will then yield to a knife and leave the sash clean.

(Fortsetzung von Seite 53)

fach 8—14 tägige Kündigung, maaßgebend für beide Seiten. Unbekannt ist hier das Herzklopfen des amerikanischen Arbeiters auf den Slip im Zahlcouvert, „Your services are no longer required." Dann besteht faßt in allen hiesigen Städten ein unter Controlle der Gewerkschaften geführtes städtisches Arbeitsnachweise-Büreau, das überall treffliche Dienste thut.

Und last, but not least, die Niggertreiberei, wie sie bei Euch herrscht, das Hasten und Jagen, das „hurry-up" System des amerikanischen Ausbeuters ist hier im Lande noch unbekannt. Der Arbeiter ist noch nicht im selben Maße der Sklave seiner Maschiene, oder vielmehr der Maschiene seines Arbeitgebers, er fühlt sich noch mehr als Mensch, als das bei Euch der Fall ist. Pfeifen, Singen, sogar ein Pfeifchen rauchen, horribile dictu, das alles gibt es noch vielfach, und Summa Summarum, wenn Beide, deutschländische und amerikanische Arbeiter am Jahresschluße ihre Bilanz ziehen, kommen auch Beide zum gleichen Abschluß; übrig hat oben keiner viel. Der hiesige Arbeiter hat aber im Laufe des Jahres mehr Genuß von seinem Leben gehabt, er hat nicht fortwährend das Damoklosschwert der Arbeitslosigkeit über sich gefühlt, und ist bei weitem weniger der Lohnsklave seines Ausbeuters gewesen. Aber wie lange dieser Unterschied noch währen wird? Das ist eine andere Frage. Die auch hierzu Lande sich stetig entwickelnde Concentrirung des Großkapitals wird auch hier, in Deutschland sowohl wie in andere europäischen Ländern, amerikanische Zustände einführen. A. Heins.

"The candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court the people will have ceased to be their own rulers."—Abraham Lincoln.

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one.—Carlyle.

All that are lovers of virtue, be quiet and go angling.—Izaak Walton.

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Continued

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Continued on page 62.

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(Suite de la page 55)

la résistance contre son abaissement d'un coté et de la vigeur à défendre ses intérêsts par l'autre partie en question. Mais, de même que le prix de toute marchandise a la tendance de s'unifier sur chaque marché, de même le prix de la main d'oeuvre, c'est à dire de la force-travail, suivra forcément cette voie.

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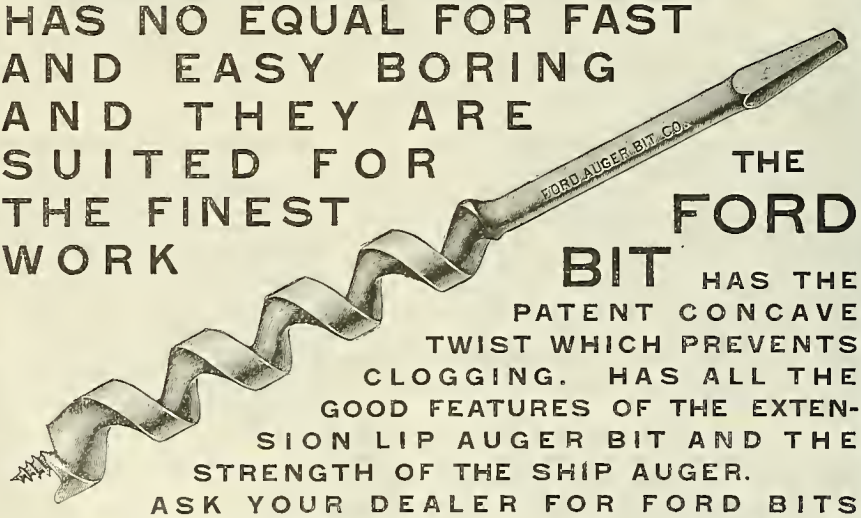

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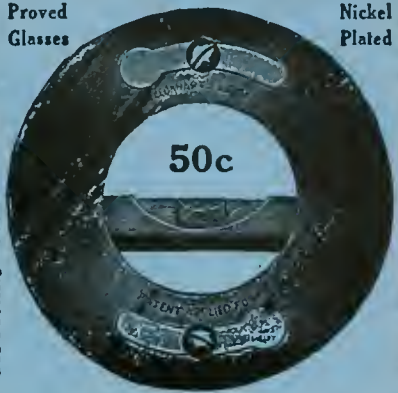

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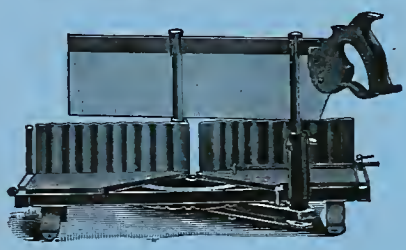

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Official Badge

FOR LABOR DAY

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This badge is for permanent use, having a funeral as well as a parade side—the metal parts can be worn as a complete badge in lodge rooms or on rainy days.

It is of best grade of material and made by a factory which is union throughout.

PRICES

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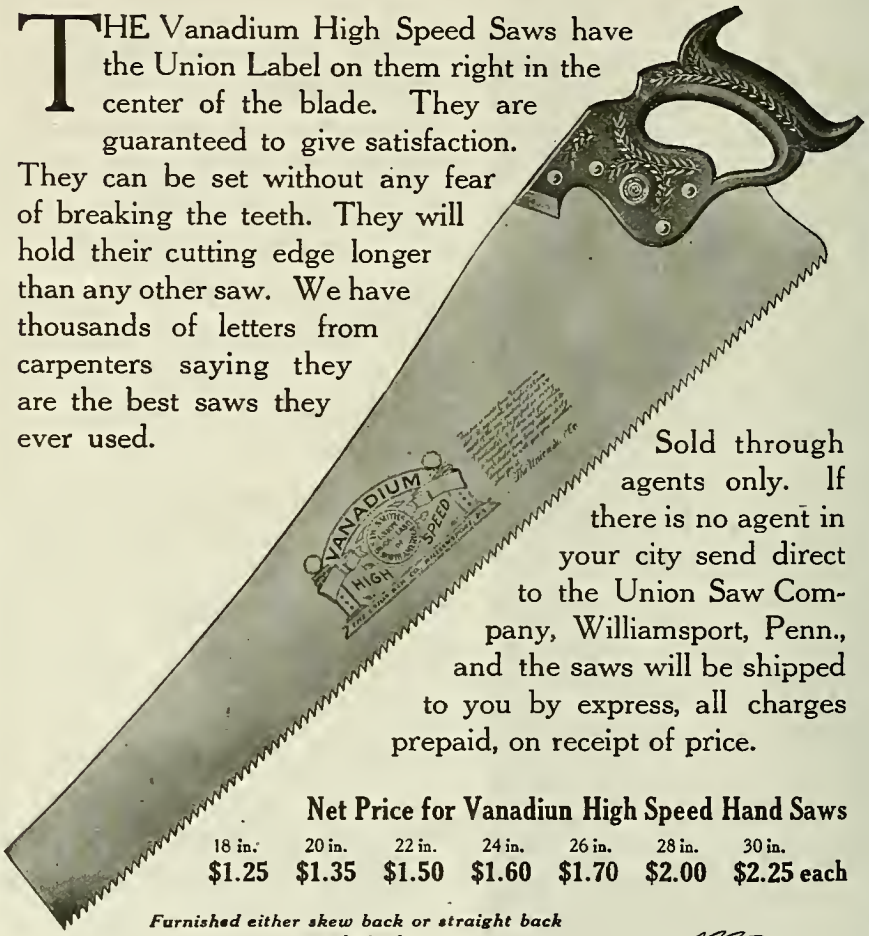

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Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXIX—No. 8
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1909

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

LOYAL HEARTS

By MADELINE S. BRIDGES

I.

There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave,
There are souls that are pure and true;
Then give to the world the best you have
And the best will come back to you.

II.

Give love, and love to your life will flow
A strength in your utmost need;
Have faith, and a score of hearts will show
Their faith in your word and deed.

III.

Give truth, and your gifts will be paid in kind,
And honor will honor meet;
And a smile that is sweet will surely find
A smile that is just as sweet!

IV.

Give pity and sorrow to those who mourn;
You will gather, in flowers again,
The scattered seed from your thoughts outborne,
Though the sowing seemed but vain.

V.

For life is the mirror of king and slave,
'Tis just what we are and do,
Then give to the world the best you have
And the best will come back to you.

The Carpenter

ACHIEVEMENT,

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

I will not blame environment
For lack in me of larger good.

WHEN we see just before us the attainment of long cherished ambitions, life seems really worth while. Onr fondest hopes are actual realization, and if perfect happiness in this world is ever possible, it ought to be ours when success unstintingly rewards honest endeavor. Taken either as reality or fiction, the following sketch will not inaptly illustrate or define the word Achievement.

Once upon a time a young mechanic with his wife and three little girls lived in a non-union town. Providence had bestowed upon them a comfortable cottage home of their own, which at times it seemed to them they could not possibly have managed to exist without, yet, which required the greatest care and economy to keep free of a mortgage.

Burdened by a generous legacy of pride, and handicapped by poverty and business inexperience, we may be sure, to even hold their own, kept them busy enough to make life interesting. Then ambition, too, stepped in to play its cruel, compelling part. "By that sin fell the angels," but ambition is such a sweet, besetting sin that we hug it close, and no matter what sacrifice it requires of us who would care to live without its ever-consuming incentive to effective purpose?

The barest existence seemed scarcely possible at times, yet, with this family, education for the children was just as essential as the breath of life. Regardless of every privation, when the oldest child was six years old she entered school, and two years later, though tuition for one seemed impossible to compass, the second child reached the six-year stage and was promptly sent to school with her sister. The additional expense was met by hook or by crook and still the little home was free of a mortgage. Two more years flew by and the third child was ready to start to school. She must go, and she did, as promptly and surely as the others had done.

It really seemed one too many this time, but what simply must be done, ambition finds some way to accomplish.

The goal was afar. The mark was set high indeed, but inexorable ambition aimed above it. The young family had one purpose and never for a moment in striving toward it did the strain relax. Waking or sleeping, the impulse forward never weakened.

Then unionism came to the town and it took.

The crafts were organized and as time went on general labor conditions improved.

The children attended private schools during their primary work and tuition expenses were increasing, but after a time that trouble was eliminated by a change to the public school system now so universal.

From Number Three's entrance in school, for twelve years of vicissitude, with poverty and sickness to contribute their share of discouragement, each member of the family, with Spartan endurance, did their best and never once suggested surrender. To give up never occurred to them. And who shall say that Providence does not help those who help themselves?

The road up hill was never too steep for such climbers. No Slough of Despond was ever so deep and desperate but the poor victims pulling for shore crawled out on the side nearest the direction of their cherished aims.

And the three girls who in turn started to school without regard to circumstances, stayed in the race to the finish. The struggle at last was over, and when each elegant, refined, intellectual young lady had placed her diploma in the mother's hands, and the father had been graciously allowed to carry the bouquet of the sweet girl graduate—when the happy occasion of such a time arrives how about it?

What of the weather-beaten father and mother and their long, fierce combat with fate?

For more than twenty years together

they battled with adversity; every inch of the way their very best efforts were required of them, and now when they have practically won every trick in the wonderful game of life, let us suppose they are not too tired to enjoy the fruition of their hopes.

However it was done they can never explain the miracle themselves, but the satisfaction of seeing their daughters properly equipped for the future's work is reward sufficient.

Achievement! how much it means to the young, and how dear and desirable to all of us through life. But are we ever satisfied? It is too true that with achievement insatiable ambition craves new worlds to conquer.

THE BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

(By Frank Duffy.)

OWING to the new ideas, new methods, new material and the many changes introduced in the construction, erection, alteration and repair of buildings for a number of years past, a state of affairs was brought into existence among the building tradesmen that caused them much annoyance, uneasiness, and unpleasantness and that looked at one time as if it would completely engulf them in trouble that could not be fathomed and which seemed to be beyond the control or authority of any one to settle satisfactorily. This state of affairs was nothing more nor less than what is now popularly and commonly known as "jurisdiction lines," the overlapping of one man's work on another, or, in plainer language still, the question of where one man's work ends and another begins. These "disputes" were brought to the attention of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and to the annual conventions of that body. Sharp, severe, animated and impassioned fights took place between the contending parties, and although fatherly advice was given and good counsel administered, and although committees were appointed to investigate the complaints made, and to recommend what course should be followed, and although arbitrators, umpires and referees were selected, to whom were submitted the points at issue for adjustment, and although decisions were rendered time after time and year after year, still the disputes remained unsettled and seemed to grow more aggravating and annoying than before. No architect, no contractor, no owner could settle them—it was none of their business. No man outside those who worked on a building could adjust them. That was tried and was found wanting. It was then that the men of the building trades cried in no uncertain tones to the American Federation of Labor, "give us control of our own affairs under your supervision and we will settle these 'jurisdictional disputes' ourselves in quick time. We are the ones who suffered in the past, we walked the streets on strike while our children went hungry, in sympathy with the iron worker against the lather; in sympathy with the steam fitter against the plumber; in sympathy with the cement worker against the laborer; in sympathy with the electrician, the iron worker, the plumber, the lather, the carpenter, against the elevator constructor, and so on. We walked the streets and did not know why, while there was plenty of work to do. Now give us a chance to settle our own affairs in our own way."

At the Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1907, this petition was granted unanimously, but reluctantly as it was believed by some to be a subterfuge on the part of the building trades to get away from under the influence of the American Federation of Labor, and eventually, when they got strong and powerful enough, to secede altogether. Time has proven otherwise. The Building Trades Department is part and parcel of the American Federation of Labor; its headquarters are in Washington, D. C., with the American Federation of Labor; its officers are in

touch with the officers of the American Federation of Labor; its business is under the supervision of the American Federation of Labor. I can safely say that no trade or calling is more loyal, true and faithful to the American Federation of Labor, its principles and its teachings than are the organizations of the building trades.

The Building Trades Department is yet in its infancy; it has many imperfections to overcome, but as it grows older and more stable, these imperfections will be righted. Remember, we must creep before we walk, and walk before we run. A little patience coupled with hard work on our part will go a long way to make it a success. If the Building Trades Department is conducted as originally intended and along the lines laid down at Norfolk, I have no fear for its advancement and ultimate success, but if allowed to depart from these lines, then I see nothing but failure staring it in the face. Its first business convention was held in Denver, Colo., last November, and as I was a delegate to that convention and took an active part in all its business, I can safely say, without fear of contradiction, that it was a decided success. We fought hard every question that came up, we contested every point, we put every delegate on his merit. There was no such thing as straddling a question; a clear-cut decision was demanded and it was given. We decided that "sympathetic strikes" on "jurisdictional disputes" must cease, must not be tolerated and must not be considered at all. These were hard pills to swallow, but drastic measures had to be resorted to in order to bring about harmony, good will and a better understanding among the men of the building trades. We fought for the protection of the man earning his daily bread, we fought for the protection of his home, we fought to keep him at work steadily so that when pay day arrived he could go home to his wife and little ones with a full week's wages in his pocket. We fought for the protection of the owner, the contractor and the architect. We fought for ourselves and our friends. We intended to improve our conditions, and we find today that our efforts were not in vain. There are not so many disputes, controversies and squabbles now among the men of the building trades as there were a year ago. A year hence, there will be less and in the course of time we hope to eliminate them altogether. But if the Building Trades Department is not encouraged and supported as it ought to be then it will die a natural death. If the organizations represented therein are not equally considered and dealt with, then dissatisfaction, discord and dissension will creep in and eventually put it out of business altogether. It was organized at our request, for our good. We should therefore obey its mandates and orders as long as they are in line with its principles and its laws as laid down in its constitution.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE PUBLIC.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

IT is refined oil to crude petroleum that if some one bundled public opinion into a keg and handed it to John D. Rockefeller he would at once carefully deposit it in a soft spot, label it "Dangerous," and beat it for the nearest cover. A burnt child always dreads the fire, and John is not alone in his dread of being burned again. There are others. Also there are some few people in this little world who haven't been singed yet. But they will be—sometime.

Public opinion is a mighty factor in the shaping of the world's events, and none realize this more than the average capitalist. Every man is a gambler, though, to more or less extent, and for years some capitalists have been flirting on the thin edge of public ill favor. In fact, in some places the edge was so very thin that certain profits have been accidentally shaved.

In the Senate we find Capital's tools—

Aldrich and his clique—playing tag with the tariff schedules, taking off a little here and adding a whole lot more there. But crude petroleum was one thing that even the brazen Aldrich felt too dangerous a thing to flaunt in the consumers' faces, and accordingly, despite the all-powerful Standard Oil, this product of many lands was placed on the free list. The people don't know everything, but they've learned something about Standard Oil, and they won't go into raptures over any move on the part of their hired men in the Senate to fatten the said corporation's swollen coffers.

Some day, of course, the public will open both eyes, and then certain Washington society lions (and cubs) will be out looking for other grafts to which to turn their hands. In the meantime they are making hay while the money shines, albeit they dare not try and shove Standard Oil down the voters' throats. Could anything less powerful than public opinion have influenced Boss Aldrich to thus turn down the friends of his pocketbook?

Harry Thaw would have been a free man long ere this were it not for what the public might have to say upon the subject. "Keep him in Matteawan along with the other freaks!" was the unanimous cry, and since then that's where he has been until recently, despite his dollars.

Some months ago Walter Blythe while drunk murdered his wife in a place called Agincourt, a suburb of Toronto, Ontario, and was sentenced to be hanged. For some reason or another the hand of the law reprieved the doomed wretch for several weeks. Then, after having raised hope in his cowardly heart, it decided that he must die. Whereupon public opinion—whether rightly or wrongly I will not attempt to say—stepped in and stopped the impending execution some twenty-four hours before the hour set. In all probability Blythe will never hang now, and simply because public opinion decreed that it was an injustice to hang him after giving him reason for believing that his sentence was to be commuted to life imprisonment. Leaving aside the question of justice or injustice in this individual case, it serves to show the power the public can exercise.

For years the unfair employers of this country—and many others—have utilized public opinion as a weapon with which to hold down labor, and in a measure they have been successful.

In former years unfair capitalists incited riots by means of paid thugs. Now they attempt to sway public opinion by referring to workingmen as "criminals, beats," etc., as witness the remarks made by President Kirby, who recently assumed the leadership of the Manufacturers' Association, an organization that seemingly has for its object the creating of a few million more paupers for the public to feed, or bury, as the case may be.

"We cannot compromise with criminals," said he, according to the New York press accounts. "We must take the beast by the horns and force him into submission!" Are these self-styled, fair-minded capitalists representative of those who have been shouting to the very skies that organized labor was responsible for all the trouble between the employer and employed? If so I feel sorry for the fair-mindedness of American capital. And what of that long-drawn out howl we have frequently heard for arbitration?

Meanwhile labor—organized labor—is devoting its attention to the wooing of public favor, and what is more, it is succeeding. One can see evidences of that fact on almost every side, and many of our daily papers—influenced perhaps to some extent by the spectacle of the recent hardships bravely endured by the working classes during the recent panic—are utilizing space in their editorial columns to bring employer and employed in closer touch.

Gradually, but nevertheless surely, the unnatural prejudice against organized labor which exists in the minds of that portion of the public which does not understand the true facts of the situation, is being swept away, and men like Kirby and his radical, agitating yelpings are helping the good cause along.

To the trades journal—the pioneer of the organized labor movement—must be given the credit for the bulk of enlightenment which has been dispersed. To many of the enterprising and fair-minded daily papers who by reproducing articles from

The Carpenter and other leading trade journals have given a wider circulation to the workingman's side of the story, labor should also be grateful.

But it is upon labor leaders and followers that the actual responsibility of earning and retaining public favor rests. The press can set forth what should be and is being done, but that is practically all. It is actions after all that count. Every strike that is won by peaceful methods is a giant stride toward the coveted goal of public favor and is worth a hundred victories of another kind.

Step by step organized labor is overcoming the prejudice created by crafty Capital, and if ever a movement was headed in the right direction it is organized labor.

The road to success in anything worth while is generally hard and rough, but the success which entails the most effort is most appreciated when it is eventually gained.

Attempting to stem the tide of poverty with temporary charities is as futile as trying to sweep back the sea with a whisk broom. There is but one solution: increased incomes and better conditions of labor. It remains for the public to facilitate the work which labor has undertaken.

SIX-HOUR DAY MAY COME.

(By James Duncan in the Boston Globe.)

NO effort has yet been made to crystallize thought on the "ideal of a short workday." Evolution will, from time to time, make conditions which will dictate to the thoughtful and progressive mind what should constitute a national workday.

The onward trend from the condition of the worker toiling in drudgery to the more intelligent method whereby he or she may utilize his or her brain value coequal with his or her brawn value, indicates that working men and women, whether in factory, mill or commission house, who are now enjoying a shorter workday than was the custom thirty years ago, are greater producers than formerly, and are doing it in a more satisfactory and intelligent way.

About the time that the ten-hour workday became prevalent, the workers, especially in the hardest kinds of employment, hoped to live to see the introduction of eight hours' work as a maximum of toil in the twenty-four-hour day, and in many instances, the change has not only taken place, but has proved its utility.

When those yet working ten and twelve hours per day have their hours of labor reduced to the eight-hour maximum, the change will carry with it new wishes, greater desires and higher aspirations. Intelligent workmanship begets intelligent thought and vice versa. So the increased leisure time will be as intelligently applied for social and economic betterment, as will be apparent in the improved workday output of the toiler.

With this new condition will come a better citizenship, a desire for a brighter home life, and in time, circumstances may make it necessary, in order to measure up to the improved civil and mental stature, to reduce the standard or recognized working day below the maximum eight hours, and it will not be surprising if the not remote future fixes the workday at six hours, but I question if for many centuries the workday will be made shorter than six hours.

The recognized business hours of a number of professions are already placed at about five or six hours per day, and while in several of those professions men and women do certain kinds of work connected therewith, outside of their regular workday, the labor, mental or otherwise, is not of a regulation nature, is almost voluntary, at least to the extent of being undertaken or not undertaken in any one day, and may be termed more a labor of love than the customary task or workday allotment of labor.

There should only be such reduction of the actual working hours below eight per day as to give all willing to work opportunity to supply the needs of the public, economically but wisely practiced, and such a reduction can only amount to public or general good, when accompanied by the intelligent betterment already referred to and which should be in proportional ratio—that is to say, the workday, should only be shortened in proportion to the cultivated tastes of the public for the proper application of the so-called leisure time, because if the ratio failed, morality would suffer and the necessary progress to continue anything like ideal life would be destroyed.

We need, therefore, the cultivation of the higher aspirations of human activity, coequal with the improved ability to produce, and when the two ideas are so interwoven to make the one dependent on the other, an ideal short workday will be established and the process will evolve with the desires of the people thus uplifted and thus materially and morally bettered.

This can only come about by evolution in which the tastes of the working people will gravitate from the mere muscular to the mental and muscular, and during which the desire for a beautified home life, for art in its better aspect, a general love of nature and of pure and dignified thought, will force themselves so much on the attention of the people that it will be found necessary to give the higher concepts of life more and more attention, while the laborious duties of life will be less practiced by some, part of the burden borne by others now perforce idle or forming the idle-rich, but in any event, better divided, and in which all will have greater opportunities, both scientifically to produce and intelligently to consume.

THE NECESSITY OF ORGANIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL SCOPE.

(By our European Correspondent.)

(Translated from the French in our June and July, 1909, issues.)

I.

There is nothing so instructive as a journey. Traversing the Atlantic last April, I find myself this last month here in Europe learning things and obtaining information by personal experience, that was impossible to acquire by means of newspapers or other literature. After stopping a few days each in Belgium, in Holland and in several cities in Germany, I am this moment here in Switzerland. On my visits to the different countries I considered it my first duty to call upon and meet the men of our own craft most competent to furnish me with information as to the status of their organization and the progress of the movement, and it is with great satisfaction I here state that having been equipped with a mandate issued by our General Secretary, Frank Duffy, introducing me in my special capacity as correspondent for our journal, The Carpenter, the information I sought has been cheerfully imparted to me in every instance, and I was courteously received wherever I went.

It was particularly encouraging to learn that the organizations which I had the opportunity and pleasure of making a subject of my investigations, were progressing and developing marvelously.

In the cities I visited, as well as in most others of these countries, the men of our craft have a local organization, the different "locals" of all cities and towns all over the country forming a "centralization," or national, organization, which also is affiliated with a "federation" composed of various trades similar to the A. F. of L. in America.

The system of organization adopted by the men of our craft in the cities and countries referred to varies in some particulars from the system in vogue in America. They have no mixed locals or local unions composed of men engaged in the different branches of the trade; each branch or specialty is organized into a separate group, as outside carpenters, cabinet makers, woodcarvers and upholsterers, and generally you will find but one local union for each specialty in any one city. These Local Unions meet once a month for the transaction of routine business, as the receiving of dues,

etc., and the regulation of affairs pertaining to the particular branch, while every three months all Local Unions of the woodworking trade of any locality assemble in a joint general meeting where questions of interest to the woodworking trade in general are discussed and acted upon, such as increase in wages or shorter hours that may be desired by any branch. Also strikes or lockouts that any of the branches may be involved in, the steps to be taken for the extension of the organization, and especially the attitude to be assumed by the organization in municipal and legislative elections, are matters coming within the province and are decided upon by these general meetings.

So far, I have not found one single city where the organized workers are not represented by men of their own choice, be it in Parliament or in the municipal government of the respective city or both. The constitutions of these countries providing that matters, as the protection of life and limb of the workers against accidents by machinery, the prompt payment of wages, and above all, the establishment of a minimum rate of wages commensurate with the cost of living in each city, and other matters too numerous to mention here, are to be regulated by law. The working people of Europe do not allow the capitalist class to have the only say in these matters. They claim that the most benevolently inclined philanthropist or the most honest politician (supposing such exists) has not the proper understanding for their wants and woes nor their aspirations. They send men of their own class into legislatures, and through them laying their grievances before the public; they defend their interests on the political field inch by inch, not expecting any concessions from men not belonging to their own class, and who owe their election to the employing class. They are also more respected by the authorities, even by the "bourgoisie."

No police official in Europe would even dare to utter the words used by that famous inspector of police in New York, the celebrated August Schmittberger, when approached by the committee of the unemployed asking for permission to hold a public demonstration, basing their request on the rights guaranteed the people by the constitution of the United States: "The policeman's club is more powerful than the constitution."

In Switzerland, for instance, every public office from that of the custodian of a city hall up to the judge of the supreme court is an elective office, every police chief, every school teacher, every chief of any municipality owes his position to the people who elect them. Government by commission, and much less so, government by injunction, are things unknown in Switzerland. The people of that country would never elect a judge who has rendered any decision whereby the organized workers are deprived of the right to strike or the right to boycott an unfair concern, as the workingmen of the United States of America have done in electing to the highest public office W. H. Taft, the father of injunctions. Nor would a man of the Schmittberger type and record be tolerated in office. He would invariably and in short order be relegated to private life and stand no show whatever for re-election.

One of the questions of vital import here that is also agitating the minds of the working people in the United States is the immigration question. Here in Switzerland as well as in France the native workers have to suffer from, and the labor organizations have to combat, immigrant competition—Polish, Hungarian and especially Italian. The methods used by the workers in these countries and the policy pursued by them in their efforts to overcome or at least mitigate this evil are well worth emulation by their brothers in America. Instead of abusing the immigrant, instead of demanding the enactment of laws restricting immigration, the organized workers insist upon the recognition and protection by their government of the minimum wage rate stipulated by the unions. This means of safeguarding native labor against foreign competition is very simple and effective. There is no employer or enterprising concern in any country that has any liking for the immigrant as such; where he is employed in preference to native workers, it is simply on account of the cheapness of his labor. Let the brothers in the United States compel the employer or the company to pay the minimum rate of wages as stipulated by the trade union, and they will strike a death

blow to the importation of the hundreds and thousands of Jews, Poles and Italians while the American worker will have the advantage accruing to him from the superiority of his workmanship and the knowledge of the language of the country.

I propose to again take up this subject of vital importance to our organization (in which I am retaining my membership) as soon as I have gone a little deeper into my studies and gleaned further information.

A matter that was taken up in all its phases and treated very conscientiously by the general union of the wood working industry and which demonstrated the usefulness, nay, the necessity, of organization on an international scope, was the boycotting of the Butterick patterns.

As every one in the U. S. knows, the Butterick company of New York with whom the manufacture and sale of patterns for women's garments is a specialty, is waging war against Typographical Union No. 6 of New York City. Now, as these patterns are principally purchased and used by the working and the middle class, the boycott placed on its goods in America was keenly felt by the Butterick company, who is also the publishers of a half dozen monthly magazines in different languages, destined to propagate and stimulate the sale of their patterns.

Well, the workingmen of the woodworking craft in the city of Zurich decided to make common cause with the American printers and there is not the slightest doubt but the recalcitrant company will soon become aware that solidarity is no vain term with our brothers in Switzerland.

Speaking of solidarity and the advantages derived from closer affiliation of the workers of the different countries, let me relate the following episode: In the latter part of last year one of the most prominent interior decoration firms in the city of Zurich locked out the 110 woodworkers in its employ, the men of other branches quitting in sympathy with those locked out. The firm, being unable to obtain scabs to take the union men's places applied to one of those agencies dealing in human flesh, Scheu Bros., in the city of Berlin, Germany, who furnished them with about sixty men gathered up in neighboring countries such as Belgium and Holland, a few of them hailing from Berlin. Upon their arrival in the city these men were approached by the union men in an effort to win them over by moral suasion and keep them from taking the strikers' places. Failing in this peaceable, and even in more drastic measures, they were at least successful in obtaining the scabs' names, the names of the localities they hailed from and a good personal description, and when the other day the secretary of the general union of the woodworking craft in Zurich received word from the secretary of one of the large cities in the northern part of Germany that a strike had broken out in one of their suburbs and notifying him that Scheu Bros., in Berlin, the same scab agency, had received an order to supply the strike firm with men, he was in a position to immediately furnish the latter secretary with the names and descriptions of the men who had taken the places of our brothers in Zurich last fall and all other measures are taken to rid the craft of this element, so injurious to the men and so useless to the employers.

Having been able to enter into direct intercourse with the national and some of the local secretaries of the organizations of the woodworking industry in other European countries, I propose, in a later issue, to give an account of my researches which undoubtedly will be of interest to the readers of The Carpenter.

II.

In my previous correspondence I have related certain incidents bearing me out in my contention that organization of international scope, a closer affiliation of the workers of all countries, is a pressing need and of immense advantage, especially to the workers in America. I am now in a position to further substantiate this contention by reproducing an article appearing in a recent issue of the official journal of the Suisse woodworkers' organization, reading as follows:

International Strike-Breakers.

The traitors who during the strike in the Aschbacher factory in Zurich took our men's places have, by their dastardly action, earned for themselves international significance. Their importation by the Berlin scab agency and their appearance

on the ground in the midst of battle with fatal results, puts the relations between the wood workers of Germany and those of Switzerland, who always were closely linked together by bonds of solidarity, in a bad light. Hence, with a view to clarify the situation and to remove all suspicion as to indifference or neglect on the part of our comrades in Germany, we herewith quote a statement by International Secretary Leipart, from the last issue of the "Bulletin international des ouvriers sur bois" (International Woodworkers' Bulletin). Leipart says:

Anent the shipping of two consignments of strike-breakers from Berlin to Zurich last February, I desire to say a few words in explanation of the disgraceful occurrence. There has always been a great afflux of woodworkers from Germany to Switzerland, but at no time have they shown any lack of solidarity or lack of interest in unionism, nor have they ever been charged with such offense by their Swiss craftsmen. On the contrary, in most of the Local Unions in Switzerland, the members of German nationality, are to be found in the front ranks and the foremost in the movement. The more regrettable, of course, is the recent occurrence in the city of Zurich.

The men employed in the Aschbacher factory in that city are now out on strike a number of weeks. In the course of the strike the firm applied to the yellow (scab) organization of cabinetmakers in Berlin, asking them to supply them with men. This organization, which was formed in the earlier part of 1907, during the great lockout in Berlin, under the sponsorship and protection of the employers, has ever since supplied strike firms with strike-breakers.

The part they were playing in behalf of the firm of Aschbacher, in Zurich, having become known to the German Woodworkers' Local Union in Berlin in time, they spared neither time nor money to prevent the departure for Zurich of the scab hirelings.

Failing in this, several of their members, acting as emissaries for their organization, also secured engagement by the scab agency and accompanied the consignment, consisting of about fifty men, on their trip to Zurich.

When the train reached Nuremburg the depot was crowded with members of our local organization, shouting loudly: "Comrades, leave the train, a strike is on in Zurich." This caused a lively stir in the car occupied by the scabs; some of them tried to get off, but the agent and his assistant carefully guarded both doors, refusing to let anyone out. Nevertheless, with the assistance of the local members waiting outside, several made their escape through the windows. In the meantime the agent had drawn his revolver and, hurrying up and down the platform, he threatened anyone who attempted to leave or enter the train. At this juncture the police appeared on the scene, who, however, conducted themselves fairly and correctly, declaring that anybody that wanted to leave the train on his own volition was not to be hindered. Thereupon thirty-one men joined our members outside, while about twenty remained on the train; nor could these latter be induced to leave when other intermediate stations were reached and similar attempts were made by our members in waiting.

About a week later a second consignment left Berlin, this time via Frankfort, where scenes similar to those at Nuremberg transpired. On this trip, also, emissaries of the Woodworkers' Federation were enlisted among the scabs and a large number of members of the Frankfort Local Union awaited the train at the depot. The scabs being armed with rubber tubes, a serious clash was inevitable. The two agents accompanying the consignment took charge of the gates, permitting no one to enter. An official of the criminal department of the Frankfort police, trying to interrogate the scabs, being taken for a representative of the Woodworkers' Federation, was roughly handled, the scabs even spitting in his face. Despite all this, some of the latter were won over by the Local Union men.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the German Woodworkers' Federation, sparing neither energy nor expenses, which are considerable, tried their utmost to keep these hirelings from going to Zurich and take the strikers' places. On the other hand, it seems as if our Swiss brothers themselves were not sufficiently prepared to meet the situation, for we learn through the Swiss Woodworkers' Journal that the remainder of the first consignment entered Aschbacher's factory without any molestation. While about one hundred members of the local organization in Zurich awaited the train at the Central depot, the strike-breakers were landed at a sub-station located in close proximity to the factory, where for some incomprehensible reason no pickets were stationed. Only at the last moment the union men rushed from the Central depot to the Stadelhof station, but too late. The Swiss Woodworkers' Journal itself draws from this occurrence the conclusion that the reception of the consignment was lacking in preparation and organization, for otherwise the necessity of placing pickets at the sub-station, sufficiently strong and early enough, would not have been overlooked.

At the arrival of the second consign-

ment the brothers in Zurich were on hand and at their posts, but unfortunately in the city of Bale (a large city on the road to Zurich.—Ed.) the brothers were not, at least not in time to approach the scabs, for which the scheduled change of cars at that city offered a good opportunity.

Of the two consignments about half, or a total of forty men, reached and entered the factory, and during the following few days and at various instances there were clashes between the union men on strike who had gathered about the factory and the police; yet it was impossible for the former to get near or to influence the scabs who were lodged within and closely watched.

The comrades in Germany most deeply regret that German woodworkers should have so degraded themselves as to become enlisted and used as strike-breakers against their fellow craftsmen in another country battling for better conditions. The fact that their enlistment could be effected in the city of Berlin, Germany's chief center, with its army of experienced and advanced trades unionists, can only find explanation in the prevalence in that city of an unprecedented, prolonged and extensive idleness among its workers. The severe industrial depression, affecting all branches of industry, causes the idle men in smaller and unorganized, or poorly organized cities or towns, to flock to the larger cities, which are then overrun with an element that for the time being is beyond the influence and control of the organization. Furthermore, considering the effect of the scandalous part played by the yellow (scab) union in the affair, the explanation for the sad occurrence is so ample and plain as to dispel all danger of the cordial relations existing between the woodworkers of Switzerland and those of Germany being disturbed by a bunch of international strike-breakers.

As will be seen by the foregoing, and as stated in my previous correspondence, "solidarity" is not a vain term with the workers in Europe. As to the result of the victory achieved by the employers over the woodworkers, the subjoined newspaper item giving an account of a meeting recently held by the Employers' Association in Zurich, will give us an idea:

The Result of a Strike.

It is a common experience that in any strike resulting in the defeat of the men the employers also sustain a loss that seriously affects them in their most sensitive spot, their bank account.

The firm of Aschbacher, in Zurich, whose employes recently were out on strike for a number of weeks, as well as the national organization of the woodworking employers, to which Mr. Aschbacher presented a peppered bill for expenses incurred during the strike, may now have learned an object lesson on the above lines. The funds of the association are exhausted and money is urgently needed.

To extricate the association from its financial straits and embarrassment, its executive committee is circulating subscription lists, the proceeds to be destined to cover the expenses caused by the Aschbacher strike of ten weeks' duration. In an accompanying appeal to the members for liberal donations, and invoking their sense of solidarity, special reference is made to the success of the association.

This reminds one of the event related in Roman history, where, after a battle won by the Romans the commander of the army exclaimed: "One more such victory and we are lost!"

In my previous correspondence I related some instances demonstrating how the organized workers of Europe may be useful and of great assistance to their brothers in America. In this article I have shown, by examples, how the spirit of solidarity asserts itself and is practiced on the European continent.

The scope of the labor movement is determined and imposed upon us by the very struggle for existence, the battle we are fighting. Necessity forces us to follow inch by inch in the traces of the capitalist class and many times even to imitate their methods in the defense of our interests. To confine ourselves to that particular part of the globe we happen to live on, would be folly, for just as the capitalist class extends its influence and reaches over the ocean, attracting and importing cheap labor to compete with us, so must we, on our part, obtain control over and get into the organization all persons capable of disputing us our bread and butter. Gradually, the chances of existence for the workers in all countries will become equalized. In the United States, unless labor organizations are strong and alert enough to prevent it, the wages, and with it the standard of living will be lowered; while in the various European countries, thanks to the extensive and efficient organization of the workers, wages and standard of living will rise and keep on rising until an equal level is reached. The

development of the forces making for this equalization will essentially depend on the ability of the workers on one side to resist and prevent the lowering of their standard, and on the ability of the workers to defend their interests on the other side in question. It must also be observed that just as all commodities have a tendency to make for a uniform price in each market, so will the price of labor, the wages, follow the same course.

It is obviously of great import and interest to us that we become conscious of the existence of those elements with which we are, or will be brought in competition sooner or later, for then we will be in a position to take precautionary measures and devise ways and means to offset the efforts of the employing interests, who under the pretext of inability to compete with foreign markets, are bent on bringing our wages and standard of living down to a lower level.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

THE CLOSED SHOP.

(Organized Labor.)

The other day in public meeting three trade unionists bitterly denounced trade unions.

One of the speakers was a preacher, another a lawyer and the third a physician.

They said trade unions were trusts which violated the precious liberty of a man to do what work he pleased.

It was rather astonishing to hear such sentiments expressed by men who have won for themselves the closed shop.

The clergyman wears the uniform of his union. A small executive board passed upon the candidates for his trade, and one is not allowed to preach until he has received a certain education, undergone a long apprenticeship and acquired a series of certificates and diplomas.

The lawyer belongs to a union which is so strong that it has forced the legislatures to pass laws prescribing its rules and regulations. It has the power to expel members, and from among its own number it chooses even the judges that try its cases.

The physician also has a closed shop, rigidly restricted and legalized.

The clergyman combats the heretic; the lawyer, the shyster; the physician, the quack, as fiercely as union men combat the scab.

It is rather amusing, therefore, to hear some of these well-fed professionals in their bottle-closed shops hypocritically protesting against the millions of wage earners who try to win the closed shop for themselves. For the wage-worker the closed shop is as often a matter of life or death. Most of the accidents in mines result from the carelessness and inefficiency of non-unionists.

But despite this indisputable fact some of these professionals denounce trade unions and demand the closed shop for themselves.

No one doubts that on the whole unions of professional men have been of value to the world. No one seriously objects to their unionism. But one does object when they demand rights for themselves which they wish to deny to others.

The trade union dignifies labor. While struggling for a decent existence, for proper food, clothing and shelter, for leisure, peace of mind and security in life, the trade unionists do not seek to injure the scab. They desire only that the scab shall not come in and reduce them to starvation.

In trying to eliminate interfraternal warfare, in trying to establish a brotherhood in which men shall not drag each other down, but lift each other up, they are working for the scabs as well as for themselves.

Trade unions are the greatest force in the modern world for uplifting the mass of mankind, for making factories and home sanitary, for making possible stronger and healthier children, and for assuring in the future nobler generations of intelligent and capable workers.

But, like a few highly skilled trade unionists, these professional closed-shoppers draw themselves away from their fellows and claim for themselves rights and privileges which they would like to see denied to millions of other human beings.

God Rules

By JOHN B. POWELL

Of hearts that beat with passionate zeal,
For a noble cause, the common weal,
Of man and woman and growing child,
Yoked by oppression and oft reviled,
By the kings of gold and graft and greed,
Who coldly deny the right to plead,
For a fairer wage, a freer voice,
In the field of thought and labor's choice,
To break the thrall of the galling ban,
And speak for the rights of toiling man,
To advance his cause, his worth expand,
Labor rose up in the western land.

They asked the fair for that worthy cause,
And triumph o'er unwritten laws,
That favored the rich and smote the poor,
And closed the laborer's cheerful door,
That muzzled the forms of labor's press,
And threatened its pens with vile duress;
Restrained the choice of purchase and price,
And wagemen's bonds and friendly advice,
And harder made the struggle and strife,
For peace in all industrial life,
While breaking the peaceful calumet,
Yet giving to wealth the bayonet.

Is this the land and home of the free,
Where the song is sung of liberty;
Where the boon of freedom was dearly bought,
At the price of blood and ruin wrought?
Where humans to toil were long enslaved
As chattels of masters all depraved,
By the low desire for selfish gold,
For which they helpless helots sold.
But, oh, brave men, keep on in the fight,
God rules for all and rules for the right.
"Labor Omnia Vincit" be thy shield,
And brazon it over fair labor's field.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING.
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY.
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1909

Dedication of U. B. Headquarters.

When the clock sounded the eighth morning hour Thursday, July 22, the day set for the formal dedication of the new headquarters building, corner E. Michigan and Hudson streets, in the city of Indianapolis, the corridors and general officers' rooms were crowded with representatives of labor organizations and delegates of U. B. Local Unions, having come from all parts of the country for participation in the dedication exercises. As the morning hours advanced a heavy rain threatened to interfere with the program and mar the ceremonies to be enacted at the front of the building, but Old Sol had a soft spot for the carpenters that day, for after the noon hour had passed he came out again in his full glory and during the exercises spent his rays lavishly on the speakers on the stage and those of the audience not protected by the huge shade tree ornamenting the lawn.

General President Wm. D. Huber opened the exercises, introducing the Capital City quartet, who sang "America." The Rev. W. G. Clinton gave an invocation. The first speaker was John W. Holtzman, former mayor of Indianapolis, representing the city, Mayor Bookwalter being prevented by illness to attend the occasion. Mr. Holtzman congratulated the Brotherhood of Carpenters on their great achievement, saying that the building represented something more than a place where the organization could find its home—it was emblematic of that fraternal spirit that meant so much to an advancing civilization.

"I am proud," he added, "to welcome to the city of Indianapolis the representatives of this organization because it is composed of members of high standing and actuated by lofty ideals. As long as you adhere to the high standards set you will be bound to grow as you have grown in the past."

Following Mr. Holtzman, President Huber introduced Frank Duffy, our General Secretary. He said that he and Brother Huber had agreed not to do any talking on the occasion—they had done enough during the construction period. "Here is the building," he said, "it speaks for itself; make the best of it you can."

Brother W. J. Shields of Boston, the Fifth General Vice-President of the U. B., was the next speaker who, giving a short history of the work and progress of organized labor from the days of the pioneers in the thirties of the past century up to this day, said in part:

"We dedicate this building to the emancipation of child life from the greedy overlords of our factories. We dedicate it to the task of bringing them into the pure, free air of out of doors, and from there to schoolrooms and college halls. We dedi-

cate this building to a continuance of the fight for an emancipated womanhood, that she may be taken from the factory and put where God meant her to be—in the home. There we must surround her with healthful conditions, and this land will be peopled with a nation of giants.

"I am sometimes asked where our work will lead us; where we are going to stop. I don't know when we will stop, but it will not be until that time comes when every man who wants to get a job can get it.

"I am not a believer in the Osler theory of chloroform for the man at sixty. We must work instead for the time that when a man reaches that age he can retire from active work and live on the accrued savings of his wages. This is what this building is for, and when we dedicate a structure of this character, I am convinced that we have not only the entire working class behind us, but that we have with us the best wings of society. We dedicate this building to the emancipation of the working classes from the control of heartless employers, and from the control of heartless conditions, to the time and condition when they will be privileged with higher liberties."

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, delivered the dedicatory address, speaking as follows:

"We are here today—the 22d of July, 1909—to dedicate to the cause of organized labor, this beautiful building, erected in response to the will of more than 200,000 carpenters, members of the second largest branch of the American Federation of Labor—the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. A building in which its officers will conduct their official business; a shrine which shall stand as a monument to the power and glory of the Brotherhood; a temple, while not erected as was Solomon's, 'so that there was neither hammer, nor ax, nor tool of iron heard in the house while it was in building,' yet was erected in its entirety by members of organized labor, each of which worked but eight hours per day, thus complying with that shibboleth of the trades union adopted as a war cry in their struggle for a shorter workday:

"'Eight hours for work,
Eight hours for sleep,
Eight hours for what we will.'

"Trades unionists, it is but fitting that the carpenters should erect such a building. They were selected by the Federation in 1889 to lead in the first battle of a building trade for the inauguration of a shorter workday, and from that first engagement has followed the many successes achieved by the other branches of labor.

"With what pride must the officers of the Brotherhood behold this splendid monument to their courage, fortitude, zeal and intelligence; this reflected glory of their membership; this ever-existing tribute to an ever-growing power; this power of an organized body to wrest from an implacable force conditions that inspired the erection of a temple that shall stand and be known as a Mecca where all who love their union, their liberty and their happiness will ever be welcome, yea, centuries after we have joined that silent majority within that bourn from which no traveler has ever returned.

"It might not be amiss to point with pride to a few of the achievements of this organized labor which is praised on the one hand by those who know what it is doing to arouse the minds of the wage workers to a realization of what can be accomplished by united action, and, on the other hand, is denounced and derided by those who fear that each new success of the trade union may mean their undoing, and for that reason, and that reason alone, are with relentless hatred endeavoring to destroy the unions and discourage their members.

"Organized labor through its efforts secured the formation by the Federal government of a labor bureau in 1887. It has secured the enactment of laws establishing bureaus of labor in thirty-two states. Today there is a general sentiment prevailing that the heads of these bureaus should be labor men, or those recognized as friendly to its interests. It is true that labor has not been able to have a representative man appointed as Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, but it will not rest content until a department of labor shall be formed, with a rep-

resentative labor man as secretary, who shall be a member of the cabinet and assist in directing the affairs of the government.

"I draw your attention to the gain made along the lines of establishing labor bureaus to look after the interests of labor, because they are doing some good. They can be made of greater benefit to organized labor in the future when officered by men who understand the needs of the wage workers.

"Let me now call your attention to some of the more tangible things that organized labor has done, is doing, and will continue to do as long as the necessity for organization exists.

"Organized labor has placed a Child Labor Law on nearly every statute book of every state of this Union. One state and two territories have not a child labor law of some character—Hawaii, Nevada and New Mexico—the three states in which there are the least number of organized workers.

"Organized labor has compelled the enactment of Compulsory Education Laws and placed free text books in the hands of the pupils; but, my friends, notwithstanding that fact, there are today thousands of our little children of tender years wearing their lives away in mines, mills and factories. In the states where labor unions are weak, there you find that the greed and avarice of owners of mines, mills and factories know no bounds. There the only hope for the salvation and protection of their youth is that organized labor may soon be in a position to go to their rescue.

"In this city, a few years ago, a man with hatred in his heart formed an organization with the avowed purpose of destroying the wage workers' only defense against the heartless and pitiless employer—his union. This man sprang upon the horizon, heralded with glad acclaim by the representatives of every union-hating corporation. His false and malicious denunciations of organized labor were published broadcast in the press of the country. Branches of the organization were formed in every city where a man could be found who had the slightest antipathy toward organized labor, with the expectation that they would be able to destroy its strength and power and prevent its members from securing improved conditions. Attempt after attempt was made to make good their vain boast, but the efforts of these destroyers fell by the wayside. The force of their attacks was not sufficient to turn, let alone stem, the tide and the growth of unionism among the workers. After several years of impotent effort on the part of this organization to destroy the unions, we find that the unions still live, and this union hater, this organizer of discord, this lost soul who raged over this land screaming out his hate, is forgotten. Why? He is forgotten because every organized body whose sole reason for existence is for the purpose of destroying those organizations whose efforts are for the uplift of humanity and which have brought happiness and contentment to countless thousands, will not, must not, and can not long survive in this Christian land of ours.

"Every law that has for its purpose the protection of life and limb has been enacted through the persistent effort of organized labor.

"Organized labor has secured the enactment of laws for the protection of the lives, the health and the comfort of millions of workers in mines, mills and workshops. It has compelled the great railroads of the country to use safety appliances, notwithstanding their strenuous opposition to the enactment of legislation of that character. It has secured the enactment of factory laws and the appointment of factory inspectors in nearly every state. It is now endeavoring to secure the enactment of employers' liability laws in which the burden shall be borne by the industry rather than by the families of the victims who are claimed by the thousands by the industries of this country. Great and powerful influences are at work today to prevent the enactment of this legislation notwithstanding the fact that railroads are killing, maiming and injuring thousands of their employes each year, over ninety thousand in 1907 by their own reports to the officers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. That such a reasonable and beneficial law will be enacted in the near future is my prediction, and that in spite

of the combined influence of all the corporate interests.

"Organized labor has done much for mankind, but above and beyond everything else is what the trade union movement has accomplished by its own efforts in reducing the workday to eight hours per day and thus making it possible for the wage workers to secure advantages, educational and otherwise, not possible under the longer working day.

"Organized labor is doing still more. It stands as a bulwark in opposition to the efforts of organized capital to secure the enactment of laws denying wage workers the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution—free press and free speech. Notwithstanding the decisions that have been and are being rendered by judges which hamper and injure trade unions, the organized workers have united politically and industrially for their defense and are today engaged in a legal battle to have the courts of our country ratify that Declaration of Independence read in Congress July 4, 1776, which declares that 'all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'

"We know the forces that are opposed to the workers. They are the same forces that were opposed yesterday and the day before, but as good eventually destroys evil, so shall the efforts of the wage workers be successful to retain the conditions which they have and in establishing still better. Yes, success must be the outcome of the present heroic struggle to throw off the yoke which the great interests of the country are endeavoring to rivet on organized labor—government by injunction.

"Organized labor has circled the world. It has representatives among all the peoples of the earth. It has centered the attention of the governments of the nations upon existing evils to the extent that nearly every government worthy of the name is today discussing the principles which they champion.

"I desire at this time to express to President Huber, Secretary-Treasurer Duffy and the members of the Executive Board of the Carpenters and Joiners my appreciation of the great honor conferred upon me by being permitted to add a few words to the sum total of this ceremony and assist in this most unique and remarkable protest against the enemies of progress, as amplified in the dedication of this carpenters' building, in the name of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to the cause of humanity—organized labor."

The exercises closed by the Capital City Quartet singing "Blessed Be the Tie That Binds."

Brother Gabriel Edmonston of Washington, D. C., the First Vice-President of the U. B., occupied a seat on the stage alongside of Brother Shields, and President Huber noticing Brother Brennock of Chicago, probably the most venerable member of our organization, in the front row of the gathering, he called upon him to also take a seat on the stage, which he did. (Brother Brennock, a member of the U. B. since its establishment in 1881, despite his advanced age of 82 years, is still representing his L. U. No. 1 in the Chicago D. C.)

Among the 250 delegates representing U. B. Local Unions at the dedicatory exercises were four former general vice-presidents of our organization, viz.: Gabriel Edmonston, Washington, D. C.; D. P. Roland, Cincinnati, O.; H. W. Kliver, Gary, Ind., and W. J. Shields, Boston, Mass.

The following are some of the communications received from trade union officials who were unable to respond to the invitation to attend the dedication ceremonies:

San Francisco, Cal., July 22.

Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Hall, Indianapolis.

Please accept the hearty congratulations of the State Building Trades Council of California, its affiliated unions and members on the great event of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America dedicating to the Brotherhood and organized labor generally the magnificent headquarters of the Brotherhood, now completed.

P. H. MCARTHY.

New York, July 22, 1909.

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.:

The General Executive Board of the United Garment Workers of America, in session, tender congratulations to the Brotherhood in the occupancy of its new general headquarters.

May your success in the future as in the past, which have reflected credit upon its leaders and the American labor movement, continue.

T. A. RICKERT, General President.
B. A. LARGER, General Secretary.

Washington, D. C., July 15, 1909.

Mr. W. D. Huber, President U. B. of C. & J., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother—I have your favor of the 10th extending me an invitation to attend the dedication of your new building July 22. Permit me to express assurances of my appreciation of your kind invitation.

However, I am compelled to deny myself this pleasure because of several important engagements in another part of the country on the date set. I sincerely trust your dedication will be successful in every particular, and take this opportunity of extending my congratulations to the U. B. of C. & J. for the success it has had in establishing a permanent home.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours fraternally,

JAS. O'CONNELL,

President International Association of Machinists.

Quincy, Mass., July 14, 1909.

William D. Huber, General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Your favor of July 10 inviting me to be present at the dedication, etc., of Carpenters' Building in Indianapolis, July 22, has been received.

Your tempting invitation teases me just as if, were I unusually hungry, some other kindred spirit like yourself, would begin to talk about something good to eat, consequently the more is the pity that it is impossible for me to be with you on the 22d.

I have not seen the Carpenters' Building even during construction, but I have heard about it and apart from the attention which your Executive Board has given its erection, and which, of course, means that everything has been well attended to, the idea of a great organization owning its own building as a home appeals to the best that is in a man's citizenship. In private life to own a home is the ambition of the worker, consequently a home for an association of workers is of more than individual interest.

Carpentry has had much to do with the civilization of the world. Time and space will not permit of details, but the fact that the Great Nazarene selected carpentry as a trade profession stands out in bold relief, either when considered from the religious, moral or trade view points, and the history of Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia forms a conspicuous cornerstone in the birth of our beloved Republic.

Let us hope then that the home of the Brotherhood of Carpenters dedicated July 22, 1909, will have associated with its existence some equally prominent phase of the great onward movement for the betterment of humanity. Who knows but that history hereafter may show that radiating from the dedication of your Indianapolis building will be found one of the strongest spokes in the industrial wheel which in time may usher in the international republic of labor.

I have had the closest kind of relationship with the present as well as with the past executive officers of the Brotherhood since its formation, and when I was powwowing with P. J. McGuire on Callowhill st., Philadelphia in the early 80's, to have prophesied that your Brotherhood would have grown to its present dimensions and have dedicated such a building for headquarters would have been considered the veriest dream. Glad am I that fate has decreed that through sturdy workers like you, with your able and alert side partner, Frank Duffy, such a prominent landmark of the progress of your Brotherhood has been this day dedicated.

Assuring you and your colleagues of my hearty congratulations on the accomplishments of your Brotherhood, and on the successful "house warming" of your new home, I remain,

Fraternally,

JAMES DUNCAN,
First Vice-President A. F. of L.

Bloomington, Ill., July 13, 1909.

William D. Huber:

Dear Friend—I have your more than kind invitation to attend the exercises of the opening of your temple in Indianapolis and to break bread with you at the banquet. I can't express to you my appreciation of your kindness in sending to me the invitation and there is just one thing that prevents. Our convention opens in Buffalo practically on July 26 and I have to be there a day or two in advance of that time and you will see from that how impossible it would be for me to be present in Indianapolis on the 22d. Please extend my kind regards to all who are present and my congratulations to the Brotherhood for the work it has accomplished, not only in Indianapolis, but throughout the North American continent. Yours truly,

JOHN B. LENNON,
Gen. Secretary Journeymen Tailors' Union.

New York, N. Y., July 14, 1909.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Your favor dated July 10 is received.

I regret very much that I shall not be able to enjoy the pleasure of being present at the dedication of the building erected by your brotherhood. However, I take this occasion to

congratulate the officers and members of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. upon the successful completion of their building.

With personal good wishes, I am,

Yours truly,

JOHN MITCHELL,
2d Vice-President A. F. of L.

St. Louis, Mo., July 16, 1909.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Your letter of July 10 was duly received, but owing to my absence on the road reply to it has been delayed. I should very much like to accept your kind invitation to attend the dedication of your new building, but unfortunately I have made too many engagements in advance and I shall be unable to do so. I leave here tomorrow for Baltimore to try and straighten out the trouble on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and that is likely to keep me very busy for at least a week.

I am proud to know that your building is completed as it will not only be a credit to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, but a monument to the sagacity, energy and good work of the present regime of officers after all have passed away.

The Order of Railway Telegraphers is following in your footsteps, in that it has a very desirable lot purchased here and will soon have the contract let for the erection of its own building. This indicates the permanent character of our organizations, and beyond all things shows that we mean business not only for the present, but for all the years to come.

Thanking you for the invitation, and very much regretting my inability to be present, I am, Yours fraternally,

H. B. PERHAM,
Eighth Vice-President A. F. of L.

Cincinnati, July 14, 1909.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of July 10, inviting President Valentine to attend the dedication of your new building, which will take place on July 22. President Valentine is on the Pacific Coast and we do not expect him to return until the middle of August. It will therefore be impossible for him to accept your very kind invitation. Yours fraternally,

M. J. KEOUGH,
Acting President International Molders' Union of North America.

The closing feature of the dedication festivities was a banquet in the evening at the German House, at which about 275 persons were seated. Frank D. Stalnaker, president of the Merchants' Association, officiated as toastmaster. President Huber being the first to respond, spoke of the accomplishment of the largest body of skilled workmen in this country in erecting the first building exclusively devoted to the uses of headquarters. "Some people," he said, "assert that we are not a permanent organization; the dedication of our building today shows that we are here to stay for all time to come." Elliott R. Hooton spoke affectionately on unionism. Brother Shields, speaking on the economic value of unionism, said: "I estimate that every one of the 200,000 organized carpenters are getting $1 more a day than he would receive if there was no organization." This, he showed, amounted to $1,200,000 a week, or $60,000,000 annually that is put into general circulation by reason of the organization of this one union.

"And," he said, "the carpenters are only one of the many unions. If a panic was staved off in this country by the $50,000,000 put into circulation by the Spanish-American war, as it has been insisted by economists, how much better and greater as a prosperity producer is this wide distribution of money into all channels of our national life." He insisted that instead of being a menace to industry, unionism was a safety gauge that prevented strife and uncertainties.

Brother Gabriel Edmonston, rising to address the audience, received an enthusiastic ovation. He told of the organization of the Brotherhood in Chicago in 1881 and of his election as a dark horse, compromise candidate on whom two factions united. He traced the interesting, meager beginnings of the organization which started with only twelve unions and two thousand members, and lost some of them, temporarily.

John W. Holtzman, former mayor, as in the afternoon, not only told stories, but he laid special emphasis on those things that mean future growth for the organization. He insisted that if the carpenters and joiners were true to themselves and to the country and maintained the same

high standards that have characterized them in the past, the organization must continue to grow.

Secretary Frank Morrison was, as at the dedicatory services in the afternoon, the chief speaker at the banquet. He talked at some length on the work and growth of the American Federation of Labor. "Where men are unorganized there is the greatest strife, for there is the direst distress," was one of his declarations which summarized the spirit of his talk. He was especially strong and emphatic in his remarks touching on the importation of foreigners into this country by the big corporations. He told of how even these men often were goaded into revolt, though they had no bounds of trade unionism.

"We are criticised," he said, "by capital when we go in to organize these men. They say we are trying to create strife. Let me ask: Who brought these foreigners here? If these foreigners are good enough for the owners to bring into the United States they are good enough for us to try to organize and to educate."

Secretary Morrison attacked the United States Steel Corporation, with its swollen trust organization and its great dividends of wealth, such as Croesus never dreamt of, trying to establish the open shop in the tin plate mills at this time. He indicated that that corporation was one of those responsible for the great immigration evil, and that in its present moves in Pittsburg it was trying to establish a systematic plan of cutting down wages by putting open shops against closed shops, and in slack times shutting down the union ones and forcing them to the wage scale of the non-union ones.

He sharply criticised the methods now being pursued under the guise of a distribution bureau for immigrants. He said the people in foreign lands were being encouraged to come by the representation that they would be distributed free of charge to different sections of the country where labor was wanted.

The net result was that they were deceived and that the supply of foreign labor, for the foreign labor employers, was increased. He made no criticism whatever of the foreigner. It was all directed toward those corporations which are responsible for much of the immigration for purposes that do not contribute to the real welfare of the country.

In closing his address, Secretary Morrison warned the unionists not to be led, this fall or next year, into giving approval to any proposed immigration or employers' liability bills until they received word from the A. F. of L. He said that the interests affected, seeing that something was going to be done, were trying to formulate bills that would mean nothing. The A. F. of L. would try to bring about the passage of effective measures, he said.

Again congratulating the Brotherhood of Carpenters on their building, he expressed the hope that the labor union people of the country would at some future date be invited to Washington to the dedication of a building in the capital city erected by labor and dedicated to the cause of labor.

Both the afternoon exercises and the banquet were a thorough success. July 22, 1909, will indeed be a red-letter day in the history of our U. B.

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Inspired and encouraged by our general officers, the consolidation idea is gaining adherents among our membership, especially in middle-sized cities. There is no doubt but that in any locality where topographical conditions permit it, the consolidation of the various Local Unions existing therein into one sole Local Union, is a move in the right direction and cannot fail to bring good results. This joining of forces assures a more concerted and harmonious acton and greatly facilitates the work of agitation and organization. It is obviously much easier to obtain one brother to fill any given office than to secure two or three, or even more, for the same office where that many Local Unions exist in one and the same locality. It requires but the payment of one salary for the same office instead of two or three, as the case may be.

In these days, where capital is well organized and the union smashers rampant, we have more than ever particular reason to use economy, and should use it wherever possible. We must preserve and reserve

our funds to fight the common enemy with. It matters not how many Local Unions we can count in our organization; it is the individual members who furnish the ammunition of war; the Local Union is merely the agency in this respect. We can well afford to lose a number of our Local Unions when it has a tendency to strengthen our position locally and generally, and enhance the fighting ability of our organization as a whole. We hope the consolidation sentiment will spread to all localities; let the good work go on.

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Frank R. Foster, one of organized labor's truest champions and ablest advocates, died suddenly Sunday evening, June 26, at the McLean Hospital at Waverly, Mass., where he had been a patient since February 1. He was a member of Typographical Union No. 13 of Boston, and a speaker of rare eloquence. For more than a quarter of a century he devoted his zeal and energy to the advancement of labor's cause and the uplifting of downtrodden humanity. He was a prominent figure in most of the conventions of the A. F. of L. and widely known among all crafts. We sincerely mourn the loss of this able exponent of the principles of unionism and extend to his bereaved family and the International Typographical Union our heartfelt sympathy.

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In our July issue we recorded the victory scored by the United Hatters of America in reaching an agreement with sixteen of the largest factories in Connecticut whereby they are to operate union factories, to use the union label and to resign from the Manufacturers' Association. We stated at the same time that all was as yet not serene, as some of the manufacturers still remained obdurate, refusing to make any concessions. The manufacturers here referred to were those of Newark and Orange, N. J.

Now, it appears that while the Essex county grand jury was in session for the last term reports were afloat and reached the grand jury to the effect that some seventeen of the hatters on strike desired to return to work under the manufacturers' terms, but were afraid to do so, and that if a vote was taken a large number of striking hatters would return to work.

The grand jury concluded to investigate the situation and appointed a committee to take the matter in hand. This committee called for a vote of the union hatters on this important issue. They went to the bosses and secured a list of names of men, and mailed ballots to them requesting them to vote as to whether they would return to work in the hat factories without the label or not. Out of about 1,900 union hatters in Orange about 200 received this committee's ballot, the others were mailed to citizens indiscriminately, to vote on this most vital issue of the hatters. Even colored coachmen received ballots.

The voter was to mail his or her vote to a certain postoffice box on or before Wednesday, July 14, 1909, and a committee was to receive and count the votes.

The union hatters on their part, on July 12, held indignation meetings in Newark and Orange and challenged the grand jury committee to name the seventeen members who wanted to return to work. The union men and women present at these meetings demanding that a secret vote be taken on the question whether they would return to work or not, and by the result show the public that they were determined to stay out and fight to the last ditch for the union label and the closed shop, a resolution was adopted ordering such vote to be taken. It was also decided that the Newark Star and Evening News were to furnish each a judge and the grand jury committee two judges to supervise the balloting. July 15 was set as the day for the balloting, and the result was as follows: Newark—For the label and stay out, 1,981; against, 6. Orange—For the label, 1,404 and 3 against. Thus, on the very day they had been locked out six months, 3,385 members voted against resuming work and only 9 in favor. This is even a greater victory for the hatters than that achieved in Connecticut; it will silence the union smashers who undoubtedly were behind those reports that their membership was becoming weak-kneed and tired of fighting. It is also a victory for the label movement in general. By their loyalty to union principle, under the most trying circumstances, the hatters

in Newark and Orange have earned for themselves the admiration of all organized labor.

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There seems to be as yet no apparent improvement in either the carpenter or shipbuilding trades in England. General Secretary Alexander Stark of the Associated Carpenters and Joiners, in his report for the month of June, describes the situation as follows: "Numbers of men are still going about in search of work in this, the best season of the year, and at a time when, under ordinary circumstances, most of our members should be employed. Times are indeed very hard on those of our members who are willing to work, but unfortunately cannot get work, and, worst of all, the prospects for improvement are indeed very remote. It is to be hoped that Mr. Winston Churchill's 'Labor Exchange Bill,' which has now passed its second reading, may soon become a realized fact, and thereby be a means of at least giving some assistance to the great army of unemployed workers."

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The persistent efforts of the British trades unions to have a standard wage and hour clause embodied in all contracts for government work have at last borne fruit and met with the desired result. Contractors will no longer be allowed to subcontract such work unless they can furnish sufficient guarantee that the sub-contractor will execute the work in conformity with this clause, for which the general contractor is held responsible. In the future the government will publish the names of the firms bidding on contracts in the "Board of Trade Labor Gazette," thus giving the trade union officials an opportunity to watch developments and enter protest against the awarding of any contract or sub-contract to firms who are not observing the standard wage and hour clause and who are unfair to the unions.

The Calf-Path.

One day through the primeval wood
A calf walked home as good calves should;
But made a trail all bent askew,
A crooked trail as all calves do,
Since then three hundred years have fled,
And I infer the calf is dead.

But still he left behind his trail,
And thereby hangs my moral tale.
The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way;
And then a wise bell-wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep,
And drew the flock behind him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.

And from that day, o'er hill and glade,
Through those old woods a path was made.
And many men wound in and out,
And dodged and turned and bent about,
And uttered words of righteous wrath
Because 'twas such a crooked path;
But still they followed—do not laugh—
The first migrations of that calf.
And through this winding wood-way stalked
Because he wabbled when he walked.

This forest path became a lane,
That bent and turned and turned again;
This crooked lane became a road,
Where many a poor horse, with his load
Toiled on beneath the burning sun,
And traveled some three miles in one,
And thus a century and a half
They trod the footsteps of that calf.

The years passed on in swiftness fleet
The road became a village street;
And this, before men were aware,
A city's crowded thoroughfare.
And soon the central street was this
Of a renowned metropolis;
And men two centuries and a half
Trod in the footsteps of that calf.

Each day a hundred thousand rout
Followed this zigzag calf about
And o'er his crooked journey went
The traffic of a continent.
A hundred thousand men were led
By one calf near three centuries dead
They followed still his crooked way,
And lost one hundred years a day;
For thus such reverence is lent,
A well-established precedent.

A moral lesson this might teach
Were I ordained and called to preach.
For men are prone to go it blind
Along the calf-paths of the mind,
And work away from sun to sun
To do what other men have done,
They follow in the beaten track,
And out and in, and forth and back,
And still their devious course pursue,
To keep the path that others do.
They keep the path a sacred groove,
Along which all their lives they move;
But how the wise old wood-gods laugh
Who saw the first primeval calf.
Ah, many things this tale might teach—
But I am not ordained to preach.

—Sam Walter Foss.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
LEONARD FUNK, E 2307 5th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

General Executive Board,
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 1910 Kenmore Avenue, Sheridan Park, Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

W. A. COLE, 200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. D. Huber, for Quarter ending June 30, 1909.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 30, 1909.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.—Greeting:

At the end of our fiscal year, June 30, 1909, we find our organization in excellent shape, considering what we have passed through in the last two years. Members who dropped out of the organization on account of being out of employment for months, and other reasons, are now coming back again, placing themselves in good standing. Our membership has steadily increased in the last three months and the prospects for the future are bright indeed. From almost all sections of the country comes the word that there is plenty of work. We have had several demands on the General Office to furnish anywhere from twenty-five to fifty men in different cities, they not having the men to supply the demand. This looks to me as a good omen for the future. With the assistance from the rank and file we have done much to restore not only our membership, but confidence in the stability of our organization. Considerable assistance has been given to many localities making demands for shorter hours or better pay. Most of the difficulties arising from such demands have been adjusted, and in most instances the efforts of our members involved in these movements have been crowned with success. In some few towns and cities, and but few, the demands of our Local Unions have as yet not been acceded to and are still pending.

We have been making renewed efforts this spring to organize the mills and met with greater success than we expected, con-

sidering what we have had to contend with. The mill question is still a question for us to solve, but we are doing our best in every direction to bring about the desired results. In fact, we have entered into more agreements this spring with mills than ever before in the history of the Brotherhood in the same length of time, and we propose to further extend the influence of the U. B. over the mills and to advance the condition of the men employed therein. Still there are many mills yet to be organized, which we are bound to accomplish sooner or later by putting forth the proper efforts. By persistent effort we cannot fail to reach our ambition in that particular line.

We have but few controversies relative to jurisdictional claims with other organizations, and these I trust will be adjusted to the best interest of all concerned.

In a controversy in Denver between the Building Trades Council of that city and our Local Union 55, misleading circulars were sent out by the officials of the B. T. C. asking for contributions from the building trade organizations and our different locals for the purpose, as they claimed, of fighting the Employers' Association and the Citizens' Alliance, I can assure you that no such controversy exists. These circulars were sent out in an attempt to raise funds with which to fight the Brotherhood of Carpenters. We have an agreement with the Employers' Association of Denver which is perfectly satisfactory to the rank and file in that city. Our members saw fit to withdraw from the local Building Trades Council when that body seated the Amalgamated Carpenters, believing that an injustice had been done their Local Union. We have a Joint District Council in Denver representing 1,800 U. B. Carpenters and thirty-four Amalgamated men. According to the laws of the department the delegates were to be elected to represent the carpenters' D. C., and that body not electing any of the Amalgamated men as representatives to the B. T. C., the department rendered a decision that the A. S. must be seated. It was this action that caused our men to withdraw from the B. T. C., and they are still out. In my judgment our men were absolutely right in the position they took on this question—they were standing on the laws governing the election of delegates. However, I am in hopes that the matter will be adjusted and our rights recognized.

At your last session the following matters were referred to me and I now desire to report on them as follows:

In the matter of protest of Local Union No. 105 versus the Cleveland D. C., regarding said body's claim to one-half the initiation fee, I rendered a decision under date of May 11, which has so far proven satisfactory to all parties concerned.

In regard to your recommendation that an organizer be placed in Jersey City, I would report that Brother Quinn is taking care of that section of the jurisdiction.

Relative to the case of Brothers Apicella and Fierenzo of Local Union No. 1565, I would report that they have been reinstated in their Local Union as per your orders.

The matter of an organizer to visit Columbia, S. C., has also been given my attention and Brother Wilson has spent considerable time in that city.

The $100.00 appropriated by the Board to the Cleveland, Ohio, D. C. has been forwarded to that body, and I have asked the D. C. to render an itemized statement to this office showing how the money was expended.

Local Union No. 1756 of Cleveland, Ohio, has been suspended by me, in accordance with your instructions, for insubordination and refusing to abide by the laws of the district.

First Vice-President Brother Quinn was delegated by me to visit Paterson, N. J., and look after the interests of that district in accordance with the Board's request.

In order to organize the carpenters of this country in towns where there are not a sufficient number to form a local, I desire to recommend to your honorable body that you draft a law to be submitted to a referendum vote of the entire membership whereby we may be able to take those men in at the regular constitutional initiation fee and dues to be sent direct to the General Office. This office to issue a special card stating that such members shall be

classed as "jurisdictional members," that particular member or members, when he goes into an organized town, or where there is a Local Union, should be compelled to deposit said card prior to going to work and become a member of that union. Jurisdictional members should be subject to all laws set forth in the constitution and should be entitled to all benefits allowed by the same. I call your attention to this matter in a rough outline, but leave it to you to draft the law as you see fit, believing that it is for the best interests of this organization. The men referred to when coming into a town where a Local Union is organized should come in as union and not as non-union men, as is now the case. My opinion is that thousands of men now on the outside can be organized in this way. However, I leave it to your judgment and discretion to do what you believe is right in the premises. It is a matter that should be well thought out and acted on accordingly.

We have issued thirty-five charters during the past quarter, and during that time our membership has increased between 8,000 to 10,000.

Our headquarters building is now completed and has been accepted by the building committee. We have a building which the Brotherhood can well feel proud of. It is the first of its kind ever built in America by an international organization. It is comfortably arranged and a credit to the U. B., and every member may feel proud that he has some interest in the Carpenters' Building as the national headquarters of our organization.

I trust the same efforts will be put forth in the future, both by the national officers and the rank and file, to still make our organization greater and grander than it is at present.

As the years go by, and especially during the last year, we have lent our best efforts in solidifying the different Local Unions, especially in the larger cities, consolidating them into one or two, as the case may be. This plan has met with great success and is deserving of commendation. There is much yet to be done along that line; it would be a benefit to our organization in many cities to consolidate, not only saving the expense of maintaining several Local Unions, but also bringing harmony and better feeling among the membership at large in those particular localities. May the good work go on and may all be encouraged by the magnificent progress of our U. B. in the last year, considering all we have had to contend with as an organization.

With best wishes for the future success of our organization, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. D. HUBER, General President.

Proceedings of Third Quarterly Session, 1909, of General Executive Board.

The following matters were acted upon by correspondence between the G. S. and the G. E. B. in the interim between the April and July meetings:

May 12.

Haverhill, Mass. Request from L. U. No. 82 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 41 cents per hour. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

New York City. Communication in regard to a suit for damages instituted by one Morris Drazen against the G. P. The G. E. B. recommends defending this suit.

May 17.

Boston, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 43¾ to 47¾ cents per hour. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Montreal, Can. Request from L. U. No. 1244 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request being sanctioned by the D. C., the Board appropriates $200.00.

May 18.

Green Bay, Wis. Request from L. U. No. 1146 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement to establish a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

June 22.

Santa Clara County, Cal. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance in support of members locked out on account of refusing to accept a reduction of wages. The Board instructs that financial aid be rendered.

Omaha, Neb. Request from L. U. No. 1438 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for better conditions. This matter was laid over on April 28 awaiting additional information, which has now been received. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be con

sidered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

July 12.

Indianapolis, Ind. The G. E. B. met in regular session on the above date with Chairman Schardt presiding and Bausher, Post, Walquist, Cole, Foley and Connelly present.

The G. E. B. immediately after convening adjourned to meet as the Board of Trustees to consider matters pertaining to the new headquarters and to the dedication of the same.

July 13.

All members present.

The quarterly report of the G. P. was read and filed. The recommendations contained therein will be considered later in the session.

The report of the First Vice-President was read and filed.

St. Louis, Mo. Appeal of Jos. Knoll from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the St. Louis D. C. vs. Jos. Knoll. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Edmonton, Alberta, Can. Request from L. U. No. 1325 for additional financial assistance in support of members involved in a trade dispute. The Board appropriates $2,000.00 for the support of the members affected.

Portchester, N. Y. Appeal of the D. C. of Portchester from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Portchester D. C. vs. L. U. No. 196, Greenwich, Conn. This matter is postponed and the G. P. is requested to communicate with the B. T. D. of the A. F. of L. in regard to a decision rendered in this case by General President Kirby, as this seems to be largely a question of jurisdiction between the Building Trades Councils of the cities mentioned.

Communication from Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., in regard to a cane now in his possession that was presented to the late P. J. McGuire by the delegates to the A. F. of L. Convention, December 17, 1887, was read and filed.

Lorain, Ohio. Request from L. U. No. 705 that the G. E. B. reconsider its decision in the case of L. U. No. 1616, Selma, Ala., vs. L. U. No. 705, Lorain, Ohio, acted upon April 8, 1909. The G. E. B. will not consider the request until L. U. No. 705 has complied with the above-mentioned decision. The G. P. is requested to see that the decision of the G. E. B., rendered April 8, 1909, is complied with.

San Jose, Cal. Communication from L. U. No. 316 in regard to the present status of a trade movement was read as information and filed.

Rome, N. Y. Communication from L. U. No. 1016 in regard to trade conditions in that city was read and filed.

Lynn, Mass. Request from L. U. No. 595 for financial assistance to aid in paying current expenses of the local. The request is denied and the communication is filed.

New York City. Appeal of John Roland, Theo. Halterman, Fred Karmerun, R. Hagen and Jacob Sprunk from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the D. C. of New York City vs. John Roland and others. This matter was laid over from the April meeting of the Board. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

San Jose, Cal. Request from the D. C. of Santa Clara County for an additional appropriation in support of members involved in a trade dispute. The Board appropriated $700.00 for their relief.

July 14.

All members present.

New York City. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for expenses incurred in connection with the metallic trim controversy. The matter is referred to the G. P. and he is requested to obtain additional information for the Board.

Omaha, Neb. Communication from the D. C. relative to the present condition of a trade movement on the part of Millmen's Local No. 1438 was read and filed.

Birmingham, Ala. Appeal of the D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 296, Ensley, Ala., vs. the Birmingham D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

The report of the committee appointed by the G. P., who met with representatives of other building crafts during the week of June 14 to 19, in New York City, to consider jurisdiction lines as per request of the B. T. D. of the A. F. of L., was taken up in detail and approved except that the title of "U. B. of C. and J. of A." be inserted after the word "Millwrights" in the fourth paragraph in the agreement with the Structural Iron Workers.

Piqua, Ohio. Request from L. U. No. 1908 for financial assistance was read. The Board appropriates $50.00 for organizing purposes.

Springfield, Ill. Request from the Building Trades Council for an appropriation to assist in supporting a Business Agent. The request is denied and the communication filed.

Santa Monica, Cal. Request from L. U. No. 1400 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Baltimore, Md. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Syracuse, N. Y. Request from the Central New York Conference Board representing Local Unions Nos. 453, 26, 747, 754, 1019, 614, 1243, 1896 and the Syracuse D. C. that they be granted the services of an organizer. The matter is referred to the G. P., inasmuch as the appointment of all organizers comes under his jurisdiction.

July 15.

All members present.

Request from the Ohio Valley D. C. for additional financial assistance for organizing purposes and the services of an organizer. Request for financial aid denied. Matter of an organizer is referred to the G. P.

Omaha, Neb. Request from the Tri City D. C. of Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs

for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied inasmuch as the records of this office show that an organizer is at present working in that district.

Hornell, N. Y. Request for permission of L. U. No. 1295 to circulate an appeal for financial assistance. The request is denied. The Board appropriated $100.00 to L. U. No. 1295 for organizing work among the millmen of that city.

Providence, R. I. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $435.00.

Winnipeg, Man., Can. Request from L. U. No. 343 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage. Sanction is withheld and the G. P. is requested to instruct the members of the Board from Canada to visit Winnipeg on his return home, make an investigation of conditions and report to this office.

Baltimore, Md. Complete accounting received from the D. C. for money appropriated by the G. E. B. for organizing purposes was read and filed.

Pittsburg, Pa. Complete accounting received from the D. C. for money appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes was examined and filed.

Pekin, Ill. Partial accounting from L. U. No. 644 for $100.00 appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes was received. The accounting shows that the money was used for other purposes than that for which appropriated and the G. S. will request L. U. No. 644 to render an explanation.

Chicago, Ill. Accounting from the D. C. of money appropriated for the purpose of organizing the mills and factories was examined and filed.

Portchester, N. Y. The G. S. furnished the Board with the information asked for in regard to the action of the Executive Council of the B. T. D. of the A. F. of L. in the Portchester vs. Greenwich, Conn., controversy over jurisdictional lines. The Board recommends that the G. P. send a deputy to that district to endeavor to adjust the question in dispute. The Board will defer any further action in the matter until the October session.

New York City. Appeal of L. U. No. 457 from a ruling of the G. S. in regard to the interpretation of Section 106 of the D. C. by-laws. This being a question of law, the matter is referred to the G. P. for his decision as per Section 31 General Constitution.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of L. U. No. 1 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the disability claim of Sven Olson. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The L. U. in their appeal to the Board admit that the claim has no legal status inasmuch as it was not filed within the time specified in the Constitution. The appeal is dismissed.

Selma, Ala. Appeal of L. U. No. 410 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the wife of Levert Hatcher. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Des Moines, Ia. Appeal of L. U. No. 106 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late C. S. Shadford. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

July 16.

All members present.

Rock Island, Ill. Report from the Tri-City D. C. in regard to the present condition of a trade movement and an accounting of money appropriated by the Board in support of the members involved. An additional $72.00 is appropriated for their relief.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Appeal of Frank B. Town, Attorney, representing the estate of Wm. Bishop, deceased, late a member of L. U. No. 203, from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of said Bishop. The decision of the G. S. is reversed, the appeal is sustained and the claim ordered paid.

Rutland, Vt. Appeal of L. U. No. 590 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late wife of C. G. Noyes. The appeal is sustained on the ground that the due book and abstract of ledger shows that at no time did the member owe a sum equal to six months' dues, as claimed by the G. S. in his decision. The decision of the G. S. is reversed and the claim ordered paid.

Springfield, N. J. Appeal of L. U. No. 1113 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late wife of Jonathan E. Kendall. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed.

The Board devoted the balance of the day listening to an insurance proposition presented by Mr. Geo. B. Gerau, of Los Angeles, which is intended to supplant the present death and disability benefits now paid by labor organizations. A letter was received from Brother P. H. McCarthy, of San Francisco, requesting the Board to give the proposed plan of Mr. Gerau consideration. Communication was also read from Samuel Gompers bearing on the same question.

July 17.

All members present.

Hudson County, N. J. An accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made for organizing purposes was examined and filed.

Omaha, Neb. Report from the D. C. as to present condition of a trade dispute received and a request for an additional appropriation in support of members involved. The Board appropriates $75.00.

Pawtucket, R. I. Appeal of the D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Providence D. C. vs. Pawtucket D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed. The G. P. will instruct the Local Unions to collect the fines in question or suspend the members fined.

July 19.

All members present.

Communication from the American Bonding Co. of Baltimore in regard to the bond for the G. S. was read and filed.

The banking of the funds of the U. B. was taken up at this time. Communications were received from the following banks: Fidelity Trust Co., J. F. Wild & Co., State Bank; Union National Bank and the German American Trust Co. of Indianapolis. Fourth National Bank, First National Bank and American National Bank of Nashville, Tenn. Western National Bank, San Francisco, Cal. National Bank of Commerce, Northern National Bank and the Ohio Savings Bank of Toledo, Ohio. First National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio. Third National Bank and Mechanics' National Bank of St. Louis, Mo. Citizens' National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn. Merchants' National Bank and First National Bank of Lafayette, Ind. The Toluca Bank of Toluca, Ill. The Board decided to withdraw $50,000.00 from the Fletcher National Bank of Indianapolis, now drawing 2 per cent. interest and no surety bond, and deposit same in the Western National Bank of San Francisco at 3 per cent. interest and a surety bond from the American Surety Co.

Fifty thousand dollars will be withdrawn from the American National Bank of Indianapolis, now drawing 2 per cent. interest and no surety bond. Twenty-five thousand dollars will be deposited in the American National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., at 3½ per cent. interest and a surety bond of the American Surety Co. Twenty-five thousand dollars will be deposited in the Citizens' National Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn., at 4 per cent. interest and a surety bond of the American Surety Co.

North Tonawanda, N. Y. Appeal of the Niagara County D. C. from a decision of the G. P. in a controversy between the Niagara D. C. and the D. C. of Buffalo and vicinity in regard to charging for working cards. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Boston, Mass. Report from the D. C. as to present trade conditions in that city was read and filed.

Jacksonville, Fla. Appeal of L. U. No. 627 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late wife of P. J. Keefe. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed. The due book and abstract of ledger shows that the member was not in good standing at the time of his wife's death. The contention of the L. U. that the General Office should be responsible for the mistakes of the officers of a L. U. is not well founded. The L. U. is referred to Section 105, Constitution.

Fargo, N. D. Request from L. U. No. 1176 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 33 1-3 to 35 cents per hour and a reduction of hours from 10 to 9 per day. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Oakland, Cal. Request from the D. C. of Alameda County for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.00.

Dedham, Mass. Request from the D. C. of Norfolk County for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 43¾ to 47¾ cents per hour. Sanction granted.

Austin, Tex. Request from L. U. No. 300 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour to go into effect September 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

July 20.

All members present.

Nashville, Tenn. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $150.00.

Communications from the Guaranty and Surety Co. of Scranton, Pa., in regard to a blanket insurance policy covering all fiduciary officers of Local Unions was read and filed.

The G. S. submitted information relative to the printing of supplies allotted at the April meeting of the Board and the same was placed on file. The G. S. is requested to secure bids on the supplies mentioned and to furnish the members of the Board with samples of same that they may also procure bids.

San Jose, Cal. Additional information received from the D. C. of Santa Clara County relative to present conditions of trade movement and the Board appropriates $400.00 for the relief of members involved.

Great Falls, Mont. Request from L. U. No. 286 for financial assistance on account of members involved in a strike. The Board appropriates $300.00 for their relief.

Duluth, Minn. The G. S. placed before the Board communications and documents relative to a controversy with L. U. No. 361 in regard to membership and per capita tax. The G. P. is requested to have the books of L. U. No. 361 audited by the member of the Board from that district.

Pittsburg, Pa. The G. S. placed before the Board communications and documents relative to a controversy with L. U. No. 165 in regard to membership and per capita tax. The G. P. is requested to send a deputy to Pittsburg to audit the books of L. U. No. 165 and that the deputy be supplied with all necessary papers from this office. And the Board rules that whenever the books of a L. U. are audited by the General Office the deputy be supplied with all necessary documents from this office prior to the audit being made.

July 21.

All members present.

Shawnee, Okla. Appeal of L. U. No. 292 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the disability claim of Edgar Hammond. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the

grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts of the General Office are taken up.

July 22.

All members present.

Owing to the dedication of the new headquarters the Board adjourned for the day.

July 23.

All members present.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

Committee from Muskegon appeared before the Board in regard to present conditions in that city and the formulating of a new trade agreement.

Committee from the Tri-City D. C. of Moline, Davenport and Rock Island appeared before the Board in regard to conditions prevailing in those cities.

Committee from Rockford, Ill., appeared before the Board in regard to conditions prevailing in that city.

Bay City, Mich. Communication from L. U. No. 116 asking for an appropriation for organizing purposes was read. A committee from the local appeared before the Board in connection with the above request. The Board appropriates $150.00.

New York City. A representative of the D. C. appeared before the Board in regard to conditions prevailing in that city.

Rock Island, Ill. Report from the D. C. as to present conditions of a trade movement and a request for an appropriation in support of members involved. The Board appropriates $60.00.

Chicago, Ill. Committee from the D. C. appeared before the Board in regard to the conditions in the mills of that city.

July 24.

All members present.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts of the General Office continued.

July 26.

All members present.

The examination of the books and accounts continued.

July 27.

All members present.

San Jose, Cal. Report was received from the D. C. of Santa Clara County as to the present condition of a lockout and a request for additional financial aid in support of members involved. The Board appropriates $400.00.

Jackson, Tenn. Appeal of L. U. No. 1660 from a ruling of the G. P. as to the meaning of section 23 local by-laws and sections 91 and 131 General Constitution. The ruling of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Accounting received from L. U. No. 1325 of money previously appropriated in support of members on strike and a request for additional aid. The Board appropriates $1,000.00.

The question of the insurance plan as submitted by Mr. Gerau was taken up at this time and the Board decided to defer action until the October session.

The question of drafting apprentice laws was taken up and deferred until the October session, as well as the matter pertaining to the Union Label Department of the A. F. of L.

Rome, N. Y. Communication from L. U. No. 1016 containing information as to the present conditions in that city was read and filed.

Request from the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers for a donation to assist their members now locked out. The request is denied.

Rockford, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 792 for an appropriation for organizing purposes and the services of an organizer. The Board appropriates $200.00. The matter of an organizer is referred to the G. P.

July 28.

All members present.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued and completed, with the exception of the stock book, which is reported by the G. S. as having been misplaced. The report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the General Office and the books and accounts are found to be correct.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet again at this office on October 4, 1909.

R. E. L. CONNOLLY,
Secretary G. E. B.

Attest:
FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

Expulsions.

Orval Blay, a member of L. U. 1102, Carmel, Ill., has been expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

J. I. White, of L. U. No. 779, Waycross, Ga., has been expelled for appropriating money belonging to the Local Union to his own use.

Rejection of Candidate.

Karaman Alandre has applied for admission to Local Union No. 97, New Britain, Conn., three times in succession and has been rejected each time.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Indianapolis, Ind.	West Plains, Mo.
Atlanta, Ga.	Dallas, Tex.
Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Sharon, Mass.
Port Bolivar, Tex.	Henrietta, Tax.
Asherton, Tex.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Phoenix, Ariz.	Total, 11 Local Unions.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Amarillo, Tex.
Anadarko, Okla.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Belleville, Ill.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Demopolis, Ala.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Duluth, Minn.
Edmonton, Alberta, Can.
Edwardsville, Ill.
El Reno, Okla.
Ely, Nev.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gary, Ind.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
Hartford, Conn.
Helena, Mont.
Hendersonville, N. C.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Houston, Tex.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Kansas City, Mo.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Lawton, Okla.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Lynn, Mass.
Marion, O.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mulberry, Fla.
Nashville, Tenn.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New York City.
Norfolk, Va.
Oakland, Cal.
Owensboro, Ky.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pottsville, Pa.
Pueblo, Colo.
Richmond, Va.
Rockford, Ill.
Salineville, O.
Sayre, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Salamanca, N. Y.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco, Cal.
Tacoma, Wash.
Wheeling, W. Va.
White Plains, N. Y.

High Dues and High Wages.

Some of the union men who are paying 75 cents or $1.00 a month dues should compare their condition with the printers. The printers pay $2.80 to $3.50 per month dues, according to position; besides an assessment of one-half of 1 per cent. on all money earned; the union has a large membership, plenty of money on hand; pays benefits; maintains a home for aged and broken-down members; pays strike benefits promptly—in short, the Typographical union treats its members royally.

And you never hear a complaint from the members about their dues.

Remember, Mr. Building Tradesman, that your union must have money to pay all of these things, and the only way to get that money is from high dues. Paste this in your hat and quit kicking if your union wants to "raise" you a little.

The wage rate fixed by labor organizations seldom declares that the employer cannot pay a higher rate if he wants to do so. It does declare that he cannot pay a lower wage rate than the minimum fixed by the trade agreement, and to this extent the inferior workman is protected, but in affording him that protection, the superior workman protects himself, for, if he did not, all workmen, superior and inferior alike, would be working for the minimum wage until wage competition forced the inferior workman below the minimum and took the superior workman along with him proportionately.

A labor union is an association of men who mutually agree to organize for the protection and benefit of its membership. It was never intended to be used as a machine to persecute a part or fraction of the group. It sometimes takes several years to learn this fact, but it is learned nevertheless. It is just as well for members to be on the level with themselves. Men who cannot be square with their associates in a mutual voluntary association or union are not liable to be any too square with employers. In the meantime a good white streak in a union man becomes larger when he spends his union-made wages for union-made goods.—Building Trades.

You can not dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one.—Carlyle.

Old Songs Are Best.

Old songs are best, whose tender play
Of lilt and cadence, sad or gay,
  Brings back with sudden loss and pain
  Old thought, old fields, old summer rain,
So near, and yet so far away.

Once more the quickened pulses sway
To subtle things that would not stay,
  And murmur like a lost refrain
    Old songs are best.

The lure of moonlit nights in May,
The light that on far hill-tops lay,
  Strange dreams that thronged an eager brain,
  Lost faces in a ghostly train,
Wake with forgotten tunes, and say
    Old songs are best.

—National Magazine.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

W. J. Shields.

Back about the time of holding the last U. B. convention there were notices circulated containing the information that the George E. Keith Co. of Brockton, Mass., manufacturers of the Walkover shoes, was unfair to the building trades of said city. This matter was presented not only to the U. B. convention, but to other conventions of building crafts, also to the executive committee of the A. F. of L., with the result that the matter was considered of sufficient importance to center a delegation of national representatives of the trades affected in Brockton, the purpose being to investigate and devise means of settling the contention if possible. This move was considered advisable before giving recognition to the request of refusing to patronize the Walkover shoe. The wisdom of this act has been proven by the results attained in the several conferences held and in the final settlement agreed to. The case after the first hearing of the national representatives with the Keith Company was handed into the care of Judge Reed as representing the said company and the undersigned as representing the interests of the B. T. C. Several conferences were held between Judge Reed, the members of the Keith Company and myself, and at each of these meetings the apparent disposition was to find grounds on which we might agree. There were positions assumed by both sides that had to be mellowed down considerably before they were acceptable. But the spirit of give and take accomplished the task, and at the final meeting we reached a basis of mutual satisfaction. I say this as the following agreement was unanimously approved by both the George E. Keith Company and the B. T. C. of Brockton, Mass.:

1. The establishment of the eight-hour day, with all the building trade help steadily employed on the plant, the eight-hour day to operate on the basis of the wage now paid for the nine-hour day.

2. The Keith Company further agrees to place all of its building work in the hands of employers fair to the B. T. C., and it is further agreed that in the employment of building craftsmen other than those now in the employ of the said company, that they shall give preference to union men of the crafts having jurisdiction over the work to be performed.

3. The Keith Company desires it to be understood that they, in meeting this basis of settlement, will not compel the force of building craftsmen at present employed to join their craft organization, their position being that they, in conceding craft conditions, are doing their part. The question of the responsibility of organizing the men now employed is to rest with trades affected.

4. It is further understood that any person or firm that has been deemed unfair by the B. T. C. on account of their action with the said Keith Company shall be deemed fair and all start on a new basis free from prejudice by either party.

This agreement was signed for the George E. Keith Co. by Myron Keith, vice-president, and for the Building Trades Council and constituent unions by W. J. Shields, and went into effect July 12, 1909.

The signing of this agreement places the George E. Keith Co. fair with the labor people of the country. They employ approximately 12,000 shoe workers, all members of organized labor's force. All other mechanics employed are enjoying conditions made for them by organized labor, and it is safe to predict that in the immediate future the entire working force will all be within the ranks. The building work of the company from this on will be given to fair employers. This most satis-

factory condition is the outcome of patience and careful handling of a matter of difference as represented by the two sides, and in the settlement we will do well not to lose sight of the duty we owe to the situation, and that is, when we are in need of new shoes, give to the product of the fair employer a trial and the mutual satisfaction derived therefrom will perpetuate the relationship to the advantage and profit of all concerned.

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H. R. Kline.

When writing my last report for the journal I was in Anderson, Ind. Since then I visited Piqua, Ohio, where the members of L. U. 1908 were out on strike. I paid close attention to this matter, spending quite some time in an effort to effect a settlement between the contractors and our men, but owing to lack of thorough organization among the carpenters of that city, the result was not what it was desired and should have been. Still, the walkout will serve as an object lesson to both parties in the conflict, which undoubtedly will have an influence on future movements for better conditions. I next visited Alliance, Ohio, finding the craft in a rather disorganized condition and the non-union element predominating. This was certainly not conducive to any advancement of our U. B. in Alliance. After holding an open meeting and advising our members on the course to be pursued under existing circumstances, I left them determined to put forth their best efforts for the advancement of their interests and organization. Richmond, Ind., was my next stop. Here also I held and addressed an open meeting with a large attendance; every one of the sixteen non-union carpenters in the hall signed applications for membership. Our members in Richmond are awake to the situation, realizing the necessity of building up their Local Union. Indications point to success of their efforts in this direction.

Receiving orders from the G. P. to visit Toledo, Ohio, I proceeded to that city on May 1, and upon my arrival arranged for a conference with the members of the D. C. In this conference the inauguration of a campaign to extend all over the district and vicinity, and the necessary steps to make it effective, were decided upon. One of the results of this decision was the consolidation of all Toledo Local Unions into one, under the charter of L. U. 25. On June 25 we had General Secretary Frank Duffy with us, delivering an address before a large audience in Memorial Hall, which will long be remembered by our Toledo membership.

It would be a gross neglect on my part would I fail to make mention of the valuable support and assistance rendered us in this campaign by the officers and members of the Central Labor Union of Toledo. From the consolidation, which affected four Local Unions, viz., 25, 168, 372 and 557, and from the now united local membership, with its large aggressive element that will ever be found on the firing line, we may expect further results highly beneficial to the carpenters in Toledo.

As I am forwarding this report to the G. O., I am preparing to leave Toledo, taking with me pleasant memories of the assistance given me by my brother unionists during my stay among them.

Brick Temple 6,400 Years Old.

The oldest temple in the world, so far discovered, has been unearthed by excavators at Bisya, in central Babylonia. The walls of the tower were first uncovered and the summit cleared. The first inscription on the surface was on a brick stamped with the name Dungi, which goes back to 2750 B. C. A little lower appeared a crumpled piece of gold with the name Param Sim, who lived in 3750 B. C. Just below were large square bricks peculiar to the reign of Sargon, 3,800 B. C., and who was probably the first Semitic king of Babylonia.

A large platform was discovered two and a half yards below the surface, which was constructed of peculiar convex bricks such as were used in building 4,500 B. C.—Carpentry and Building.

Power and liberty are like heat and moisture; where they are well mixed everything prospers; where they are single, they are destructive.—Saville.

CORRESPONDENCE

Approve Stand Taken by Organizer.

Editor The Carpenter:

Inasmuch as some persons running a village paper in Oklahoma City have taken it upon themselves to abuse members of Local Union 216, U. B. of C. and J. of A. in general and General Organizer Bradford in particular, for the stand taken by the carpenters here in a matter affecting the building trades, the undersigned recording secretary of L. U. 216 has been instructed to write a letter for publication in The Carpenter.

We desire to say that L. U. 216 unanimously voted their approval of the stand taken by Organizer Bradford in our difference here. We believe the accusations made against Bradford to come from those who were unable to force the carpenters to bear the burden of a fight entered into unjustly and illegally.

We desire to call the attention of the carpenters, in the state of Oklahoma especially, to this matter.

Fraternally yours,

W. E. WILLIAMS, R. S. L. U. 216.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Want A. F. of L. Convention and Sanatarium in Hot Springs, Ark.

Editor The Carpenter:

Please find inclosed a resolution which Local Union 891, Hot Springs, Ark., desires to have published in our journal, The Carpenter. It is the intention of organized labor of this city to keep the project constantly before the rank and file, as we believe it to be one of the best moves that could be brought before them for consideration. We will be asking for more space later on.

Yours fraternally,

P. I. HENSLY, R. S. L. U. 891.

Hot Springs, Ark.

At a meeting of the Central Co-operative Union of Hot Springs, Ark., and vicinity, held May 22, 1909, it was decided to make an effort to have the convention of the Arkansas State Federation of Labor held in Hot Springs and have the delegates of all international unions work to secure the conventions of their respective organizations; also to try to secure the convention of the A. F. of L. for 1910 or 1911 for Hot Springs, to the end that we might interest the different national unions and the A. F. of L. in the project of building a national sanitarium for the care and treatment of sick and disabled members of organized labor who might seek health at this resort.

We are fully convinced that this sanitarium will eventually be an accomplished fact and that the securing of these conventions, thereby bringing the representatives of organized labor to our city, acquainting them with the merit of this proposition and enlisting their support and assistance, will shorten the time of its accomplishment.

GEO. P. MONTGOMERY,

Pres. Central Co-op. Union.

P. I. HENSLY, Rec. Sec.

Praise for the Journal.

Editor The Carpenter:

I must congratulate you on the June issue of The Carpenter; it is by far the best I have ever seen, and I do think that any article relative to certain ways or methods of doing work will always be found interesting and instructive by a large number of the membership of our U. B.

Hoping the good work will be continued, I am, Fraternally yours,

JACOB WORMALD, L. U. 698.

Newport, Ky.

National Women's Trade Union League National Conference.

Editor The Carpenter:

The National Women's Trade Union League has issued a call for a conference to be held in Chicago, beginning September 27.

The Interstate Conferences of 1907 and 1908, held simultaneously in Boston, New York and Chicago, were so successful and brought about such good, practical results that we hope to make this national convention meeting in Chicago an even greater landmark in the cause of the organized working women.

As we are expecting delegates from women's trade unions in Great Britain, France and Germany, we are eager to have representatives from every organized trade with women workers in the United States. We, therefore, wish to call your attention to the fact that our constitution provides for the affiliation of central labor bodies and local trade unions with women members in any city where there is not already a local Women's Trade Union League.

By affiliating and sending a woman delegate, such organizations will have a real live voting interest in the purpose of this convention and will share in that help and encouragement which the consideration of mutual plans and purposes carries with it.

Yours fraternally,

MARGARET DREIER ROBINS,
President,

ALICE HENRY, Chairman,
Publicity Committee.

A Protest Against the Persecution of F. D. Warren.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union No. 1391, Kansas City, Mo., recently adopted the following resolution, which kindly print in the Journal:

"Whereas, We, the members of Local Union No. 1391, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, having watched with deep concern the case of the Federal Government against F. D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, for publishing a reward for the capture and return to his native State of a fugitive Republican politician under indictment for murder; and,

"Whereas, We recognize that the case was not prosecuted on account of outraged justice or for the purpose of shielding helpless innocence, but solely for the purpose of harassing, subduing and ultimately annihilating the Appeal to Reason, a paper that dares to stand up for the rights of the workingman against a corrupt and venal Federal court, and dares to expose graft, rascality and hypocrisy in high places; and,

"Whereas, We believe that should the attempt to throttle the Socialist press of this country be successful the labor press, being the next most radical, would find the heavy hand of the Federal Government at its throat; then indeed would free thought, free speech and a free press be a thing of the past, and the liberties of the people ultimately destroyed; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we earnestly protest against this prosecution and its aim and call upon all locals and District Councils of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and earnestly invite organized labor throughout this country to enter emphatic protest against this prosecutions; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on file in our meeting room; that one copy be mailed to F. D. Warren at Girard, Kas., and that one copy be mailed to our official organ, The Carpenter, for publication, and that one copy be sent to the President of the United States at Washington, D. C."

G. H. WALLACE, President.
F. L. FITZPATRICK,
Recording Secretary.

Before It Is Too Late.

If you've a tender message or a loving word to say,
Don't wait till you forget it, but whisper it today.
We live but in the present, the future is unknown—
Tomorrow is a mystery, today is all our own,
The tender words unspoken, the letter never sent,
The long-forgotten messages, the wealth of love unspent—
For these some hearts are breaking, for these some loved ones wait—
So show them that you care for them before it is too late.

NEWS NOTES from LOCAL UNIONS

Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.—For the first time we find ourselves obliged to ask the editor of the journal to place the name of this locality on the list of places to be avoided. Work is very dull here and traveling brothers are advised to remain away until further notice.

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Oklahoma City, Okla.—All carpenters are requested to stay away from this city for the remainder of this year, as there is a fight on between the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., including the carpenters and the master builders. Work is shutting down here and large numbers of building mechanics are idle.

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Salt Lake City, Utah.—Traveling brothers are advised to stay away from this city until further notice. There has been a heavy influx of carpenters to this vicinity all summer and at the present time we have more men than jobs, and as the season is well advanced, most all jobs completed and building operations practically at a standstill, we deem it our duty to notify the brethers of conditions as they exist here at this time. Should any brother come here in search of work he would surely be disappointed.

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Memphis, Tenn.—Local union 345 of this city, on July 9, raffled off a Vanadium saw and a fore plane, using a method which may be a novelty for the brothers and readers of The Carpenter, and therefore is herewith illustrated:

The tallest man in the hall (our R. S.) being 6 feet 6 (78 in.) in height, received.....	78 points
The shortest man, 5 feet 4 (64 in.) in height, received.....	64 "
The heaviest man weighing 230 pounds, received	230 "
	372 "
This divided by (2)	2/372/186
	36
	—
	12

John Arterburn holding raffle ticket 186, won the Vanadium saw.

The age of the eldest man in the hall being 76 years, received	76 points
The youngest man, 19 years of age, received	19 "
The date of the month being July 9, this counted.....	9 "
	104 "
This multiplied by (2)	104
	2
	208 points

J. L. White holding raffle ticket 208, won the fore plane.

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Strike On and Lockout Threatening in New York City.

New York City.—The Joint District Council of this city would hereby call the attention of all carpenters to the fact that a strike is on here in the carpenter trade which threatens to develop into a general lockout of our members. This trouble is due to the determination of the organized employers to enforce open shop conditions. At present there are several big buildings where our men had to walk out in resentment of this determination, and it has come to our notice that the employers have agents in other localities to eventually supply them with strike breakers and defeat the organization. We, therefore, would ask all District Councils and Local Unions to inform their members of these facts so they cannnot be misled into coming to New York City during this trouble, and also to keep a vigilant watch for any attempt to recruit non-union carpenters in their local-

ity. The advertising columns of the newspapers should also be watched, as these are being used as agencies to obtain carpenters for shipment here.

Further information can be got by communicating with the secretary of the above Joint District Council,

D. F. FEATHERSTON.
142-144 E. 59th St., New York City.

Successful Trade Movements.

Lansford, Pa.—On June 26, and after a five weeks' fight for the maintenance of the union shop, we brought the last contractor to time. The most stubborn one of the contractors and the one we had to fight the hardest, sent for our committee to settle up on that date, but at the time set for a meeting the contractors' agent sent word that about twenty more scabs were on the way and would arrive by next Monday, and they would renew the fight for the open shop. We gave him all the fight he wanted, and on Tuesday, the 29th, the contractor came before us personally, asking to sign our agreement and admitting that he was beat. Now we have all seven contractors in line and we have gained everything we asked for; we had no desertion in our ranks and emerged from the fight with colors flying. Being located in the center of a coal region, we had the support of the United Mine Workers; it is to them to a great extent we owe our victory. Our new schedule of hours providing for shorter hours on Saturday is now in operation. Our minimum rate of wages is now 33 1-3 cents.

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Appleton, Wis.—Our demand for an advance in wages from 25 cents per hour to 27½ cents was granted by the contractors without much trouble on June 1. We hope to do better soon. Trade is picking up somewhat and prospects have become brighter for the future.

It is a peculiarity of the revolutionary movement of the modern working class that it does not only advance from victory to victory, but that it advances from defeat to defeat, rising stronger and wiser after each defeat and turning it into a victory.—Marx.

False on the Face of It.

That a nation which is always preparing for war thereby prevents war and insures peace is simply not true; the converse is true. The officers in a military establishment are always tingling for war, for war means promotion and what tney call glory; and the masters high over them are anxious for war, too; for war to them means promotion to greater power and larger wealth.

It is not warlike nations nor brawling men who have peace. A nation can insure peace to itself and promote it among other nations by being peaceful and doing justice. There is no other way. There is no hope in guns or bayonets, in jails or policemen's clubs or scaffolds or electric chairs; there is no hope in violence; nor can anything come out of it but more and more violence and hatred.—Brand Whitlock.

A method of lowering the temperature of the rooms in an apartment house in very hot weather is to wet the roof of the building with water early in the day by means of a garden hose attached to the stand pipe or connected with the bathroom in the flat on the top floor. After a good drenching the sun does the rest, for, when the water evaporates, the roof cools off.—Carpentry and Building.

To the Knocker.

Why go knocking, knocking, knocking, all the time and everywhere?
Don't you know that men will doubt you if your words are never fair?
Why insist that Smith has never done a thing to merit praise?
Why point out the faults of Adams or Vantorkley's foolish ways?
Why not dwell sometimes on subjects of a cheerful, hopeful kind?
Why keep hunting for the troubles those who search may always find?
Why go knocking, knocking, knocking, when you often, if you would,
Might discover fair excuses to be saying something good?
Don't you know that other people, soon or late, must think that you,
If you see no good in others, lack the manly virtues, too?
Why refer to others always in a sneering, snappish way?
Why not be discreetly silent if there's nothing good to say?

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Making Hardwood Doors.

(Carpentry and Building.)

Some rather interesting particulars concerning the utilization of hardwoods are found in a series of articles running through current issues of the Hardwood Record. Among the uses to which hardwoods are put at the present day is the making of so-called hardwood doors, in which the core or center of the door is of some light, soft wood, while the outside is a veneering of hardwood. Concerning the making of such doors a recent issue of the journal in question says:

For many years the solid hardwoods were used in making doors, but gradually they were replaced by the cheaper and more easily handled softwoods, such as pine. This transformation was slow but sure until, with the exception of those cases in which hardwood doors were necessary because of some special characteristic, the pine door had almost entirely supplanted its more expensive rival. Later, however, an imperative demand arose for hardwood doors. This was due to the fact that the one thing needed to dignify the appearance of an otherwise architecturally perfect house was a set of doors which harmonized with the decorations. Such harmony could not be obtained with an ordinary pine door, and so the manufacturer was confronted with a serious problem. He knew, as does every lumberman, that a solid piece of hardwood is heavy and unwieldy, and that doors made from such pieces have the unpardonable property of warping, twisting and opening at the joints.

As is usually the case, however, this problem had a solution, and the manufacturer found it when he developed the idea of veneered doors. By making the core, or center of the door, of pine or some such light wood, and by veneering the hardwoods onto this, the beauty and other advantages of hardwood doors were retained, while most of the disagreeable features pertaining to them were done away with. It is true that at the present time the greater number of doors turned out annually are of softwood, but the marked advance of hardwoods in popularity during the last few years indicates that it is only a matter of a short time until all of the better class houses, offices and other buildings will be fitted out with hardwood doors almost exclusively. To the hardwood lumberman this is naturally a source of satisfaction.

In the manufacture of doors, thorough kiln drying is of the utmost importance. With outer doors especially the tendency to warp and shrink is very great indeed, and unless the core as well as veneer is entirely freed from moisture at the very start, this tendency cannot be overcome. Thus upon receiving a consignment of lumber the first step is to get it into the dry kiln as soon as possible, unless is has not been previously air dried, in which case the process is thoroughly completed in the yard of the factory before it is taken to the kiln. It remains in the kiln as long as possible, and when taken out to allow room for another lot goes directly to the factory for immediate use.

The work done by the cut-off and ripping saws during the preliminary steps in the transformation of the rough boards into the correct sizes for doors is, of course, very simple, as compared with some of the more intricate work which follows, but even here the utmost care is exercised. All of the latest machinery is used, so that a few men can do an enormous amount of work in a comparatively short time.

As stated before, the core of the door is almost invariably made of pine, though sometimes other woods are used, chestnut being especially applicable because of its lightness and non-warping properties. This core is made of narrow strips of wood with pieces of hardwood at the edges. These pieces are all fitted with tongue and groove

or are perhaps dovetailed, and are glued together and subjected to powerful hydraulic pressure, thus insuring a perfect joint. Of course, this applies chiefly to the stiles and rails for the thin panels, which are usually made of one solid piece of softwood which is covered on both sides with a beautiful piece of hardwood veneer.

The veneers themselves are made from all varieties of hardwoods, the principal ones being birch, plain and quarter-sawed red and white oak, brown ash and mahogany. With the best doors these veneers are ¼ in. thick, which is far above the average for furniture veneers. This is particularly necessary in outside doors. The best veneers of birch and some other woods are rotary cut in this operation, bringing out the beautiful figure and grain of the wood most effectively.

Millwork plays a rather important part in the making of doors, for with the outer ones especially molding around the panels and glass are quite common. The egg-and-dart molding is perhaps seen more often than any other one kind, although there are several other varieties on the market. The dentil-stool, which to the uninitiated is the wooden projection just below the glass in a front door, is also made in various designs. In striking contrast to this work, which is done by machinery entirely is the hand carving with which some doors are decorated. As in the case with so many pieces of furniture, this hand carving tends to "tone up" the entire article and make it a work of art.

After the veneer is thoroughly dried on the core, the edges are smoothed and the whole carefully sandpapered so that the entire door is ready to be fitted together. This assembling of the different parts in the case of doors is simplicity itself, as compared with the same operation in the manufacture of desks, for instance, for in the latter case this work is done by many different laborers, while with doors other than those which employ glass in their construction, the entire operation is frequently accomplished by machinery.

Thus in the making of an ordinary five or six panel door the outer stile is laid down in a horizontal position on a special machine, which is in reality a press. This stile has holes into which the pegs of the cross rails fit. One man begins at each end of the uncompleted door and covering one end of the top or bottom rail, as the case may be, with glue, fits it in its proper place and hammers it down with a wooden sledge. Next comes a panel whose tongue fits into the groove running up the side of the rail. The next rail is then hammered in place, thus firmly securing the panel between, and so on until the men meet at the center and fasten the last rail. The projecting ends and pegs of the rails are then given a coat of glue and the other outer stile fitted on them. Upon reversing a lever the machine compresses the entire door to such an extent as to make tight-fitting and strong joints. The whole operation is completed in a couple of minutes and the next door started immediately. Two interesting facts in connection with this phase of the operation are that the bottom rail of a door is always made much wider than the top rail, and that glue is not used in fastening the panels to the rails except, perhaps, in the case of a single panel door. This is usually not necessary, for the panels are entirely surrounded by stiles and rails which in their turn are firmly fastened to each other.

The varnishing or shellacking of doors is also comparatively simple, although great care is taken in finishing up outer ones especially. This varnishing is of course done in a separate room in order to lessen fire risks, and from this room the doors pass directly to the storage or shipping department, as the case may be.

A new idea in regard to doors is now being worked upon by a manufacturing concern of Chicago. Their idea for "the door of the future," as they call it, is to conform to that ever increasing demand for sanitary types. They make a perfectly flush door by veneering hardwoods on a softwood core and decorating the whole by means of inlaid work. Thus any degree of elaboration may be obtained, and the result is often very pretty, indeed, for by these means the natural beauty of the wood itself is very forcibly emphasized.

Intelligence and toil are co-laborers in the field of achievement.

Neither accomplishes much without the other.—John K. Le Baron.

Correct Method of Trussing Long Joists.

(By James Barry.)

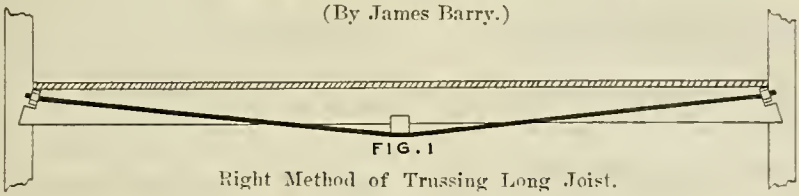


FIG. 1

Right Method of Trussing Long Joist.

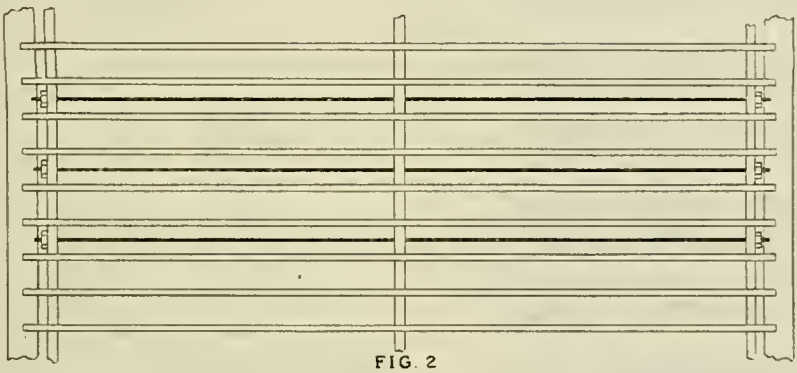


FIG. 2

Floor Plan.

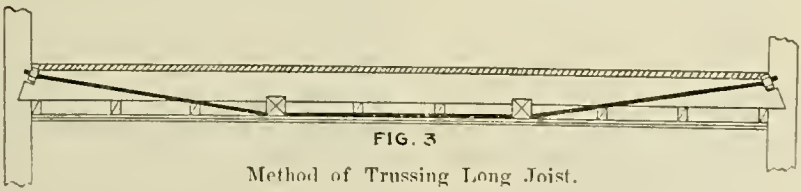


FIG. 3

Method of Trussing Long Joist.

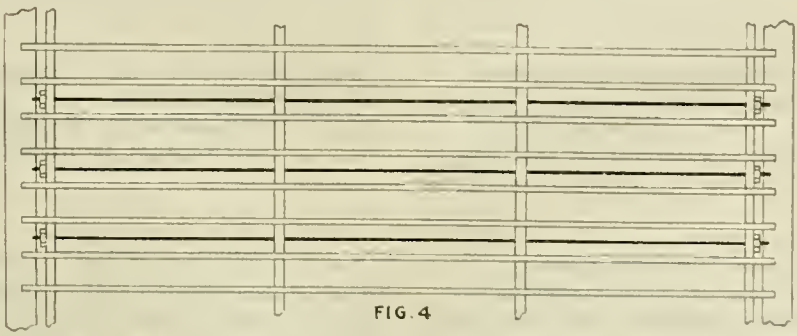


FIG. 4

Floor Plan Showing $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Truss Rods in Each Alternate Space.

Sections of Various Sheathings.

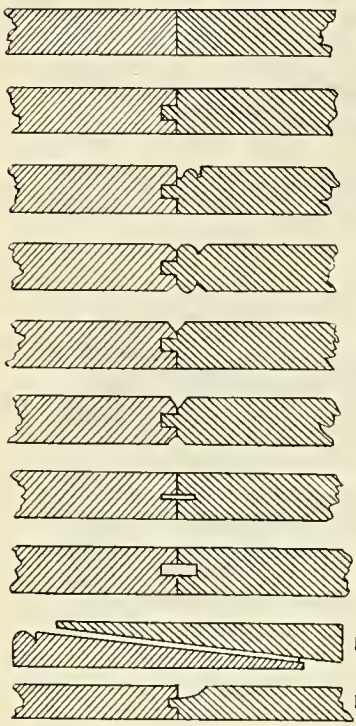


FIG. 1 Simple square edge.

FIG. 2 Tongue flooring.

FIG. 3 Tongued and beaded match board.

FIG. 4 Tongued and beaded V-joint.

FIG. 5 V-joint matching (Chamfer).

FIG. 6 V-joint (both sides).

FIG. 7 Flooring grooved for strap irons.

FIG. 8 Flooring grooved for loose tongue.

FIG. 9 Weather boarding (plain).

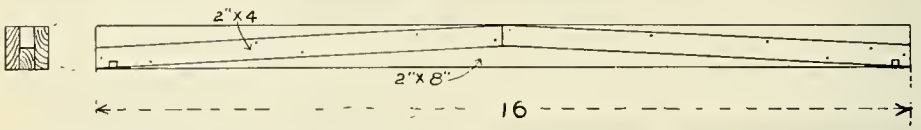
FIG. 10 Matched (do) 7/8 in.

Which Is the Stronger?

Editor The Carpenter:

I would like to have the opinion of some competent brothers on the question below, which is in dispute among the members of Local Union No. 1328. Here is the question:

Which is the stronger, three 2x8 pieces 16 feet long spiked side by side, or two 2x8 pieces 16 feet long with a truss made of 2x4 as per sketch?



Hoping to hear from some of the brothers, I remain fraternally yours,

ALVIN H. EAMES,
L. U. No. 1328, De Land, Fla.

Intelligence alone means nothing.

Effort without intelligence means loss.

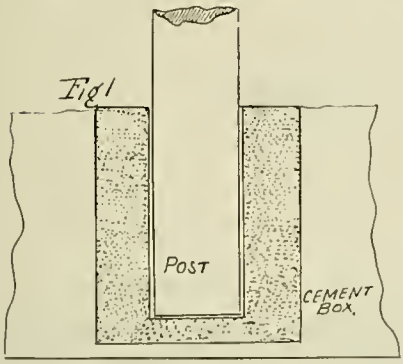
To achieve success, brain and brawn must be driven in double harness.—John K. Le Baron.

Grease can be removed from carpets by the use of ammonia almost pure. Cover the spot with white blotting paper and iron lightly or rub spot with white flannel dipped in turpentine.

Lumber Encased in Cement Blocks.

(By George Rice.)

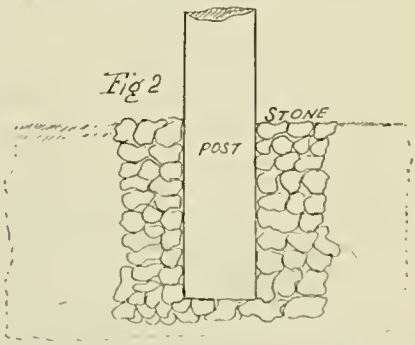
I notice that carpenters are using considerable wood material encased in concrete. The objects of using the concrete casings are that the piece of lumber can be sustained in position firmly and indefinitely, while at the same time cement covering assists materially in the protection of the wood. While the idea of using the cement protection consisted primarily



in furnishing a means for coating the wood while the wood rests in soil or is exposed to dampness and liable to rot, there have been other reasons introduced into the plan. There are cement casings in which the timbers are placed and sealed which are ornamented. There are cement cornices for protruding timbers on buildings. Cement boxes or sleeves may also be seen in service and numerous new ideas along this line are constantly cropping up in the building material markets. The use of concrete brackets for the supporting of ends of joints is not novel. Nor is the plan of embedding the ends of posts in the timber-preserving composition. But every year finds some improvement of change in the operation. Hence we present some of the relating sketches concerning the use of cement in the direction stated.

In the planting of a post in the earth one of the first things considered is the protection of the same from the inroads of insects and the decaying effects of the soil.

In some instances quite a perfect cement box is made in which the lower end of the wooden post may rest as shown in Figure 1. This is the simplest form of the application of the cement casing to the wooden post. There are many processes of placing the same idea in service. But this is the common way. The excavation is made in the earth to the proper depth and width. Then the walling up is done if the earth is sandy and inclined to cave in. If not, the work of filling in the cement can be done without shoring. The post is placed in position and is supported perfectly straight so that the cement can be packed correctly. Usually braces are used to steady the post in position. The cement is made just thick enough for heavy pouring. The soft cement is run directly into the mold and it is permitted to harden for several days before anything is done to the poles. The posts in the meantime become firmly fixed in place. This practice of cementing posts in holes in this fashion is employed extensively in countries where high winds prevail. The cement seals the earth to the



pole with the cement as a medium. There is no breaking away from the grip made in this way. Then the cement is, as above stated, a protection from the worms and other insects of the soil that usually undermine foundations in course of time by eating channels through wooden supports. The pests cannot ford a passage through properly placed cement cases. I saw cracked cases through which worms or good proportions could squirm. But as a rule the casing is intact.

Several different processes are employed for the cementing of posts in the ground. Sometimes the hole is made and the post

is braced therein with stones, as in the sectional drawing Figure 2. Then the cement is run down in between the stones. The stones assist in supporting the post. They act as a filling composition and consequently the amount of cement is greatly reduced. The stones become securely cemented together with the cement and a very powerful post supporting casement results.

While the majority of posts which are set up in the ground are provided with casing made by the workmen on the premises, there are cases in which the contractors purchase the cement linings intact and ready for application. Some of

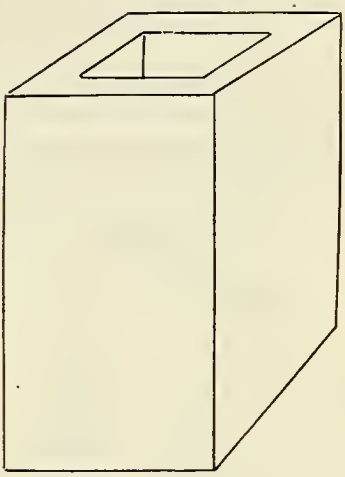


Fig 3

the linings are made in square form, as in Figure 3, with the calculation that a square piece of timber will be dropped into the opening and sealed there. The bottom of the case thus prepared is made of ample thickness to afford the necessary cement. In fact, the thing is like a box into which the end of a timber can be dropped after the case is properly planted in the earth. Some men prefer the circular forms of cases, one of which is presented in Figure 4. The manufacturers of these cement tubes send them out in readiness for use. The tube is planted in the ground and the end of the pole is dropped in.

While various patterns of cement cases may be seen on the market, the wood worker himself is often inclined to make the combination himself. Figure 5 is one

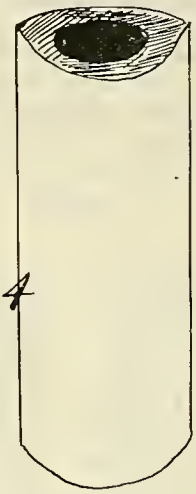


Fig 4

of this order. The case was cast in a mold constructed by using a square box. This box was provided with the necessary sand for shaping the form of the case. The wet sand was tamped and set so as to complete the shape of the case. The mandrill consisted of a piece of round wood. Then the casting was done by pouring soft cement into the mold, resulting in the shaping of the case of the style

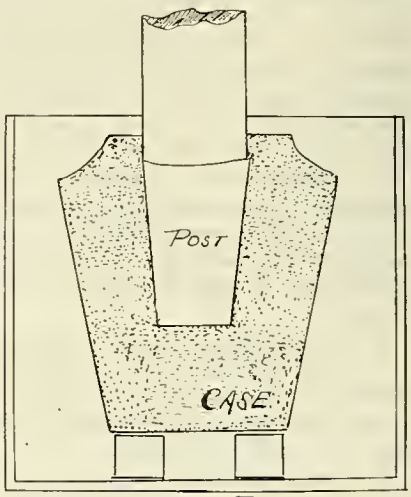


Fig 5

shown in Figure 5. Then after the case was made it was set up in a box as in the cut, for exhibition purposes. Casing of this kind has its advantages over the square cases or the circular cases. The case can be set into the ground firmly. The shape warrants a firm grip in the seat.

Then there are cement cases which are

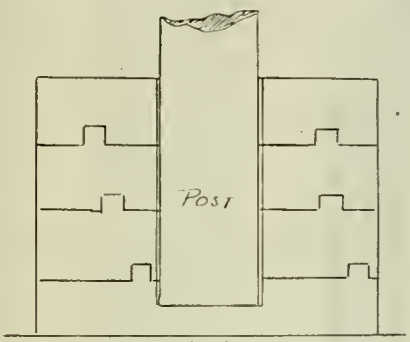


Fig 6

erected in sectional pieces as In Figure 6. The cement blocks are cast in convenient block style. Then, in order that the blocks may be locked together so as to form a powerful resisting factor, the blocks are grooved and the grooves are fitted in with the ridges so as to form keys as shown. These keys join the blocks and prevent shafting. In addition to the keying, there is the usual cement surfacing put on, thus making the casing quite tight and firm.

Length and Bevels for Sills of Bay Windows.

Editor The Carpenter.

I am sending herewith a solution, as given in my book of tables, to the seemingly troublesome "bay window."

There are no drawings nor any rule. Table gives the length and bevels of sills for any bay window by its diameter. Lengths and bevels for sills, etc., for eight, ten and twelve-sided polygons given the same way. Book will be out in August, by James J. McClellan of Savannah, Ga., author of "McClellan's Tables Given in Degrees" and inventor of McClellan's geometric combination for laying out all kinds of mechanical constructions. Patent is pending.

A bay window is one-half of a six-sided polygon, or hexagon. Clear brevity is my hobby—bay windows laid out as easy as joists.

Corner Bevels	Six-Sided Polygon.		
	12x6 11-12 inches.		
Diam.	Sides.		
	Lengths.		
Ft. or Ins.	Ft.	Ins.	12ths.
.. 1	..	6	..
.. 2	1	..	..
.. 3	1	6	..
.. 4	2	..	..
.. 5	2	6	..
.. 6	3	..	..
.. 7	3	6	..
.. 8	4	..	..
.. 9	4	6	..
.. 10	5	..	..
.. 11	5	6	..
.. 12	6	..	..

Since the bay window with its confusing drawings is being agitated just now, I hope you will get my solution in the next issue and by observing the form of the worded manuscript you will oblige,

Yours very truly,

JAMES J. M'CLELLAN.

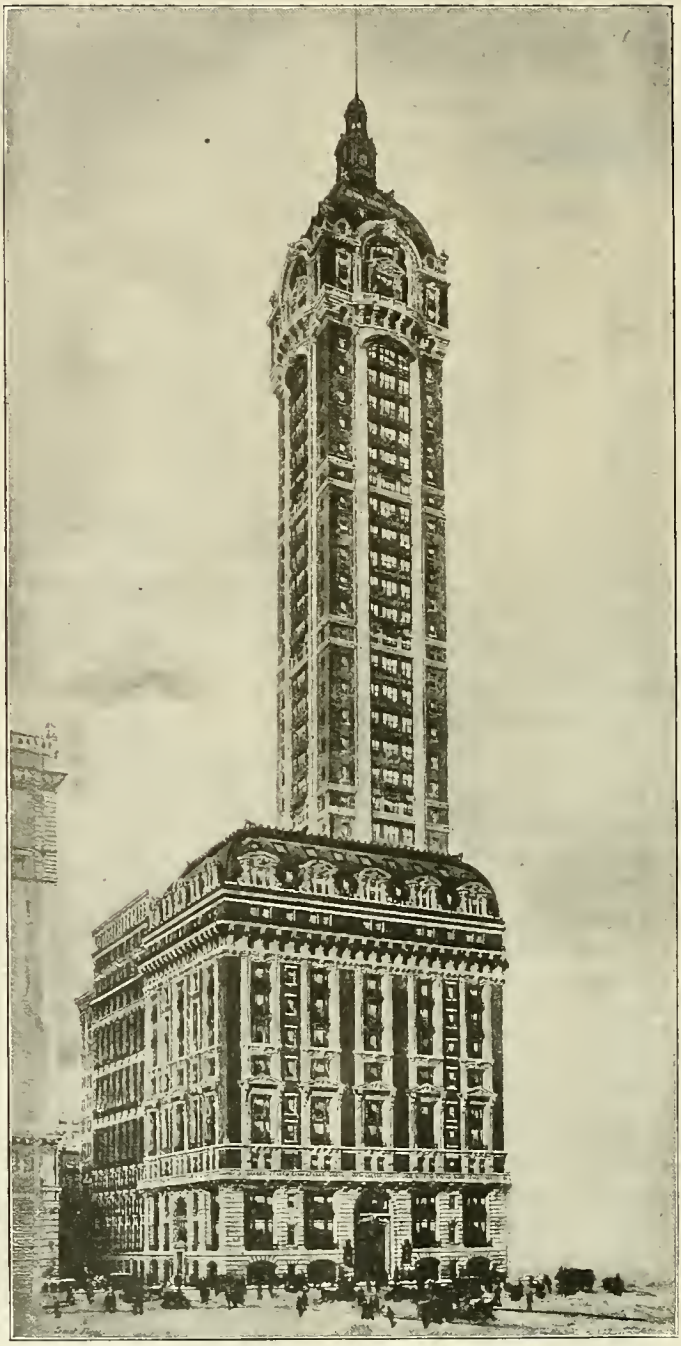
Singer Tower Helps Pay Realty Tax.

The pressure on the Singer Company's officials for passes to the observatory became so great when it was opened for inspection that it interfered with their attending to business, and to check the rush it was decided to charge admission.

This plan was put into effect three months ago and since then an average of 200 people per day have looked down upon skyscrapers and viewed Manhattan and its environs as from a balloon at 50 cents per inspection.

The receipts from the sale of passes for the three months have average about $100 a day, and if this is maintained throughout the time the tower is accessible to the public, the company will derive a revenue which will pay one-third of its tax bills. They amount, according to the rate for 1908, to $84,122.

The tower is only open to the public between 9:30 and 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 to 4:30 p. m., excepting Sundays and holidays, which reduces the tower's working time



SINGER BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

to 304 days. At $100 per day, the yearly income from sight-seers will easily foot up $30,000, or one-third of the taxes on its property, which the assessors have valued at $5,225,000.

The possibility of the tower, as a revenue producer, was quicker perceived by a prominent amusement man, who offered the Singer Company $25,000 per annum for the privilege. This man was followed by another, who modestly offered $10,000, but this, too, was declined.

The company officials fixed the charge at 50 cents, they say, so as to cut the number of visitors down, and should they care to make it known generally that one can pay to get a bird's-eye view of the great metropolis, the tower's revenue would easily reach $100,000 per annum and thus do away entirely with the worry of how to get the money to pay its taxes to the city.

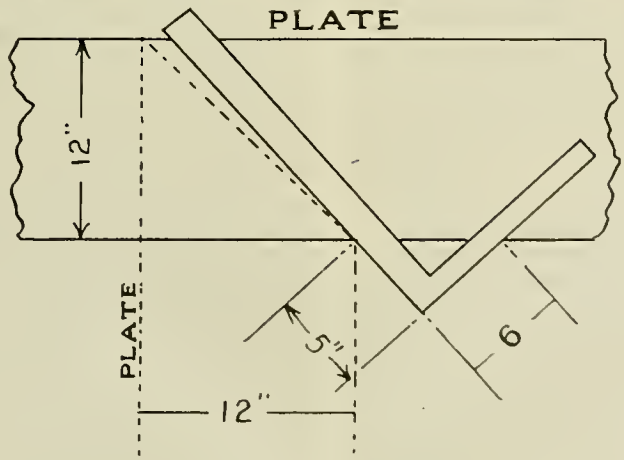
It is not generally known that this great property, which covers more than one-half of the block between Broadway, Church, Liberty and Cortland streets, and conservatively estimated to be worth $10,000,000, is owned by the Singer Company without a penny of mortgage against it.

The tower portion of the building was freely condemned when in course of erection by real estate experts, as a folly and of no practical use as a revenue producer. Their contention was somewhat borne out by the taking of the upper ten stories of the tower as offices for the company, but it is evident that its possibilities to produce revenue from an amusement standpoint were overlooked, as so far this feature has paid a return equal to the rent of four of the tower floors, each of which has a rentable square foot area of 3,500.—N. Y. American.

That Valley Rafter Problem.

Editor The Carpenter:

In answer to the questions by Brother W. M. Shaw in the June Carpenter, relative to Valley Rafters, I will say that the angle of the far line of a valley rafter connecting roofs of different pitches may be obtained, as shown in the accompanying sketch, by taking a board of the width equal to the projection of the cornice and using the square as per sketch. Five and six inches represent the rise of each roof per foot, and the difference between the dotted lines and the square will be the throw of the valley rafter.



I may also say that on the side of the greatest rise the plate must be raised in accordance with the difference in the rise of the two sides in passing over the cornice.

Fraternally yours,

E. L. WITHERELL, L. U. 378.

Edwardsville, Ill.

Prevention of Warping, Swelling and Shrinking of Wood.

(C. T. Mason in Wood Craft.)

The most difficult problem to find an absolute answer to in connection with wood craft ever since woodworking has been a part of the affairs of mankind is that of preventing warping, swelling, and shrinking. There have been various other problems of apparently more immediate importance, but this one, while we have readily diagnosed the cause, has resisted solution with a persistence not to be found in connection with any of the other problems of woodworking.

It is well known that the warping of woodwork is due to a change in dimensions by the wood adjusting itself to the moisture conditions of the air surrounding it. When moisture conditions are changed there is a change in the woodwork to harmonize therewith. Wood primarily is dependent on sap for its life, and the sap, having channels to move through during the growing process, when later evaporated during the process of drying out naturally leaves voids which readily absorb moisture when the woodwork is in the presence of moist air. If timber could be kept in the same moist condition that exists when it is cut green from the tree it would not warp. Neither would it swell nor shrink. It is however, in an unstable condition so far as the liquid matter in the tree is concerned because it will evaporate. It is necessary to have the wood dry to get it into the best possible workable condition. It was thought formerly that drying wood simply meant driving out the moisture constituent of the sap. This is all right if the wood is kept dry, but when it comes into the presence of moisture again it takes up a supply and swells, and continues swelling and shrinking in harmony with the moisture surrounding it for a number of years. The tendency gradually lessens as the wood grows older, perhaps from the process of the fibers of the wood settling together more closely in the course of time. It is for this reason that people in the old country keep lumber piled for a number of years before using it, especially is this the case when the stock is intended for fine cabinet work.

Various schemes of chemical-treatment of wood have been devised to prevent the altering of its dimensions during the process of seasoning and later taking on moisture so that it can be depended on to retain its volume. Some of these have been impractical because of the cost, some have not stood the test of time, and some are still undergoing experiment. All the time, however, even today and as far back as wood has been used by men, the problem of its shrinking and drying and later taking on moisture again has been the problem that all have had to contend with. It is present in different woods in varying degrees. The woods that are notorious for warping are simply those which will alter their dimensions most from changes in the moisture conditions.

It would hardly be a safe guide to assume that those woods containing the most water in their make-up are the ones having the worst tendencies to warp. Some woods, chestnut for example, run very high in sap and lose an enormous lot of weight when dried out. Yet the chestnut does not warp so badly as cottonwood and gum. So it seems that the structure of the wood has an influence as well as the quantity of water contained in the sap of live timber.

One of the things that makes walnut famous as a cabinet wood—and mahogany is in the same class—is its comparative freedom from warping tendencies caused by the changing dimensions under different moisture conditions. Walnut when once thoroughly dry alters its dimensions but very little under ordinary changes of moisture conditions. The same is true of mahogany, consequently aside from their admirable color and figure they have the quality of stability of volume to recommend them to the cabinetmaker. On the other hand, red gum, which has an excellent figure, has been seriously handicapped during its career because of its warping tendencies. We have solved a part of the problem and found that by making a closer study of the wood and adopting more modern ideas in seasoning we can reduce considerably the warping and swelling and shrinking tendencies, and thus in a greater measure insure the permanency of joints in mill and cabinet work. The problem has never been solved absolutely, however, and is still present, requiring watchfulness at all times from the woodworker who caters to a discriminating trade.

There are several interesting ideas in connection with efforts to solve this problem, aside from the modern ones involved in up-to-date drykiln practice. One old idea is that water soaking will help cure the trouble. There is no doubt, either, that it does help some, but it doesn't eliminate the trouble entirely, and it is doubtful if the advantage gained is worth the trouble except where the logs can be kept in water in the regular order of their handling. In this connection some claim that salt water is better than fresh water, and that the sap is not only absorbed and much of the sappy substance taken out by the water but it is replaced with saline matter of value to the wood in that it aids durability. In fact it is claimed that the Japanese keep logs for several years in brackish ponds, and as a consequence their woodwork is comparatively free from warping and shrinking and leaving ugly joints. Probably this helps some and perhaps far more than we ordinarily give it credit, yet like soaking in sea water or fresh water the remedy is only partial and is not of itself a sure remedy, because the wood may change in form with the subsequent changes in moisture conditions.

It may be that eventually there will be developed a process of chemically treating wood that is cheap enough to be practical in everyday use, and which will render it absolutely impervious to the influences of moisture; but as the situation stands today we can simply mitigate this trouble to a greater or less degree dependent on the attention and the amount of specific knowledge we have of the wood that is being handled. When we get right down to the really fine points of the matter we find this problem of changing in volume present in practically every material used though due to different influences. The man using iron for structural work or on railways must take into consideration the matter of expansion and contraction or the changing of volume under different temperatures, and everywhere this very problem must be confronted. It comes in different forms and is not so readily apparent in other substances as wood nor are the other substances affected by moisture the same as wood. Still it is present in some form or other and therefore is really a sort of unsolvable problem.

The best we can do is to keep taking cognizance of it and safeguarding against it in every practical way. In woodworking the best safeguard, after careful drying and seasoning, is to keep the wood coated with some finishing material that will protect it from this probability of changing conditions in the moisture. So a whole lot of the future welfare of any wood depends materially on the man at what we term the finishing end, who puts on a coat of varnish or paint and does this in part to enhance the beauty, but frequently in finer cabinet work the more important aim is that of protecting and preserving the wood.

Building on Sand.

In New York nearly all the tall office buildings have their foundations on the quicksand, in it, or under it, and as a rule, they are more difficult, dangerous and costly to build than anywhere else in the world. It is required to provide absolutely safe, separate supports for from fifty to a hundred columns, fifteen or twenty feet apart, each carrying loads of from 100 to 2,000 tons. Thirty feet below the surface the sand is found compressed to a hard, dense mass which, undisturbed, will carry safely a load of 6,000 or 8,000 pounds per square foot. When, therefore, the building is not too heavy, and there is no expectation of deeper foundations being built alongside, the new foundations are often laid on the surface of the sand, which has from one-half to the whole of its area covered with them.—Frank W. Skinner, in the March Century.

To Remove Rust From Steel.

Cover the rusted part with any non-drying oil or fat. Allow this to remain about three or four hours, then wipe off with a clean dry cloth. Now mix four ounces of opodeldoc and two drams of caustic potash. Apply to the part rusted, and after ten minutes wipe off with a dry cloth. Another method is to rub the rusted part well with sweet oil and allow to remain until the next day; then sprinkle over it powdered quicklime and polish with this until the rust is gone. Still another way: mix one-half ounce of powdered emery and one ounce of soft soap. Rub this in well.—American Carpenter and Builder.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Vierteljahresbericht des General-Präsidenten Wm. D. Huber.

Indianapolis, Ind., den 30. Juni 1909.

An die Beamten und Mitglieder des General-Exekutiv-Board:

Brüder: — Heute, am 30. Juni, dem Ende unseres Fiskaljahres, und dies trotz der Nackenschläge und manigfachen Hemmnisse die uns die letzten zwei Jahre gebracht, ist der Stand unserer Organisation ein sehr befriedigender. Mitglieder die infolge anhaltender Arbeitslosigkeit nicht imstande waren ihren finanziellen Verpflichtungen der Organisation gegenüber nachzukommen und in den Büchern gestrichen werden mußten, kommen allmählich zurück und werden wieder tätige und gutstehende Mitglieder. Unsere Mitgliederzahl hat sich in den letzten Monaten bedeutend vermehrt und die Zukunft verspricht weitere Zunahme. Der Geschäftsgang beginnt sich ebenfalls merklich zu heben; selbst der General-Office sind in letzter Zeit von verschiedenen Orten Nachfragen nach Arbeitskräften zugegangen die in den betreffenden Orten nicht erhältlich waren.

Dank der Mitwirkung unserer Mitgliedschaft ist es uns gelungen, unsere Organisation wieder auf ihre frühere numerische Stärke heraufzubringen und das Vertrauen in dieselbe wieder herzustellen.

Den Lokal-Unionen und Mitgliedern die dieses Frühjahr in Lohnkämpfe oder solche um Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit verwickelt waren, ist auch diesmal in liberaler Weise mit Hilfe und Beistand entgegen gekommen worden. In den meisten Fällen sind die diesjährigen Gewerksforderungen durchgesetzt worden; nur in einigen wenigen Orten sind unsere Mitglieder noch im Ausstande und der Kampf noch unentschieden.

Dieses Frühjahr wurden besondere Anstrengungen gemacht die Holzbearbeitungs-Fabriken zu organisiren und sind in dieser Beziehung unerwartet günstige Resultate erzielt, und mehr Verträge mit Fabrik- oder Mühlenbesitzer abgeschlossen worden denn je zuvor im selben Zeitraume. Die Fabrikarbeiter-Frage ist eine sehr wichtige deren Lösung wir uns ernstlich zur Aufgabe machen müssen. Die große Mehrzahl der Mühlen und Fabriken unseres Gewerkes harren noch der Organisation.

Unsere Brüderschaft ist gegenwärtig in nur unbedeutende Grenzstreitigkeiten verwickelt und ich hoffe daß die freundschaftlichen Beziehungen die gegenwärtig zwischen unserer Organisation und denjenigen anderer Gewerke bestehen von Dauer sein werden.

Anläßlich eines Streitfalles in Denver, Colo., zwischen unserer Lokal-Union 55 und dem Centralkörper der Baugewerke (Building Trade Council) daselbst, hat sich der Präsident dieses Körpers erlaubt einen Aufruf um finanzielle Unterstützung an die Baugewerke dieses Landes, inklusive unsere Lokal-Union, zu richten, angeblich um Uebergriffe der Unternehmer Assoziation und der Citizens Alliance abwehren zu können. Die in diesem Aufrufe, oder Zirkular enthaltenen Angaben sind falsche und eine Entstellung der Tatsachen. Ich kann Sie versichern, daß in Denver kein Konflikt besteht wie in dem Zirkular behauptet wird; der Zweck desselben ist lediglich, Gelder zur Bekämpfung unserer Lokal-Union 55 aufzubringen. Die Mitglieder dieser Lokal-Union arbeiten unter einem, mit ihren Arbeitgebern eingegangenen Vertrag, der zufriedenstellend ist, hingegen aber wird Lokal-Union 55 Denver vom dortigen B. T. C. bekämpft, weil sie ihre Vertreter von diesem Körper zurückgezogen hat. In dem Carpenter Distrikt Council in Denver, sind 1,800 Mitglieder unserer Brüderschaft und nur 34 Mitglieder der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters vertreten. Dieser Distrikt Council hatte gemäß der Konstitution des B. T. C. gemeinschaftliche Vertreter zu letzterem Körper zu erwählen und da die Wahl nicht mindestens auf ein Mitglied der A. S. of C. fiel, sandte der, aus 34 Mitgliedern bestehende Zweig dieser Organisation auf eigne Faust, Delegaten zum B. T.

C. und nachdem diese, unter Verletzung der Konstitution, zu Sitz und Stimme zugelassen waren, erklärte unsere Lokal-Union 55 ihren Austritt. Hoffentlich wird dieser Streitfall baldigst geschlichtet und der Standpunkt unserer Lokal-Union 55 als der richtige anerkannt werden.

In Ihrer vorhergegangenen Sitzung wurden mir verschiedene Angelegenheiten und Arbeiten überwiesen über deren Erledigung und Ausführung folgendes zu berichten ist:

Bezüglich des Protestes der Lokal-Union 105 Cleveland, O., gegen Beanspruchung des dortigen Distrikt Councils der Hälfte aller entrichteten Eintrittsgebühren, habe ich unterm 11. Mai eine Entscheidung getroffen welche beide Seiten befriedigt hat und diese Sache ist erledigt.

Der Empfehlung einen Organisator nach Jersey City zu senden bin ich nachgekommen indem ich unserem 1. Vize-Präsidenten Arthur Quinn die Bearbeitung des betreffenden Distriktes anvertraut habe. Der die Mitglieder Apicella und Fierenzo von Lokal-Union 1565 New York betreffende Fall wurde durch Befolgung der Anordnung des Board seitens der Lokal-Union, diese Mitglieder in ihre Rechte einzusetzen, erledigt.

Auch die empfohlene Entsendung eines Organisators nach Columbia, S. C., fand statt. Organisator Wilson hat geraume Zeit in dieser Stadt zugebracht.

Die vom Board bewilligte Summe von $100.00 wurde dem Cleveland, O., D. C. zugestellt und detailirter Ausweis über die Verausgabung des Betrages wird erwartet.

Ueber die Lokal-Union 1756 Cleveland ist die vom Board angeordnete Suspendirung wegen Insubordination, verhängt worden.

Vize-Präsident Quinn wurde ebenfalls nach Paterson, N. J., abgesandt um die Interessen unserer dortigen Mitglieder wahren zu helfen und sich der Organisation in dieser Stadt anzunehmen.

Ich bin der Ansicht, daß wir die Frage der Heranziehung der Gewerksgenossen, an Orten wo diese nicht zahlreich genug sind ein Lokal-Union zu bilden, ernstlich in Erwägung ziehen, und einen Plan zu diesem Zwecke ausarbeiten und einer Urabstimmung unterbreiten sollten. In dieser Hinsicht würde ich empfehlen fragliche Gewerksgenossen gegen Entrichtung der, in der Konstitution festgesetzten Eintrittsgebühr aufzunehmen und sie der Kontrolle der General-Office zu unterstellen. Ich würde weiter empfehlen, daß diesen Mitgliedern eine Spezial-Mitgliedskarte ausgestellt werde, die sie verpflichtet sind, ehe sie an einem Orte in Arbeit treten an dem eine Lokal-Union besteht, bei derselben zu deponiren und sich in deren Mitgliederliste eintragen zu lassen. Ferner sollten diese Mitglieder zu allen Benefits, wie in der Konstitution spezifizirt, berechtigt sein.

Dies ist nur in weiten Umrissen der Plan der mir vorschwebt; die Feststellung der Einzelheiten und Annahme näherer Bestimmungen zu dessen Ausführung, möge dem Board überlassen bleiben.

Die Lösung die'er Frage würde für uns von großem Wert und unserer Sache höchst förderlich sein, denn wenn diese im ganzen Lande zerstreuten Gewerksgenossen auf obige Weise herangezogen sind, werden sie nicht mehr in organisirten Orten als Nicht-Unionmitglieder und Konkurrenten auftreten wie dies heute der Fall ist. Meiner Ansicht nach können durch die Annahme und Ausführung eines derartigen Planes Tausende von Mitgliedern gewonnen werden, die jetzt keine Gelegenheit haben einer Lokal-Union anzugehören.

Im verflossenen Vierteljahre wurde 35 Freibriefe (Charters) an neugebildete Lokal-Unionen erteilt und unsere Gesammt-Mitgliederzahl hat sich im selben Zeitraume um, um 800 bis 1,000 vermehrt.

Unser neues und eignes Hauptquartier-Gebäude ist nun fertig gestellt und ist von unserem Bau-Komite akzeptiert worden. Unsere Brüderschaft kann darauf stolz sein; es ist das erste Hauptquartier-Gebäude welches eine Gewerksorganisation in diesem Lande errichten ließ und das Eigentum einer solchen ist.

In unserem Bestreben den Stand unserer Organisation und deren Widerstandskraft zu erhöhen, haben wir den größeren Städten besondere Aufmerksamkeit geschenkt und wo es die Umstände erlaubten, haben wir eine Verschmelzung aller Lokal-Unionen einer Stadt angebahnt oder veranlaßt.

Diese Verschmelzung und schließlich das Bestehen einer einzigen Lokal-Union an einem Orte, hat sich für die betreffenden Lokalitäten, als sehr vorteilhaft und segensreich erwiesen. Der Zersplitterung der Kräfte wird durch eine Verschmelzung ge-

steuert, harmonischeres Zusammenwirken der Mitglieder ermöglicht, und die Organisations-Unkosten und Arbeiten verringert. Die Verschmelzung bestehender Lokal-Union würde auch der Mitgliedschaft vieler anderer Orte große Vorteile bringen, und sollte deßhalb auch in diesen in Angriff genommen werden.

Zum Schlusse sei hier nochmals bemerkt, daß trotz der schweren Zeiten die wir, wie die Arbeiterschaft im allgemeinen, in den letzten zwei Jahren durchzumachen hatten, der Stand unserer Organisation ein befriedigender und ermutigender ist.

Möge unsere Brüderschaft auch in Zukunft gedeihen und sich zu noch größerer Macht und Ansehen entfalten. Brüderlichst,

Wm. D. Huber,
General-Präsident.

Zur Berichterstattung über europäische Arbeiterverhältnisse.

Seit dem Beginne der Geschäftskrise, und namentlich im Herbste des vorigen Jahres hat unsere Mitgliedschaft, namentlich der älteren deutschen Kollegen, in allen größeren Städten Amerikas, große Noth gelitten.

Ein Selbstmord folgte dem Andern, und waren infolgedessen die fortschrittlichen Kreise unserer Reihen sehr alarmiert. In New York bildete sich ein Anti-Selbstmord-Verein, dessen Hauptzweck wohl darin bestehen sollte, den alten, rbeitslos oder arbeitsunfähig gewordenen Kollegen genügende Unterstützung zu gewähren, um sie von den letzten verzweifelten Schritten abzuhalten.

In wie weit dieses Ziel erreicht worden ist, weiß ich nicht, doch nach meiner bisherigen Erfahrung verspreche ich mir nicht viel davon; nicht etwa, weil es unseren Kollegen, oder Genossen, an Solidaritätsgefühl mangele, wohl aber an der geschäftlichen Ausnutzung ihrer Kaufkraft. Trotz den hohen Löhnen der letzten Jahre vor der Krisis ist es Niemanden eingefallen, für die von der Arbeiterpresse lang genug vorhergesagte Depression, d. h. die kommenden mageren Jahre, Fürsorge zu tragen.

Aber mit ihrem Arbeitslohne ernähren sie Bäcker, Butcher, Spezereihändler; einen andern, und zwar nicht geringen Teil tragen sie dazu bei, Kleider und Wäscheläden, Piano und Möbelgeschäfte zu bereichern; mit dem an Wucher grenzenden Preise, den die sog. Installmentplanhäuser berechnen, werden jährlich Millionen von seiten der Arbeiter verschleudert; abgesehen von den hohen Preisen ist sämmtliche, solcher Weise gekaufte Waare ausnahmslos Schund, die weit eher verissen, oder zerbrochen, als sie bezahlt ist. Dennoch fällt es Niemand ein, einen Versuch in cooperativer Richtung zu unternehmen, weder zu Consum- noch zu Produktivgenossenschaften.

Die einzelnen verfehlten Versuche, in Brooklyn, die sich lediglich auf Spezereiwaarenverkauf bezogen, können nicht gut als Argumente benutzt werden.

Dehingegen leistet die Arbeiterschaft Europas in beiden Richtungen großartiges. Trotz dem minimalen Lohne, den die Leute verdienen, errichten sie Volkshäuser, Labor Temples, die ganz anderen Zwecken dienen, wie die amerikanischen; mit einem Durchschnittslohne von 90 Cents pro Tag haben die Arbeiter Belgiens und Hollands großartige Institute geschaffen, sowohl für Erziehung als Ernährung, für Unterhaltung und Unterstützung. In den meisten Städten, in denen solche Consumgenossenschaften bestehen, gibt es auch Produktivgenossenschaften, die ihr Absatzgebiet hauptsächlich in den Consumgenossenschaften finden.

Zum besseren Verständniß lasse ich hier einen Aufruf folgen, den das in Zurich bestehende Organ der Holzarbeiter kürzlich veröffentlichte:

Zürich. Genossenschaftsschreinerei. Werte Kollegen! Nachdem wir an alle Sektionen des Schweiz. Holzarbeiterverbandes Listen zur Zeichnung für die Mitgliedschaft der Genossenschaftsschreinerei versandt haben, finden wir es für angezeigt, Sie näher über diese Institution an dieser Stelle zu unterrichten. Aufgemuntert durch die großen Erfolge, welche andere Arbeiterproduktivgenossenschaften in der Schweiz, hauptsächlich in Holland, Belgien und England zu verzeichnen haben, und zugleich durch die letzten Ereignisse in Zürich, wo so viele der tüchtigsten Arbeiter durch die schwarzen Listen des Schreinermeisterverbandes ihrer Existenz beraubt wurden, dazu gedrängt, haben wir uns zusammengeschlossen und eine Genossenschaftsschreinerei gegründet. Nicht leichtsinnig oder voreilig sind wir dabei zu Werke gegangen, nur unserem sozialen Empfinden folgend, sind denn auch die Statuten auf rein demokratischer Grundlage aufgebaut, so daß keine Gefahr besteht,

daß die Genossenschaft jemals in ein privatkapitalistisches Unternehmen verwandelt werden könnte. Die Mitgliederzahl ist eine unbeschränkte, jede Person oder eine Vereinigung von solchen kann als Mitglied aufgenommen werden; übrigens verweisen wir auf die jeder Sektion zugesandten Statuten. Reingewinne werden keine verteilt, sondern sollen nach Abzug einer entsprechenden Verzinsung des Anlagekapitals in Form von höheren Löhnen und Wohlfahrtseinrichtungen der Arbeiterschaft zugute kommen. Niemals dürfen diese Grundbedingungen einer reinen Genossenschaft aus dem Statut entfernt werden, ansonst die berufene Oberbehörde der „Genossenschaftsbund Zürich" das statuarische Recht hat, die Auflösung der Genossenschaft zu veranlassen, das bei der Liquidation sich ergebende Genossenschaftsvermögen an sich zu ziehen und gelegentlich zu dergleichen Zwecken zu verwenden. Wie tief einschneidend das Genossenschaftswesen, wenn richtig aufgefaßt und aufgebaut, auf das ganze Leben sein wird, beweisen am besten die Angriffe, welche kurzsichtige, meistens bürgerliche (leider auch noch Arbeiter-) Kreise ihm angedeihen lassen. Was wird da nicht alles ins Feld geführt gegen ein solches Unternehmen? Vom unsinnigsten Geplauder eines um seinen Profit besorgten Unternehmertums und seiner Winkelblättchen, bis zur Materialsperre und gemeinen Kreditschädigungen. Aber unentwegt wird das Genossenschaftswesen seinen Weg gehen und sich entwickeln. Wie jede große Idee, wird auch der Genossenschaftsgedanke im Kampfe mit dem Bestehenden sich stärken und gedeihen und an Stelle einer gedankenlosen, dem Arbeiter zum Fluche dienenden Produktionsweise, geregeltere Zustände zu schaffen imstande sein. Welche Vorteile bietet doch eine Genossenschaftswerkstätte gegenüber einem Privatbetriebe dem Arbeiter. Hier das Bewußtsein im eigenen Geschäfte beteiligt zu sein, gesichert vor Maßregelungen wegen politischen Ansichten, im Mitbestimmungsrecht in geschäftlichen und organisatorischen Fragen und nicht das wenigste, gesichert vor Aussperrungen und Streiks. Alles Vorteile, die ein Privatbetrieb niemals bieten kann und wird.

Darum wenden wir uns an alle Kollegen in der Schweiz. Unterstützt das Unternehmen, es wird dereinst für alle seine Früchte zeitigen. Wir werden keine Mühe scheuen, dasselbe vorbildlich zu gestalten und zu einem Musterbetriebe auszubauen: In einer solchen Genossenschaft kann und soll der Arbeiter seinen Bedarf decken, gesichert vor Schundware und Ueberforderungen, wie es die jetzige Privatindustrie nicht bietet. Hand in Hand mit der gewerkschaftlichen wird die genossenschaftliche Organisation dereinst die jetzige kopflose Produktionsweise ablösen, um sie in geregeltere Bahnen zu lenken.

Nochmals appellieren wir an Eure Einsicht und soziales Gefühl, die Genossenschaft kräftig und zahlreich zu unterstützen. Wie Ihr wisset, bedarf es trotz eines bescheidenen Anfanges, um einigermaßen konkurrenzfähig zu sein, eben bedeutender Kapitalien. Es würde dem Gedeihen der Genossenschaft unbedingt förderlich sein, wenn das hierzu nötige Geld nur durch die Mithilfe der Arbeiterschaft aufgebracht würde.

Alle Kollegen, die sich bereits der Genossenschaft durch Bezug von Anteilscheinen angeschlossen haben, unsern besten Dank, und allen denen, die ihr noch ferne stehen, ein Willkommen sich daran zu beteiligen, jeder soweit es seine Mittel erlauben. Es wird später an dieser Stelle über den Fortschritt des Unternehmens berichtet werden.

Genossenschaftsschreinerei Zürich.

Wenn ich bedenke, wie viel Geld allein Lokals 309 und 476 seit 20 Jahren an Arbeitslosenunterstützung ausbezahlt haben, wenn ich bedenke, welche Summen für Fäschen Bier so manche Union das Jahr hindurch ausgibt, und immer nur zur direkten oder indirekten Vergnügungszwecke, dann kann ich nicht umhin, Vergleiche mit den europäischen Verhältnissen anzustellen. Jeder Streik, ob gewonnen oder verloren, hinterläßt eine Reihe Opfer, Gemaßregelte, gewöhnlich diejenigen, die für die andern die Kastanien aus dem Feuer geholt haben; ich persönlich habe in der Frage bittere Erfahrungen gemacht. Hier ist ebenfalls die Frage berechtigt: „Warum befinden sich so viele corrupte Gewerksschaftsführer in den Reihen der amerikanischen Arbeiter?"

Nur in den seltensten Fällen ist ein solcher bereits corrupt, wenn er sein erstes Amt in einer Union erhält; in dem Maaße aber, in dem er seine Schuldigkeit als Arbeitervertreter dem Boßtum gegenüber thut, kommt er auf die schwarze Liste der Letzteren; mit der Zeit arbeitet er sich auch in seinen eigenen Kreisen ab, d. h. Neid, Eifersucht und ähnliche schöne Eigenschaften, die ja leider auch in Arbeiterkreisen nicht gänzlich unbekannt sind, oder auch mitunter bewußter oder unbewußter Weise arbeiten gute Freunde den Arbeitgebern auch in die Hand, wenn sie einen solchen mißliebiggewordenen Büssineßagenten oder Walling Delegaten entweder absägen, oder nicht wieder erwählen, kurz und gut, bis dato sind in Amerika anerkanntermaßen die Unionarbeiter die miserabelsten Arbeitgeber, mithin kein Wunder, wenn der von beiden Seiten geblatistete Beamte sich dort schadlos hält, wo er eine Gelegenheit findet. Nicht ein jeder

Sam. Parks wird von den Arbeitgebern corumpirt. Viele gibt es, die von ihrer eigenen Mitgliedschaft, und nicht zum Mindesten von den Verhältnissen selbst dazu getrieben werden.

Würden nun die hierorts und anderwärts benutzten Mittel der Produktivgenossenschaften dazu angewandt, den gemaßregelten oder nach langjähriger Tätigkeit in den Reihen der organisirten Arbeiterschaft alt gewordenen Kollegen helfend unter die Arme zu greifen, so brauchte man keine Anti-Selbstmord-Clubs zu gründen. Ganz besonders trifft dieser Vorwurf der Unterlassung unsere New Yorker und Newarker Bankarbeiter; unter ihnen ist der Prozentsatz der Arbeitslosen am größten, und vergrößert sich von Jahr zu Jahr.

Was wäre leichter, mit einer organisierten Arbeiterschaft, die allein in New York und Umgegend in die Hundertausende geht, als Möbelfabriken zu gründen und zu unterhalten, in denen sowohl unsere Opfer der Bewegung als unsere Vertrauen ein sicheres Stück Brod finden würden! Dasgleiche gilt für andere Städte, wie Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore und San Francisco; man sage nicht in pessimistischer Weise es sei solchen Cooperativ und Produktionsgenossenschaften nicht möglich gegen die Konkurrenz der Privat-Unternehmer aufzukommen. Das ist einfach nicht wahr! Man vergleiche die Preise der Installmenthäuser sowohl wie der großen Departmenthäuser, die nur gegen Baar verkaufen, und ich bin der festen Unberzeugung, daß trotz hoher Unionlöhnen unsere New Yorker Lokals sehr wohl im Stande sind, solche Cooperative Werkstellen unter ihrer Kontrolle zu errichten und zu leiten, sondern auch noch beträchtliche Summen zur Unterstützung ihrer Strikkasse daraus erwarten können.

Ich werde mich bemühen, in nächster Zeit diese Angelegenheit, soweit sie in Zürich bereits funktioniert, des nähern zu studieren, und in einem nächsten Berichte meine gesammelten Erfahrungen im Carpenter mitzuteilen.

Aber jetzt schon wage ich zu behaupten, daß ein jeder Selbstmord, der von einem der Unseren aus Not zur Verzweiflung getrieben, begangen wird, auf das Gewissen der organisierten Arbeiter, auf uns selbst zurückfällt.

A. Heins.

The Sack of Flour.

Guilty, judge, and I own the crime—
I slipped away with a sack of flour;
They nabbed me just in the nick of time—
I'd had it home in half an hour.
Only the constable on the hill
Knew that I must have jumped the bill,
Knew as well as he could that I
Hadn't the money with which to buy.

"Larceny," that's the proper word;
There's never a crime but law can name,
Only, I wonder if law has heard
That any one but the thief's to blame?
Say, did the constable on the hill
Tell you about the closed up mill?
Tell you of men who must beg or steal
To give their babies and wives a meal?

Yes, I have begged—and I'll tell you how;
I walked the roads and the fields and lanes
And asked for work with the pleading brow
And came back empty for all my pains!
Say, did the constable on the hill
Tell you the wheels of trade were still?
Tell you, when work was dull and dead
The wife and the child must go unfed?

Guilty, judge—let the law be paid:
But if you had children four or five
As pretty as God had ever made,
And lacked the food to keep them alive,
Lacked the method but not the will,
Their cries of hunger to stop and still,
And then saw oceans of food in view—
For God's sake tell me, what would you do?

Say, if you had a wife whose heart
Had fed your own for a score of years
And never a moment walked apart
From all your griefs and hopes and fears,
And now in that faithful bosom had grown
A little life that was part of your own,
And hunger harrowed them through and through.
For God's sake tell me, what would you do?

Dollars by thousands stacked away—
Harvests rotting in barn and shed—
Silks and ribbons in fine display—
And children crying for lack of bread!
Wealth and famine are hand in hand
Making the tour of a heart-sick land;
Half of the country's future weal
Crushed by the present's selfish heel!

Guilty, judge—and I own my crime;
Put me in prison without delay—
Only—please work me double time
And send my family half the pay!
And tell my children if they ask,
That I was working my gloomy task,
Not for pleasure or money gem—
But for the love I have for them.

—Will Carleton.

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

La necessite d'une organisation Internationale des travailleurs.

III.

Les travailleurs du bois en Belgique.

Les ouvriers belges. n'émigrent pas en grand nombre aux Etats Unis de l'Amerique, mais le nombre de ceux se rendant au Canada, est de beaucoup plus élevé. J'ai donc cru util pour nos camarades canadiens, de leur fournir des renseignements précis sur eux. Je donne donc la parlole aux secrétaire de l'union des travailleurs du bois de la Belgique.

Au citoyen Henryot de Passage à Bruxelles:

La fédération national des travailleurs du bois fut fondée en 1885, prit son local au Cigne grand Place et choisit comme secrétaire le citoyen François Yas qui pendant de longues années restait a sont poste et le remplit avec zèle et dévouement.

Lorsqu'en 1897 il demissionna et fut remplacé par le compagnon Arthur Huygens appartenant au syndicat des sculpteurs de Bruxelles comme son prédécesseur le compagnon Fr. Yas, Huygens aussi s'acquitta de sa tâche à la satisfaction de tous jusqu'en 1907 où empêché par d'autres occupations il demissionna au grand regret du comité national et fut remplacé par le compagnon Jules Marschal, du syndicat des travailleurs du bois, qui remplit encore le poste actuellement.

La fédération nationale des travailleurs du bois est composée des groupes neutres et affiliés au Parti ouvrier. C'est pour cette raison qu'elle n'est pas affiliée directement au Parti ouvrier. Neanmoins elle est affiliée directement à la commission syndicale, c'est elle qui à cet organisme paie la cotisation de ses membres.

Le nombre des membres est d'environ trois milles pour tout le Pays.

Jusqu'au fin septembre la cotisation fut de 0.05 frs. (5 centimes) par mois et par membre et 3 centimes par mois et par membre pour le journal fédéral, en tout 0.08 frs. (8 centimes).

Depuis la centralisation, c'est à dire depuis le 1. octobre dernier, la cotisation est portée à 0.50 frs. par mois et par membre, actuellement si une grève légitime éclate, les grévistes sont indemnisé à raison de 2.00 frs. par jour pour un nombre de jours indéterminés.

Avant la centralisation des cotisation supplementaires étant imposées aux membres servant à soutenir les grévistes, le comité national avait le droit de porter cette cotisation supplementaire à 0.10-0.15 frs. et même davantage par semaine selon les circonstances.

Pendant beaucoup d'années ces cotisations etaient religeusement payées et distribués aux grévistes, la caisse fédérale augmenta le secours aux grévistes de 2 frs. par semaine.

Sur le nombre d'années qu'a existée la fédération avec sa cotisation de 0.05 frs. par membre et ses cotisation supplementaires, des milliers de francs ont ainsi été distribués aux grévistes et c'est au moment que s'apercevant que la solidarité de ce coté commencait à diminuer a cause du terrible chaumage dont le prolétariat est atteint, que le comité a songer à la centralisation des caisses et à l'augmentation des cotisations afin d'avoir toujours l'argent nécessaire en caisse pour payer les grévistes et faire de la Fédération nationale des Travailleurs du bois, une fédération forte et puissante à l'égal de ses soeurs les autres fédération des metiers.

La fédération est administrée par un comité national composé d'un membre de chacun des 22 groupes la composant et 6 membres des groupes de Bruxelles, siège de la fédération; le secrétaire permanent est élu dans ces derniers par le congrès de l'année dernière.

La Fédération a son journal fédéral qui mensuellement est tiré à plus de 3,000 exemplaire; le journal a pour tète, Le Travailleur du Bois.

Le Secrétair, P. MARSCHAL.

Comme on peut voir par cette correspondance, l'organisation des ouvriers du bois se base sur des fondations très serieuses. Il est donc du devoir de nos camarades en Amerique de tendre les bras ouverts aux imigrants belges, s'ils se presentent, car ils forment des bons compagnons de lutte et des hommes de bonne foi en qui on peut avoir confiance.

A Grand, Namur, Vervier, Charleroi et d'autres ville de la Belgique, le même état de chose existe, et le salaire est à peu de chose près le même qu'à Bruxelles. En

général 9/10 des ouvriers du bois font partie de l'Union.

S'il est vrai que le salaire est en comparaison avec le salaire Américain, très bas, il faut toute même reconnaitre que les travailleurs belges et néerlandais s'efforcent à obtenir de meilleurs conditions d'existence.

Notre organisation en Amerique a pris 20 ans pour porter le salaire de 2 dollars à 4 dollars par jour; encore est-il certain que bon nombre des nôtres ont moins de ce prix. Dans le même espace de temps les ouvriers belges ont vu, grace à leur bon organisation, augmenter leur salaire de 3 frs. à 6.50 c'est à dire de 60 cts. Américains à $1.30 par jour. La durée du travail était, il y a vingt ans, de 11 à 12 heures par jour dans toute la Belgique; aujourd'hui elle est de 9 heures dans les grandes villes et 9½ à 10 heurs au maximum dans les petits centres.

Ce qui est la règle en Belgique s'applique également à la Hollande et le Grand Duché de Luxembourg.

Avec l'organisation la resistance contre les abus patronaux a fait son apparition et avec le success de cette resistance le désire d'élever le "standard of life," une existence mieux assurée se fit place; de sorte qu'avec l'appetit, qui vient comme on dit en mangeant, l'élévation du salaire et la reduction des heures de travail s'imposèront toute seule.

Il y a un autre côté de cette question, qui nous reste à considerer c'est l'existence du petit patronat existant encore dans les Pays bas. Les petits patrons sont généralement d'anciens ouvriers, s'étant établi pour leur compt; si dans une ville de moyenne grandeur il y a sur 1,000 ouvriers du bois 75 petits patrons, chacun avec 2 ou 3 apprentis, il devient très difficil d'établir et de gagner une grève; grace a leurs apprentis, à un ou plusieurs scabs, et grace surtout à leur propre main d'oeuvre, ils sont capable de terminer des traveaux commencés, ou d'entreprendre de petits contrâts sans être reduit au chômage, parceque leurs ouvriers se refusent de travailler.

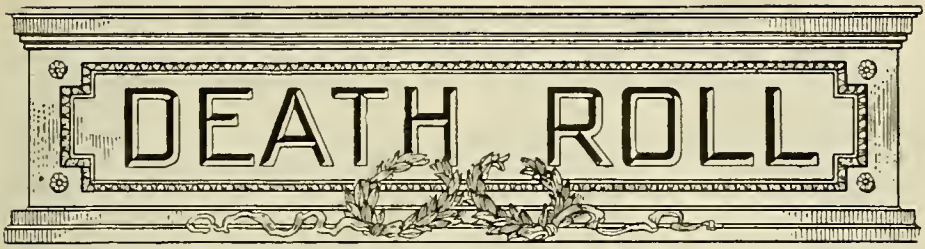
Mais, pareil comme aux Etats Unis, les petits industriels disparaissent lentement mais surement; d'année en année le travail organisé se trouve en face du capital centralisé, ou du patronat organisé aussi; mais plus fort en capital qu'il s'est restraint en nombre. L'introduction de la machine, la cherté du bois et d'autres marchandises fabriqués écartent lentement le petit patron; l'agrandissement des contrâts ne leur permet plus de concourir avec succèss contre les entrepreneurs de constructions, et la fabrique de meubles, pareil comme en Amerique, tue le petit fabricant généralement sans capital et sans crédit.

Ce nouveau état des choses simplific enormement les relations entre le capital et le travail; les deux parties finissent par se traiter d'égaux; cela amène l'unification entre le mode de production aussi bien qu'entre les conditions de la production, c'est à dire entre le prix du salaire et le prix de la marchandise produite. Le devoir de l'ouvrier organisé et prévoyant consiste donc à étendre l'influence de son organisation; comme l'organisation et l'influence de notre fraternité des ouvriers du bois s'étend déjà jusqu'au Mexique, le Cuba et Porto Rico, Haway et les Philipinés, cette influence doit s'étendre d'une façon ou d'une manière quellconque à travers l'Océan Atlantique comme elle se fait déjà sentire à travers une plus vaste étendue de l'Océan Pacifique.

Du moment que le capital s'organise sur un pied international les travailleurs doivent, et pour la même raison, s'organiser également d'une manière internationale; il est encore bien plus nécessaire pour nous, d'étendre la main à travers la mer, qu'il serait nécessaire pour la classe capitaliste d'avoir une entente par dessus les eaux; ils trouvent de la chaire à exploitation partout où il existe un prolétariat, tandis que l'intérêt du prolétariat est, et restera dans sa lutte commune contre les exploiteurs de toutes les Nations.

Plus que jamais, le mot de l'ancien ordre des Knights of Labor doit rester en notre memoire: "The wrong done to one of us is the concern of all," ce qui vaut infiniment mieux que l'ancien proverbe qui pretend que, "Charité bien ordonnée commence par soi même. Non commarades, nous devons remplacer ce mot égoiste par notre solidarité universelle; ne distinguons plus entre Américains et Etrangés; la seule distinction que nous avons droits et devoirs de recon-

(Voir la Suite a la page 60)



FISHER, E. E., of L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill.

WEEDEN, EUGENE W., of L. U. No. 176, Newport, R. I.

GAGE, EDWARD T., of L. U. 1082, San Francisco, Cal.

CLAIMS PAID
DURING JULY, 1909

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
11173	E. J. Gregory	55	$ 95.50
11174	Samuel Bass	147	200.00
11175	Mrs. Rose C. Hunt	423	50.00
11176	Mrs. Phoebe Moore	624	50.00
11177	Wm. A. Greiss	712	50.00
11178	W. C. Wilson	1319	200.00
11179	Mrs. Marie Gagnon	1699	50.00
11180	Joseph B. Ross	491	50.00
11181	W. L. MacDonald	845	200.00
11182	Mrs. Christene Fischer	1	50.00
11183	Mrs. Bessie Lipsitz	1	50.00
11184	Mrs. Annie Draine	33	50.00
11185	Mrs. Elizabeth Stelper	33	50.00
11186	Gebhardt Hermle	45	200.00
11187	Samuel Worthington	2	50.00
11188	Chas. H. Fairchild	7	50.00
11189	Alfred Olson	7	200.00
11190	Wm. E. Palmer	8	200.00
11191	Henry B. McLeod	33	200.00
11192	Phil Scheler	73	200.00
11193	Mrs. Mary M. Tatem	121	50.00
11194	Chas. A. Shipley	132	200.00
11195	Geo. Hathaway	151	50.00
11196	Mrs. Alida Comfield	181	50.00
11197	George W. Dadson	187	200.00
11198	Mrs. Mary Davidowics	309	50.00
11199	James Callahan (dis.)	127	400.00
11200	D. J. Casey	546	50.00
11201	Mrs. Marie Barowsky	1790	50.00
11202	Wilbur S. Studwell	210	200.00
11203	Mrs. Minnie Bass	318	50.00
11204	Joseph R. McNalley	327	200.00
11205	Chester Stevens	532	200.00
11206	Mrs. Clara L. Davis	644	50.00
11207	Cornelius R. Rust	644	200.00
11208	Chas. F. Lisk	750	50.00
11209	J. G. Lowry	1587	200.00
11210	James Pruden	1766	50.00
11211	Erdas Leitner	1784	50.00
11212	Gustav Goetzke	1784	50.00
11213	Henry Kelly (dis.)	1	400.00
11214	Wm. A. Van Buskirk	349	200.00
11215	Mrs. Sarah Umstetter	726	50.00
11216	Oliver W. Payne (dis.)	903	100.00
11217	Mrs. Annie Olson	1228	50.00
11218	Mrs. Wilhelmina Paues	1747	50.00
11219	Mrs. Hilda M. Luoma	13	50.00
11220	Mrs. Louisa Gottshall	37	50.00
11221	Gust. Magnuson	66	50.00
11222	Jos. A. Turcotte	134	50.00
11223	Patrick J. Finnerty	340	200.00
11224	Pierce P. Hurley	374	50.00
11225	George Koffer	567	200.00
11226	W. W. Brake	604	50.00
11227	Lewis W. Sherman	818	200.00
11228	E. J. Young	920	50.00
11229	Mrs. Fayette Earnest	1091	50.00
11230	Geo. W. Ulrichs	1	200.00
11231	Fred Schaebt	183	50.00
11232	Mrs. Daisy M. Knott	207	50.00
11233	Mrs. F. J. Woodward	531	50.00
11234	Eugene Barnes	669	200.00
11235	John T. Taylor	743	200.00
11236	Louis DeBlois	858	200.00
11237	Mrs. Sadie Goucher	1100	50.00
11238	J. V. Ehrhardt	1273	200.00
11239	James M. Lind (bal.)	1640	45.00
11240	John Fuhman	80	50.00
11241	Mrs. Anna C. Carlson	106	50.00
11242	Linus Lundberg	115	200.00
11243	Michael Derr	291	200.00
11244	Mrs. Flora P. Carlyle	617	50.00
11245	Fred Kieffer	879	50.00
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11260	David Geddie	43	200.00
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11263	Mrs. Jennie Johanson	360	50.00
11264	Edward N. Martorf	483	200.00
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11269	Celestin Tondreau	1125	200.00
11270	Mrs. Marie Mleuch	1786	50.00
11271	E. R. Bryant	7	200.00
11272	Steve Ampenszam	309	200.00
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11274	Kenneth McRae	386	200.00
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11278	Mrs. Bessie Gaston	1893	50.00
11279	Wm. W. Dean	79	50.00
11280	Edward B. Gosnell	132	200.00
11281	W. J. Tompkins	142	200.00
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11300	Knut Johnson (Dis.)	196	200.00
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11326	Mrs. Beatrice Noyes	590	50.00
	Total		$19,346.00

A Glaring Contrast.

At this time of the year, when "everybody that is anybody" makes his escape from the torrid heat of the city, the wastefulness and cruelty of our beautiful social order assume a particularly revolting form.

All the fine houses and mansions of this great city, as well as of other cities, are now locked up and unoccupied. Thousands of magnificent apartments are likewise deserted. Their inhabitants are off to the moutains and seashore, or traverse the oceans in their swift yachts. These empty dwellings of the rich would more than suffice for relieving the congestion of the tenement houses, in which life during the summer months becomes unendurable. If these private dwellings, mansions and apartments were turned to human use during the summer months, how much suffering might not be averted, how many young lives might not be saved!

But Mammon and Moloch have decreed otherwise. These homes of the rich must not be polluted with the breath of poverty. The helpless infants of the poor must perish miserably.

The line of class distinctions must be clearly preserved. The envious eyes of misery must not be allowed to view the gilded halls of wealth and luxury.—New York Call.

The acceptance of oppression by the oppressed ends in complicity; cowardice is consent whenever the duration of a bad thing, which weighs upon a people, and which that people could prevent if it would, goes beyond the bounds of an honest man's patience; there is an appreciable solidarity and a partnership in shame between a government guilty of the evil and the people submitting to it. To suffer is noble; to submit is contemptible.—Victor Hugo.

Trades unionism will restore the woman worker to her place as an upbuilder of the home; it will give them the place they rightfully should occupy in every community.

No man became a villain all at once.—Juvenal.

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A single roll of the ordinary wall paper is eighteen yards long by eighteen inches wide, and a single roll of ingrain, felt or cartridge paper is eight yards long by thirty inches wide. A single roll of one-strip border is eight yards long by eighteen inches wide and contains eight yards of border. A single roll of two-strip border is the same length and width and contains sixteen yards of border. Common wall paper is put up in double rolls, and ingrain, felt or cartridge paper is put up in triple rolls. Prices are quoted on single rolls.

To determine the quantity of paper required to cover a room, multiply the height of the room by the length of the four sides and divide by 36, which will give the number of single rolls required. For each single roll of common paper 1⅛ yards of border will be necessary.

For ingrain, felt or cartridge paper, multiply the height of the room by the length of the four sides and divide by 40, which will give the number of single rolls required. Multiply the length of the ceiling by the width and divide by 36 for common paper, and by 9 for ingrain, felt or cartridge paper, to obtain the quantity of single rolls required to cover the ceiling. These rules will be found serviceable for the housewife.—Shoppel's Owners and Builders' Magazine.

(Suite de la page 54)

naitre c'est la distinction entre exploiteurs et producteurs, entre capitalistes et travail, entre patrons et ouvriers.

La société que le travail organisé sera appelé à fondre n'abolira certainement pas les races, puisque cela n'est pas dans son pouvoir, ni dans son intérêt; mais la société future aura pour mission sainte et sacrée, l'abolition des classes et l'établissement du bien-être pour tous.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

There are some things that we believe and some things that we don't believe. We don't believe that any one man or any set of men carry the key to heaven around in their vest pockets and are authorized by the most high to keep you in hell during this life, and out of heaven in the next. We don't believe that some men are predestined to slavery on earth even if compensated afterward with a golden harp and starry crown elsewhere. We do believe that the man who labors should be rewarded here and now with the full value of what his effort produces—no more nor less. And we have faith to believe that he will get it in time, notwithstanding the adverse sophistry of hypocrites.—Exchange.

The Scab.

(By C. Walsh, L. U. 219, New York City.)

The leper is clean to that wretched man called
"Scab"—
The carrion rotting is purer than the "Scab."
The reptile, crawling away in slime
Fulfills its lot, commits no crime—
"Snake-in-the-Grass" is name sublime to
"Scab."

What hideous thoughts must come to him
called "Scab,"
When the winds shout back in accents grim,
"You Scab."
What thoughts must come, as passing by,
He reads contempt in his neighbor's eye,
And the echoing winds around him cry, "You
Scab."

No other name such odium brings as "Scab;"
Alive or dead the stigma clings to "Scab."
In heaven, for him, there's sure no room;
To hell his presence brings deeper gloom,
And decent men o'er his weed-strewn tomb
cry "Scab."

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If the pay roll had to be cut down, would you be one of the first to go because of lack of training, or would your ability as an expert insure your position? Why not adopt some definite system to secure promotion to a permanent position, increased earnings, future success, and self-dependent old age?

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Bridge Engineer	Mining Engineer
Electrical Engineer	Bookkeeper
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Foreman Plumber	Civil Service Exams.

If the position you wish to gain is not in the list, state what it is here ____

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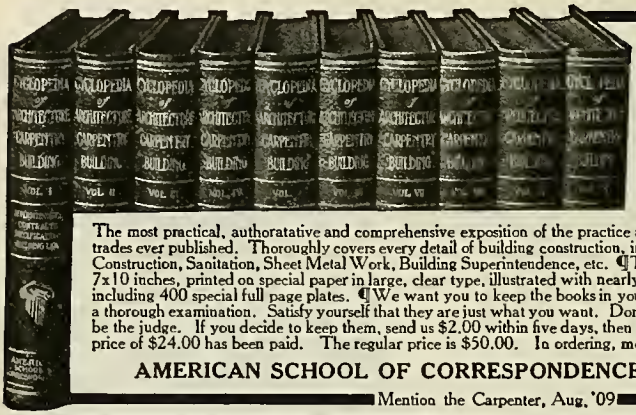

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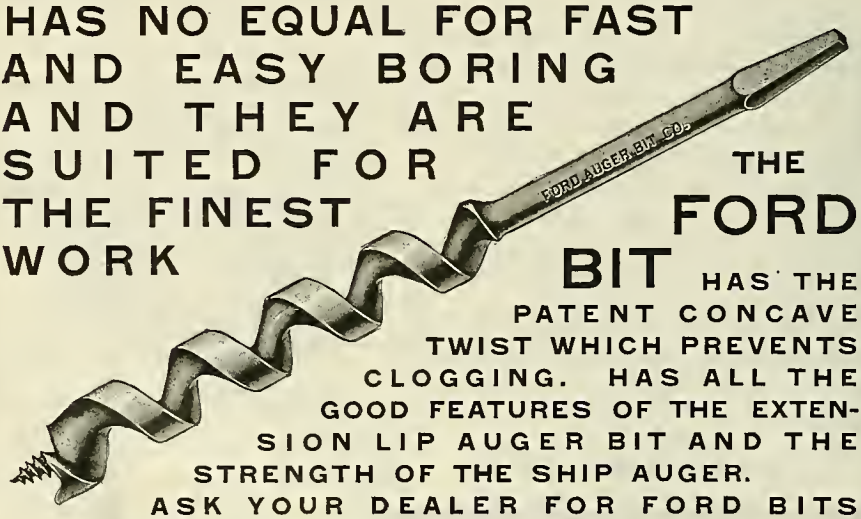

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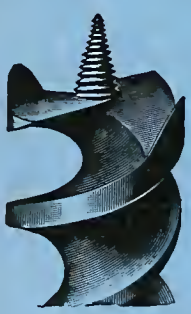

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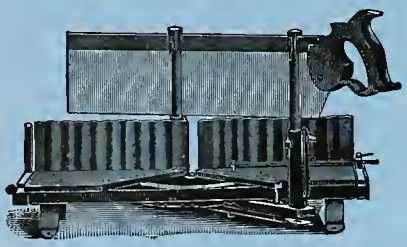

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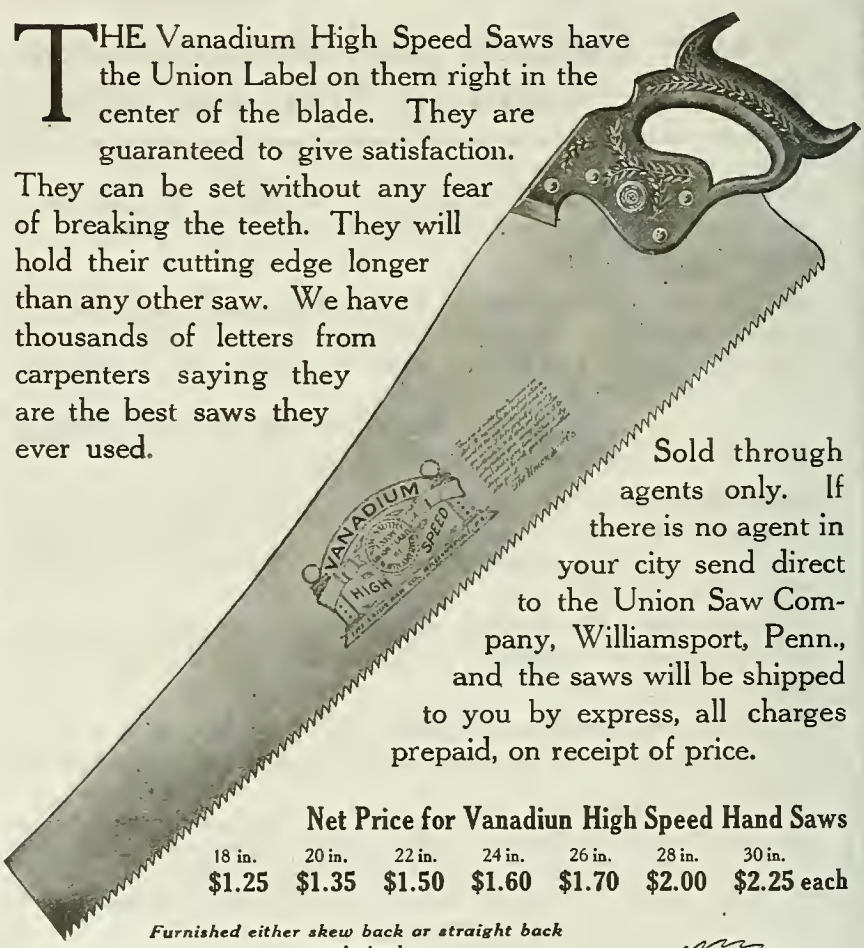

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXIX—No. 9
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1909

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Don't Be Sour

Don't imagine, my boy, if you throw up your job
That the firm that employs you will fail,
That the whole office force in their anguish will sob,
And the senior partner turn pale.

You are highly efficient, and active and bright—
So you say. I'm unwilling to doubt you;
But the chance of all this is incredibly slight,
There are plenty of others without you.

Don't get mad with the girl, and to make her feel bad,
Fail to go for your usual call.
It's the truth, though I know it sounds awfully sad,
That she never may miss you at all.

It's a mighty poor policy staying away,
Though I grant that at times she may flout you,
But I know that I'm in a position to say
There are plenty of others without you.

Don't get soured on the world and do anything rash,
Not to speak of the good for your soul;
If you jump in the lake you may make a small splash,
But you'll never leave much of a hole.

Don't expect folks to make such a terrible fuss,
When they think very little about you,
And, to use common language, aren't caring a cuss,
There are plenty of others without you.

—*Icon.*

The Carpenter

LABOR DAY.

(By Frank Duffy.)

"LABOR DAY," "Labor Day," the very name sounds pleasant to our ears. On this day our thoughts are lovingly directed to our brothers who work in the factory, the mill, the shop and the mine, at the bench, the loom or the plow, and we extend fraternal greetings to them, and, for that matter, to all who toil for a living, no matter where they may be. "Labor Day" is to the organized wage worker what the "Fourth of July" is to the patriotic American citizen. It is his "Emancipation Day," his "Independence Day," his "Holiday." On that day thousands and thousands of the sons and daughters of toil will throw "dull care" away and will revel in enjoyments of all kinds. It is only right and proper that the producers and creators of all wealth should at least have "one day" in the year set apart for their benefit and their use, their enjoyment, their edification and enlightenment. On "Labor Day" parades, demonstrations and public meetings of all kinds will be held. From pulpit, stage and platform will be heard the "story of labor." It is a sad, sad story at that, one of slavery and submission, of starvation and humiliation and later of revolution and rebellion. But "labor" has passed out of those stages; it has gone out of bondage, never to return again. The serfdom of former ages is no more. The slavery of former times is a thing of the past, the long hours of toil of a quarter of a century ago, have been reduced, wages have been increased, the piece system, the sweat-shop system and other obnoxious systems have been curtailed; working conditions have been improved and thus the wage-workers have become more satisfied. All in all things are in a far healthier condition than they were formerly. This is due solely to the efforts of "organized labor." Who, therefore, can say, nothing has been accomplished?

Even the conditions and surroundings of the non-unionists have been improved, although they do not admit it. Through organization ignorance has been dispelled, prejudice wiped out, discontent and dissatisfaction curtailed and freedom and equity established. Labor carries with it the gospel of peace and good will, of love and kindness, no matter what may be said to the contrary. The great "army of labor" is the great "army of peace," its arms are the tools of industry. No one can say it is warlike or has a warlike appearance. Its mission is to construct, not to tear down; to improve, not to destroy; to strengthen, not to weaken; to protect, not to desert; to stand and defend, not to retire; but all this done in a legitimate manner, fair and aboveboard in the interest of every one who toils for a living. The wage-workers of the country are therefore well deserving of one day in the year to be known as theirs, of one day when they can meet and be merry, when they can forget their troubles and sorrows and throw "dull care" away for the time being and enjoy themselves in God's sunshine. They should be helped in their efforts to do good, they should be assisted in their endeavors to improve the conditions of things generally. You can help them if you will. If by no other means than a kind word, an encouraging smile, a friendly hand-shake or a song of the long ago. Yes,

Sing a song for the weary band,
'Twill lighten the task each day,
And strengthen the heart that nerves the hand
That bears the brunt of the fray.
Then here's to the rush of the painter's brush,
And cheers for the seamen bold—
Good luck to the men who wield the pen
With never a thought of gold.

All praise to the brawn that tears the sod
And piles the board with bread,
And shame on the rich who lifts the rod
O'er the weary toiler's head.
Let the anvils ring and a song we'll sing,
A song of the arms of steel—
With a loud hurrah for axe and saw
And the telling blows they deal.

The Carpenter

THE PROPHECY OF PROGRESS.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

LIKE a sign of the times, Labor Day with its significance and simplicity is here again. Along its peaceful line of march the sympathizing as well as the patronizing multitudes approve and applaud.

Over the world, in a perceptible wave of enthusiasm the prophecy of progress is being daily fulfilled. Through the eager rush for the higher development of human resources runs a constant thrill of expectancy. Interest is alert in every line of endeavor, and every crisis points to some prophecy fulfilled. Cause and effect produce prophecy and fulfillment, and time developes inevitable results. Through the mystery of time many seemingly impossible dreams come true, and many cherished hopes are realized. There are many suggestions and food for reflection in the quiet demonstrations of the Labor Day exercises. All plans for humanity's upbuilding are not Utopian fancies. All high ideals are not beyond the realm of possibility.

Conditions existing today are not only a fulfillment of yesterday's prophecy of progress, they are an ever unfolding prophecy of the future.

The great multitudes who "labor and are heavy laden" have not been overcome by the burden and heat of the day, but are steadily marching in the foremost ranks of progress.

Labor Day is a potent sign of a work achieved. The prayer of necessity is being answered and organization's prophecy is being wonderfully fulfilled in steady progress.

"Help us to help each other, Lord,
Each other's cross to bear;
Let each his friendly aid afford,
And feel his friendly care."

Labor's organization plays an active and prominent part in the world's progress. It is chief among all agencies engaged in the world-wide movement for better conditions. It practices what other creeds preach. It embodies a broader Christianity and spirit of fraternity that realizes the prophecy of progress in its highest sense.

Organization is a militant force in dealing with modern problems and in arriving at their correct solution. In every recognized necessity for improvement there is a forecast of change—a prophecy of progress, and sooner or later fulfillment. Philanthrophy and Christian sentiment are more than ever before alert and ready for the work of alleviating the misfortunes of the poor, and in a measure relieving the inequalities of life's comforts and blessings. Organization with a definite purpose aroused these agencies to active co-operation in improving conditions for the masses. Economic conditions affect all citizens of all countries, and economic good is for the welfare of all.

In what has been appropriately termed the industrial age, many problems have arisen, each bearing some relation to, and affecting, every other problem, until all classes of activity are interested and involved. Among these problems economic subjects have excited universal criticism and study. Criticism and comment led to investigation that has been beneficial to organized labor. Investigation was effectual in making the public acquainted with the real purposes of the labor union, and through investigation, the world had learned that labor's organization is for good and not evil.

So well has organized labor borne the searchlight of intelligent inquiry that instead of death and decay by command of its oppressors, it has grown into a mighty factor in the world's progress. The louder the condemnation of capitalistic monopolies, the more thorough the investigation of the labor organizations' principles and intentions, and the better their purposes and achievements are understood and appreciated by a discriminating public.

Though graft and greed leading the financial mob, still cry "Release unto us, Barabbas!" and clamor for the crucifixion of the true Prophet, more and more will

justice vindicate organization and labor claim her own.

The prophecy of progress proclaims itself in the universal interest surrounding the mighty throngs who celebrate Labor Day. This national holiday is a "Day most sacred to the sons of toil?" and the march of its brawny brotherhood is typical not only of a prophecy fulfilled, but portends anew the progress of civilization.

Diviner than the harmony of spheres
Is honest labor's din and whirl;
The humblest toiler despite what appears
Is knightlier than an idle lord or earl.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

(By H. B. Moyer.)

GO where one will he will find men who are so preoccupied in responding to the blast of the bugle which denotes the mad race for wealth that they cannot hear the sweet church chimes tolling out "Peace on earth, good will toward men." So-called Christian men daily, yes, hourly, trample under foot those weaker than themselves in their wild rush for earthly possessions. Men who spend the Sabbath day posing as pillars of the church spend the remainder of the week in destroying the weakly castles that those less strong financially build up. Holders of immense hoards of wealth today give a million to charity; tomorrow they will intensify poverty by reducing wages or shutting down their immense factories in order to regain perhaps two-fold what they have given out by means of stock manipulating.

Men there are who ruthlessly grind beneath their heels helpless little children, who should be in school gaining an education, instead of wearing their frail lives away over a loom or in the coal breaker.

Small competitors, with perhaps every dollar they possess in the world invested in some tiny business, are crushed out of existence as if they were so many vipers under foot. Lives are ruined, hearts are torn, graves are filled, Poverty Row fairly seethes with new tenants. And all because many so-called Christian men forget their obligations to man and God in their pursuit of vast wealth. "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you," is a command long since forgotten by many of these men, if, indeed, they ever truly learned it.

What is needed to stamp out this ruthless sacrifice of human existences is added moral courage from the pulpit and the press, and the continued activity of organized labor.

The writer who does not say what he thinks for fear of being looked upon as an agitator should throw his pen away and drop his typewriter into an ash barrel. The preacher who fears to impress upon his wealthy congregation its obligations to God and man should resign and wheel bricks or do something else for a living. The news paper that curbs its editorial writers for fear of injuring the feelings of some of its large advertisers is not worth the paper it is printed upon.

And yet there are writers and speakers everywhere who haven't moral courage enough to give vent to their convictions on the greatest problem of modern times—the labor question. There are newspapers—the writer worked on one of the kind for a time—whose editorial policy is entirely conciliatory to its large advertisers. Papers there are which constantly place organized labor in undeserved bad light before the public, and smother or "kill" news detrimental to the interests of large corporations.

There are ministers who "hold down" pulpits in wealthy churches for years and years and yet manage to carefully steer clear of shoals by avoiding saying the very things that the wealthy congregations should be told.

It isn't necessary to tell a man that he is a thief because he steals. Point out the right path for him to follow and then

let him judge for himself whether or not he has been doing right or not.

There are men, of course, who cannot see beyond their noses in such matters, and upon whom speech and writing is wasted. A striking example is John D. Rockefeller, a so-called pillar of one of the biggest churches in New York city. So much has been said for and against this miserable old man that it seems wrong to make further mention of him, but it might be mentioned that not long ago he actually went to the expense of publishing a book in which he eulogizes himself, makes careful mention of many or all of his charities (so-called), and, in fact, says all the good he can about himself, and neglects absolutely to mention the thousands of small competitors he has helped to crush out, of the homes and futures he and Standard oil have wrecked, or of the unlawful methods by which most of his wealth was gained.

In Buffalo several years ago a church returned a twenty dollar gold piece to a saloonkeeper who had placed it upon the collection plate along with his card. Would the same church return a gift from Rockefeller?

In commenting upon the effects local option would have upon a certain community a writer in Collier's weekly (Canadian edition) recently said that a man who would trade upon the weakness of his fellowmen had a down-right bad streak in him. Without attempting or in any way desiring to defend the saloonkeeper, for whom I have not a particle of use, it can be said that a man can exercise his own option as to whether he will drink strong liquor or not, while the burdens imposed by men like Rockefeller are generally unavoidable.

Men utilize business as a mask behind which to perpetrate actual crimes, and far and few between are the convictions which result therefrom. The man who steals a loaf of bread gets anywhere from thirty days to six months or longer in prison. The man who under the cover of business crushes out the futures, the hopes and sometimes the very lives of a host of small competitors in order to make several million dollars is heralded in the popular magazines of today as "one of our great men."

The leader who organizes a great trust in order to destroy competition and raise the prices of food and other essentials is looked upon as a genius. The leader who sacrifices in many cases his own interests to organize an international or even a national labor union is heralded far and near from pulpit and through the press as an "agitator."

Let a man utter one word against the wealthy and he is at once set down by a great many people as anything from an Anarchist or Socialist to a fanatic. To attack labor is merely to voice the opinions of any number of people who either don't know or don't want to know what labor is doing for the good of the working people of the world.

It is in times of great strikes that the pulpit orator and a portion of the press waxes most eloquent over the word "peace." Let these would-be peace-makers make use of their influence to prevent industrial strife by teaching the wealthy the law of "Peace on earth, good will toward men." Millions of dollars are being donated annually toward education by men who don't even know one of the ten commandments. Millionaires annually give millions toward temporarily alleviating the permanent suffering their quest for the self-same millions creates.

What a pity that strong men cannot see beyond the word "G-O-L-D!"

Not only is it true that all capital is the product of labor, but it is also true that all capital would at once disappear with the abolishment of wage service. With a universal strike, where every wage earner resolved to serve only himself in future, a man who had never learned to work would starve, even though he had hoarded millions in gold.—Hayes Valley Advertiser.

We must stop this arguing from existing evils in support of the abuses and wrongs which created them. Let us give human nature a fair trial and see if it utterly lacks sense, as well as any glimmering of virtue, before we pronounce it a hopeless failure, to be managed only with the straight-jacket and the halter.—Longshoreman.

BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT.

(By James Kirby.)

IN the very nature of things there seems to be certain epochs of time given over or allotted to specific functions. The present is one of combination and organization. The workmen of the world must follow the times. There is no other alternative, no other avenue of escape from conditions that are daily and hourly becoming more and more intolerable. It was with this idea uppermost in mind that the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was instituted.

The opportunity to succeed is at present greater than ever before, for never was effort favored as it is today. Working hand in hand for the advancement and development of the Building Trades Department we have the strong, active support and encouragement of the American Federation of Labor.

It is unnecessary to recount the history of the formation or creation of the department for that is still fresh in the minds of all, other than to say that the Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in 1907, authorized the creation of the Building Trades Department after full consideration of the conditions surrounding the building trades.

For years the building trades had urged some protective form of organization that would amalgamate their conflicting interests and enable them to act in harmony with each other with complete autonomy over their own affairs.

The American Federation of Labor at the Norfolk, Va., convention heard the call and answered it in the affirmative.

The building tradesmen feel the importance of the undertaking and will demonstrate to their friends of other crafts that no mistake was made in investing the building trades with power to organize after their own ideas and fashion and they will so acquit themselves that in after years they may point back with pride to the action of the federation in giving its assent to the establishment of the Building Trades Department.

At present considerable difficulty is caused by the fact that the international officers of our affiliated organizations are not closely enough in touch with the Building Trades Department, but this will correct itself with time. The one question that is uppermost which we are called upon to deal with is that of local affiliation. Every international union should insist that each local affiliate with the council of its city regardless of its prejudices, even though some trifling hardship may be suffered, the ultimate good far outweighs any temporary adverse consideration, and because of this the international unions must insist upon a conformity with the law by all Local Unions.

The trade jurisdiction question is the complex one in the building trades, but it is being handled in a firm yet prudent manner. If we are to judge by what has already been accomplished in our little more than a year of existence, it is safe to say that organized labor will have no cause to regret its action in sanctioning the creation of the Building Trades Department.

There are now affiliated with this department twenty international unions, two State councils, and 120 local councils, the latter covering, with few exceptions, the largest cities of the country, and each of them displaying an activity most remarkable, considering their short existence.

One of the most interesting lessons learned from the data collected by the Building Trades Department is the stability of the affiliated international unions passing as they are through a panic that dealt a staggering blow to the building industry. The thoroughly sound condition of the organizations, numerically, speaks volumes, not only for the business acumen of the officers, who, by their judgment, ability and common sense have made the labor movement one of the most solid bulwarks of modern society, but it speaks in thunder tones for the man in the overalls, for when all is said and done it is he who does the actual work in the up-

building of our movement. He, indeed, rears the true foundation upon which our international unions stand so firmly today.

To our international unions we owe the bright and happy homes where comfort replaces need. To them are due all credit for the change from the mere place of shelter to a real home for the workingman after his grinding day of toil.

To return, however, to a discussion of the Building Trades Department. It is but fair to say the function it must play in the adjustment of trade disputes is an all important one, not only to the affiliated organizations, but to the American Federation of Labor.

In the years gone by the building tradesmen have constantly urged that the proper way to settle disputes was by and between those directly interested. The Building Trades Department, therefore has of necessity inherited this prerogative from the parent organization.

How well this duty shall be performed the future alone can decide, but it may be taken as an assured fact that every energy will be devoted to the task. No issue will be dodged, no angle, no matter how sharp, will be avoided. Each question in turn, as it is presented, will be met and a fair disposition will be made of it.

Due regard will be given the interests of the three elements concerned, first, the organizations involved, then the associated organizations and by no means last, the general movement as exemplified in the American Federation of Labor.

It may be taken for granted that when a decision is finally reached the Building Trades Department will back it up with all the resources at its command, for if there is one thing more than another likely to destroy the efficiency of an organization it is the loss of confidence and respect which follows a want of firmness.

Without doubt the department will become the target for criticism from various sources. Indeed, it is being attacked thus early in the game, so to speak, before it has had an opportunity to hardly more than approach the questions it will later be called upon to decide. Some of the attacks come from those who have a hidden motive and whose past performances are of the legerdemain order, but sharp practices will not now, nor in the future avail, for a clear-cut course will be followed by us which will straighten out the industrial entanglements that have so littered the path of the building trades in the past. The officers of this department will perform their duties to the best of their ability, regardless of the invective which may follow from unworthy sources.

A trade union is the outgrowth of unequal and intolerable industrial conditions. Its adoption was made necessary as a corrective and balancing force. It would be folly to assert it is incapable of mistakes and errors of judgment, for these are the traits of all humanity, but these are usually quickly recognized and righted, so that the ultimate good achieved has far overbalanced any mistakes that may have been made.

The Building Trades Department will endeavor to measure up to the high ideals of the trade union in its organization work and its accomplishments all along the line.

It undoubtedly will make mistakes, but these will be corrected by experience. As the need of the organization becomes more patent to both employers and workmen, and when the account is finally balanced, I make the prediction that the American Federation of Labor will not regret the creation of the Building Trades Department.

The conservatism of capital is the dry-rot of liberty, and unless our republic, so-called, is to share the fate of all its predecessors, the men who have produced the capital which is enslaving them and theirs, must strike the blow that shall once more make them really free. Whether this shall be done peaceably, or whether it shall come through the clash of arms, the end of the present century will tell. For ourselves, we must confess we can find little encouragement for hope of a peaceable outcome, because the history of mankind furnishes no instance where those who are entrenched in power—those who control the machinery of government and the purse strings of the nation—have ever relinquished either unless they were forced to do so by the uprising of the people.—Twentieth Century.

The Carpenter

"BILL HUBER."

(By Gabriel Edmonston.)

I have often heard our national head alluded to by the above title. Now, to my mind, it might signify familiarity not justified by close companionship, or it might imply contempt or even jealousy. And again it may be used by over-conceited persons to a possible enhancement of their own importance. In either case it is in very bad taste, reflects on the speaker and shows a lack of polite usage.

William D. Huber, as President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, represents the love of order and decency of every right-thinking member of the Brotherhood. He is entitled to all the respect we demand for our national organization as long as he fills the office. This is especially enjoined on members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

President Huber does not represent the mere individual workman. Our votes have conferred on him our greatest honors, and we should either respect the choice of the majority or plead ignorance. What applies to our national applies with equal force to our local officers. Gentlemen best prove their claim as such by the treatment they accord others:

His years are young, but his experience old;
His head unmellow'd, but his judgment ripe,
And in a word (for far behind his worth
Come all the praises that I now bestow)
He is complete in feature and in mind,
With all good grace to grace a gentleman."
—Shakespeare.

TRUE FELLOWSHIP.

(By John Hayes Barnett.)

FELLOWSHIP is to a certain extent lost sight of in the labor movement, yet, it shall be my object to show that true fellowship is the foundation of all substantial union and the essential feature of success. It is because of the lack of this element that we have met with failure in many of our past undertakings. It is because of the neglect of this feature, to a certain extent, that friction enters into our councils. With this in mind let us endeavor to come to some understanding as to the meaning of "Fellowship."

In its broad sense fellowship means association, or partnership. This, however, is not the phase I wish to present; it is rather the spirit of comradeship, a unity of purpose and aims, a common desire to be mutually helpful, a determination to merge interests as far as possible for the benefit of all.

So much for a general definition of the term fellowship. Let us now see whether there is or can be such a thing as "Trades Union Fellowship."

As we come to view the seeming diversified interests we may be tempted to the conclusion that there can be no such relation between the workers of the different trades or callings. Take, for instance, the jurisdiction conflict between the Brewery Workers' Union and that of the Teamsters, or the strife and contention that in the past has ruffled the peaceful atmosphere of the United Mine Workers and the various trade organizations, each claiming jurisdiction over certain fellow-craftsmen. These cases might be multiplied tending to show that fellowship is not feasible in trade unions. Yet there is a possibility of a merging of interests that will be advantageous to all and that all will benefit by. It is the unity of purpose, the common desire to be mutually helpful, the spirit of solidarity that we all should be inspired of; the true and real fellowship.

The casual observer might dispute the existence of such fellowship among organized labor as it stands before us today and he would have good ground for his contention.

As we observe the dissensions that at times threaten to disrupt our organization, as we notice the selfishness, narrow-mindedness and shortsightedness displayed by so many of us, our lack of self-sacrificing, we are tempted to come to the same conclusion. But we are reminded by the poet that

Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow:
He who would seek for pearls, must dive below.

After all, when we look beneath the surface, we find there is a bond of union, or fellowship, among organized workers which causes them to bear one another's burdens. We can point with satisfaction to the liberal support the Hatters' Union received from organized labor in general in their recent strike and to other similar cases where organized labor came to the rescue of fellow brothers struggling for their rights. But this is not sufficient. We must work for the development and more fully exercise that spirit of comradeship than we have in the past. There is a vast field of helpfulness that to a great extent we have left in an uncultivated state; it is the true, broader and more useful fellowship.

If each local organization would be governed more fully by a spirit of comradeship and true fellowship, three things would be gained: (1) We would have a minimum of strikes, and those that cannot be avoided would in most cases be speedily and equitably settled in most cases; (2) the seeming need of the boycott would be eliminated and there would be no need of the unfair list; (3) we would not only gain in public opinion and sympathy, but also in self-respect, which come to us through the realization that we have used just and equitable means to gain our point.

Bearing in mind, and being guided by the maxim, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," true fellowship is bound to find expression.

Each trade organization has its distinctive mark, or label, or as the printers term it, "a little joker." Whenever you demand that your purchases bear this mark you are doing unto your brothers or sisters of another craft that which you would have done unto you. By purchasing union label goods we are discriminating in favor of and employing union labor and give capital to understand that we desire better working conditions to prevail in all branches of industry. Would the adherents of organized labor be imbued with a spirit of true fellowship and conscientiously exercise it, there would be no necessity for a Union Label League, nor for that organization to devote so much time and labor advocating the purchase of union label goods among union men. The vast amount of money spent in this way should be free for use in educating non-unionists and missionary work. Would every union man and woman in the country insist upon union label goods we would soon find our ranks augmented by those who at present are standing aloof and an obstacle in our way of progress and advancement. They would come to a realization that our organizations stand for something more than a house of straw.

Would the several millions of union workers stand firm on the question of union label goods the manufacturers would sign the union's scale readily and as a protective measure. But when only about a quarter of our number are thus insistent, the employer feels that there is no need of worrying about label goods or none.

I am not reasoning here with a desire to knock, but simply to point out where we can make our efforts more effective. I am a firm believer in the motto, "Push—Don't Knock," and my efforts are of the push kind rather than the knocking brand.

The pushing of the union mark, or label, may mean a sacrifice on our part. In its advocacy we may meet with many rebuffs and have many false statements to combat. We may be called upon to undergo some very disagreeable experiences, but true fellowship does not shrink at this. It accepts the hardships and strives to overcome them for the sake of the common cause and the advantages ultimately to be gained for all. In reality, anything worth having is worth sacrificing for to obtain it.

THE NECESSITY OF ORGANIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL SCOPE.

(By our European Correspondent.)

(Translated from the French in our August, 1909, issue.)

III.

This time I am presenting to the readers of The Carpenter some details and data relating to the organization of the woodworking craft and to trade conditions in Belgium.

The emigration of Belgian workingmen to the United States of North America at no time assumed large proportions; it has always been chiefly directed to Canada. The following statement by the national secretary of the woodworkers' organization of that country, handed to me on the occasion of my visit to Brussels, may therefore be of special interest to our Canadian brothers:

The National Federation of Woodworkers of Belgium was established in 1885. It is composed of Local Unions, some of which are affiliated with the workingman's party and some are neutral and politically independent. For this reason the federation, as such, is not directly affiliated with that party; it is, however, directly affiliated with the workingmen's parliamentary commission, to which body it is regularly paying a per capita.

The total membership of the federation is 3,000. Until the end of September, 1908, the dues were 0.05 frs. per member per month to the local fund and 0.03 frs. per member per month was levied and paid toward the maintenance of the federal journal, this being a total monthly due of 0.08 frs. (equal to $1\frac{3}{5}$ cents in United States money.) With the introduction of the centralization (centralized fund system), on October 1, 1908, the dues were increased and since then have been 0.50 frs. (10 cents in U. S. money) per member per month. (Under this centralized fund system the Local Unions are regularly reporting all receipts and expenditures to the national office, of which that office keeps separate account. In case of a strike, and when necessary, the national office draws on the local funds in support of members out on strike.)

Since the introduction of this system any member involved in a strike that received the sanction of the national office is entitled to strike pay amounting to 2 frs. (40 cents) per day for an indeterminate number of days.

Prior to the introduction of the centralized fund system the money required to meet strike expenses was raised by special assessments which the national office had the power to levy in the amount of from 0.05 frs. to 0.10 frs. or more per member per week, as the national office deemed necessary and circumstances required.

For many years these special assessments were regularly and promptly paid by the membership; so was the strike pay, which finally was increased 2 frs. per week, making a total of strike pay of 14 frs. per week, promptly paid to each member on strike. Under this system thousands of francs were raised and disbursed.

When the recent industrial depression made its appearance, throwing untold thousands of men out of employment, a serious laxity in the payment of assessments was the result.

It was with a view to assure the prompt payment of strike relief under prevailing adverse circumstances that the national committee conceived the idea of introducing the centralized fund system and proposed the increase of dues. The federation adopting the plan, it placed itself on an equal basis with the organizations of the craft in other neighboring countries, financially and in fighting ability.

The national committee conducting the affairs of the federation is composed of one member from each of the twenty-two local organizations and six members from the Local Unions in Brussels which is the seat of the national office. From the six members of the Brussels Local Unions the general convention elects the national secretary, whose office is a permanent one.

The official journal of the federation, Le Travailleur du Bois, is a monthly publication with a circulation of 3,000 copies.

As will be seen by the foregoing statement, the Belgian woodworkers take their organization very seriously; they are stanch union men, they are valiant fighters for the cause and those of them who land at our shores are deserving our confidence and deserving of being received by us with open arms. True enough, wages in Belgium, comparing them with American wages, are rather low; still, we must recognize the fact that our Belgian brothers have made and are making strenuous efforts to better their condition. It took our own organization, the U. B. of C. of A., twenty years to bring the wages up from $2.00 per day to $4.00, where such is the standard wage; in the same space of time, and thanks to their efficient organization, the Belgian woodworkers have increased their wages from 3 frs. to 6.50 frs. per day,

which is equivalent to an increase of from 60 cents per day to $1.30 in U. S. money.

Twenty years ago the working hours all through Belgium were from eleven to twelve per day; today nine hours is the rule in all larger cities, and from nine and a half to ten in smaller towns. The same scale of hours and wages prevails in Holland and in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

From the moment labor organization obtained a foothold in these countries, the grasping tendencies of the employers met with the resistance of the workmen, and as appetite comes while eating, as the Frenchmen say, this resistance was followed by a demand for shorter hours and higher wages and naturally created a general desire for a higher standard of living.

To properly understand the conditions in the countries here referred to, it must be observed that the small employers, generally former journeymen, are still numerous and a potent factor, or rather an obstacle in the way of industrial development. When in a city of medium size there are seventy-five small employers to a thousand workmen, each of the former employing from two to three apprentices, it is obviously almost an impossibility to bring a strike for better conditions to a successful issue. With their apprentices and possibly a few scabs, they themselves stepping in in the capacity of a journeyman, the small employers are able to execute at least small contracts, while same, as in other countries, larger contracts are held back during the progress of the strike. However, as in the United States and elsewhere, the days of the small employer are counted; he is gradually but surely disappearing. The introduction of costly and labor saving machinery, the increased prices of raw material, wood especially, the custom now in vogue of awarding contracts for construction work to architects or general builders, which requires the investment of a larger capital, make it impossible for the small contractor to compete with the men of capital, and he is gradually driven to the wall.

This, comparatively speaking, new state of things has the effect of simplifying the relations between capital and labor in a great degree; the two parties are placed on a more equal basis; it leads to a universality of both, the working conditions and the mode of production, the price of labor and the price of the product. The manufacturer is afforded a chance to successfully compete with those of other countries in the world-market, and it naturally follows that to safeguard their interests, the workers must extend their influence and the scope of their organization all over the world.

Referring especially to our U. B., it must not stop at Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands; it must extend its influence in some way or other across the Atlantic. Just so long as capitalist combinations find it advantageous and profitable to operate on an international basis, so it will be advantageous and profitable for the workers to strive for and enter into close relations with their brethren of other countries.

The necessity for an extension of fellowship to all countries and the establishment of a universal brotherhood is for the workers of greater urgency than for the capitalists, for immigration furnishes the latter with cheap objects for exploitation without scarcely any efforts on their part.

The interests of the workers can only be properly safeguarded by them making common cause with the workers of all countries and by fighting the exploiters of all nations. At this time, more than ever, we should remember and join in the slogan of the now almost extinct order of the Knights of Labor, "The injury of one is the concern of all." It is far superior to the ancient and obsolete maxim, "Charity begins at home."

No, brothers, we must abandon and relinquish this fallacious and egoistic maxim and replace it by the slogan, "Universal solidarity."

Let us therefore free ourselves from national prejudice; let us no longer discriminate between Americans and other nationalities. The only distinction between men that we have a right and even a duty to recognize is that between exploiter and exploited, between the producer and non-producer, between the capitalist and the toiler.

The future society that in times to come

will fall to the lot of the workers to organize, will certainly not attempt the abolition of races, for it is beyond its power and would not serve its interests, but it will be the sacred mission of future society to abolish existing classes and establish the universal brotherhood of men.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

ABOUT VIOLENCE.

(Robert Hunter in the New York Call.)

One of the quaint Phariseeisms of the present day is a respectable horror of physical violence.

Trade unionism is condemned because now and then a striker whacks a scab over the head.

Socialists are condemned because now and then they utter some word of violence.

One good reason for ignoring the unemployed in their misery is the occasional violence of the unemployed.

Strikes are lost often because some half-starved, half-crazed father of children commits an act of violence.

And the worst of it is that you can meet no one nowadays with the courage to uphold any kind of violence.

Now I do not believe in violence. It gets nowhere. It is sure to create a reaction, and it is, I believe, the purpose of the capitalist class to try every irritation in order to provoke acts of violence. Violence never helped the poor. It has always helped the powerful.

But despite these pious views, I have only contempt for those Pharisees who speak condemnation of those whom misery drives to violence.

Our working class is the most peaceful, law-abiding class that ever afflicted a country; our capitalist class is unquestionably the most brutally violent.

And yet have you ever heard one of our whited sepulchres protest against capitalist violence?

Its every act is one of violence. It raises the price of wheat and robs every man, woman and child in the country, and that is violence.

It assaults Congress, places upon every necessary of life a high tax, and robs every man, woman and child in the country, and that is violence. It grabs our natural resources, pays upon them no duty or tax, and sells back to us our own heritage.

It rebates, it bribes, it corrupts, it throws men out of employment, it closes factories, it drives men out of their homes. It does whatever it wishes to do, and does it with calm and sturdy violence.

It steals money from the government; evades its taxes on sugar. It robs through its insurance companies helpless widows and orphans.

It puts "niggers" in chain-gangs, and child laborers in factories.

It will not properly safeguard its railways or its mines or its factories. It maims and kills tens of thousands every year.

It takes possession of a State, its judiciary, legislature and executive, and through these agencies leadpipes the general public and empties their purse.

But these things the Pharisees would not think of calling violent.

I am against violence. I hope the day will come when violence will be unknown.

But in the present day the petty little forms of violence so much talked about are of no consequence whatsoever when compared with the grosser forms of violence from which we suffer every moment of our lives.

The violence that makes millions, the violence that corrupts our government, the violence that stuffs our ballot boxes, the violence that passes unjust and unrighteous laws, the violence that robs people of their rightful heritage, the violence that causes strikes, that robs widows and orphans, that deprives children of joy and play, that beats and enchains helpless negroes—these are forms of violence which it is worth while for man to think about and to end.

THE GIVING INSTINCT.

(By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.)

No one but a baby or a pig ever doubted that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

The proposition is self-evident and proven perennially in all our lives. Here is one giving: That means he has the wherewithal —you can't give what you haven't got! The giver has, in the first instance, and the receiver, conversely, has not; so we might extend our statement and say safely, "It is more blessed to have than not to have."

Neither is this position reversed by the act of giving; nature abhors a vacuum, and in giving there follows some return. The giver has first the joy of possession, and then the joy of benefiting some one; whereas, the receiver had first a lack, and second a demand for gratitude. He has the gift to be sure, but he would far rather it was not a gift—he would prefer to have earned it. Having received, he then has a desire to return an equivalent—some people are punctilious about this. After passing the stages of babyhood and pigdom, we are painfully embarrassed by rich gifts, feeling that unless we can "make good" we are placed in the ignominious position of a mere recipient of favors.

Further, unless the giver is of supernatural wisdom in selection and bestowal of gifts, the receiver is more than likely to be encumbered with things he does not want: and nothing is more difficult than to be grateful for undesired presents; or to return them without a natural sense of bitterness—gratitude almost souring to revenge.

Receiving, as compared to giving, is no fun. But when we begin to consider this blessedness of the giver, it shines out wonderfully. We all like it. It is a common human instinct, a social instinct, and society is as natural a form of life as that of madrepores or mammals. Our celebration of Christmas by giving is an orderly outcome of this human tendency, under the direction of the one religion which gives due place to it.

In proclaiming the rule of love, Jesus did not invent, he merely stated, a natural law. He perceived the sociological truth that love is the condition of human life; that the extent of this feeling is essential to our security, our happiness, and our growth. There are many feelings we call love—such as attraction, sympathy, admiration, gratitude; but the real thing, the thing that stands highest, is the overflowing "good will to men"—the love that gives. The biological basis of this feeling is motherlove, an emotion born of necessity, produced to meet the draft of helplessness. Before the time of dependent infancy—no natural devotion. The bedded oyster does not waste affection on her floating millions. But babies with hungry mouths bring into being mother hearts; love is the feeling necessary to provide for them.

We human beings are as dependent on one another as the child is on the parent. We have to have mutual care and service, and we get it. The love follows the need; follows the service; human love is a condition of human life and loving means giving. If we were quite normal, if society had grown as smoothly upward from savagery as trees have grown from mosses, we should find loving and giving the accepted base of social relation.

They are the base—as this great teacher saw and told us long since, but they are not so accepted, not so understood. And why? Because the custom of times far earlier was to make compulsion the base of social relation; conquest and mastery; a world of martial law, of vassal nations, of slave labor. It was a sort of rock formation, the social atoms held together it is true, but in harsh unyielding form broken only by slow attrition and erosion, by earthquakes and volcanic outbursts. Then, with struggle and sacrifice, we broke free from this reign of compulsion; under the watchword of liberty we fought splendid battles and established ideals of a growing democracy; but natural enough, in this wide outbreak against restriction, we forgot to look for the real laws that hold us together, not by external compulsion, but in organic relation.

In the few short centuries which have witnessed our partial escape from the arbitrary

conditions of government and religion in the past, we have left social and economic relations to settle themselves; and they first rioted in wide individual freedom and then began to develop into organic forms, still confused in management by the persistence of earlier ideals.

Now we see a world where the beneficent facts of human life are working slowly into recognition, but still under the darkness and confusion of old ignorance and error. Service between man and man was first compelled, then hired; now we are wakening to the pleasant truth that at its fullest and best it is given. The best human service cannot be compelled—the low economic status of slave labor proves this. The best human service cannot be hired—the master works of art and science prove this; produced as they so often are, nor for payment or hope of payment, because the holder of power must give it to the world. To give is the natural social process. Not to exchange individuality—"I will paint you a picture, if you will build me an engine"—but to give one's life to art or to mechanics, to discovery, to education, to medicine—to whatever form of social service calls us.

This perfectly natural tendency which produces all the world's best work will some day be recognized. It will be understood, not as the rare accompaniment of genius, but as a universal instinct of humanity. We shall tell our children about it, show them how it works, how it always has worked, though under heavy disadvantages; and what wonders it will work when wholly understood. We are to see this giving instinct not as an ideal of religion, but as an economic fact—the economic fact, the real base of our society.

Christianity has been sadly misapprehended. Its teachers have failed in all this time to make plain and to practice this foundation law of the faith. Now science has come to help us. We are learning to see the earth as a mass of arrested energy; to see that energy pouring forth continually in every form of organic life; the bottled sunshine tumbling out in flame of fire and cloud of steam; in the carpet of waving, blossoming, fruiting greenness that covers the rocks; in the myriads of live things that fly and swim and run and climb, that serve one another as unwilling meals, and replenish the earth unceasingly.

Well? We are part of all this; part of nature; full of this same bottled sunshine; the last and highest form of living machinery for the transmission of energy! We must give. We have lifting and pushing within us, the stored energy of the earth plus the stored energy of society. All history pushes us. All knowledge pushes us. And around us is this vast body of humanity, of which we are a part, this countless mass of fellow-creatures to whom each one of us has something to give.

At present we don't give our best. Most of us cannot, for lack of proper growth, world-growth and individual.

The pig and the baby must receive. The slave will only work under compulsion; the hireling only for pay.

And our deep, welling, giving love finds its only exercise on Christmas day! One day in a whole year long to feel the joy of giving.

THE AMERICAN MIND.

The American mind, which is wont to be regarded by its possessor as the most progressive and most modern mind in the world, is in reality exactly the contrary. The American mind, considered strictly as a mind, is a relic of a past stage in human progress. Only when it is considered as an implement whereby wealth is to be created can the American mind be said to be up to date. When it comes to the matter of entertaining or working out philosophical, or social, or political questions, the American mind—that is, the mind of the average American—is from twenty-five to a hundred years behind its own environment.

The reason for this is to be found in the economic history of the country. The intimate struggle with nature, from the very beginning, has created a nation of individualists. Until about twenty-five years ago the United States was a land in which the possibilities of the individual were limited

practically, only by the individual himself. This condition bred a race of people which was intensely self-reliant and intensely hopeful of individual success. It developed a race of solitary fighters, each considering it his glorious advantage to go in for success, and, fighting alone to win.

This economic condition in American society developed the intensely individualistic and egoistic American psychology. This psychology is the backbone of American literature and of American education. It is the psychology of self-worship and of intense belief in American invincibility, both as regards the person and the nation as a whole. The true-born American is led by this psychology to believe that anything he is worthy of he can get—in other words, that if he fails to make a success of life it is his own fault and strictly his own business. This attitude of mind excludes efficient thinking on collective problems. Hence the Americans have given to the world very little of value in philosophical or social thought. But the conditions which have made the Americans a race of individualists have since changed. Modern industry has developed in America as nowhere else in the world, and with it has sounded the knell of individual ambition and individual achievement. Man can no longer carve out for himself the success that he aims at. He finds himself in America, as in the rest of the world, a mere cog in the social mechanism—made what he is by the inexorable force of circumstance and kept where he is by the same invincible force. The freedom of the individual to make of himself what he chooses is over. He is crowded upon all sides and he can no longer move.

But the American mind, the American psychology, remains as it was in the days when the American was untrammeled. He is still an individualist, still believes in the potency of self, despite the fact that he is living in a society where increasingly, only social things are potent. While the rest of the world has progressed, while the people of other nations, particularly those of Europe, are considering social questions and arriving at solutions which, working through society, help the individual, the American remains a solitary individualist—impotent in his individualism. The American, his mind educated to individualism and fed upon the antiquated literature of individualism, is not capable of dealing with the momentous issues which confront his own country and the world.

Hence it is that the Americans, through their municipal and national governments, are not able to solve the new questions that have arisen; are not capable of dealing with industrial questions, and are standing by impassively while the few surviving true individualists composing the ruling class of the land are having things their own way, evading the law, or making the law, or interpreting the law as it seems best for them.

When will the American mind cease to be obsolete? It cannot always be tied to the mast. When social consciousness does come to it, it will come with a rush. That is the American way.—Modern Magazine.

A MODIFICATION WHICH FURTHER MUDDLES "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" CASE.

(By Joseph R. Buchanan.)

The District of Columbia court of appeals has handed down a decision in the Bucks Stove and Range Company boycott case, and the situation is now more muddled than before the appeal was taken from the original order of Judge Gould. Of course, the case will now go to the supreme court of the United States, where it is hoped the questions at issue will be settled—and settled right.

The court of appeals has affirmed the action of the lower court, but with certain modifications. It is when we come to a consideration of the modifications that we find ourselves at a loss to understand just where we are at. The court finds that there was a combination or conspiracy upon the part of the officers of the American Federation of Labor to injure the business of the Bucks Stove and Range Company, which was at

outs with a union of one class of its employes at St. Louis, and that this "business" was the property of the company and, as such, entitled to protection upon equity principles.

But, says the court, when the conspiracy is at an end the Federation officers will have the same right that any individual or association now has to comment upon the relations of the complainant with its employes. Here's where the muddle begins.

If an "association" is not a "combination" or "conspiracy," how could the American Federation of Labor and its component parts be held to be "conspiracies;" and if they were "conspiracies" at the time the injunction was issued, why are they now only "associations," endowed with rights formerly denied them?

Or is it meant that the publication of the Bucks Stove and Range Company in the "We Don't Patronize" list was evidence of a conspiracy which may not be said of "comments upon the relations of the complainant with its employes?" It seems clear that a boycott may be made just as effective by the statement that a concern is non-union as by the declaration of unions that they do not patronize that particular concern.

Another thought in this connection is that an individual may do what is forbidden to a collection or combination of individuals. That is, one man may say, "I don't patronize" a certain concern, but a number of men associated together may not say, "We do not patronize." What would be the situation if the owner of a publication should print therein the words "I don't patronize" certain concerns, and affix his name thereto?

The further we go into this subject the more it resembles the query of a humorous entertainer who used to propound this: "Why is a mouse when it spins?"

As further evidence of the jumbled state of the judicial mind upon the questions at issue in the now famous case, the fact is cited that the chief justice of the District court of appeals dissented from the opinions of his associates, notwithstanding the "modifications" in that opinion. Said Chief Justice Shepard: "I cannot agree with the terms of the decree as modified. In my opinion it should be modified so as to restrain the acts only by which other persons have been or may be coerced into ceasing from business relations with the Bucks Stove and Range Company, but so as not to restrain the publication of the name of that company in the 'we don't patronize' columns of the American Federationist, no matter what the object of such publication may be suspected or believed to be."

In another place Chief Justice Parker says: "Regardless of its character or purposes, the publication is protected from restraint, in my opinion, by the First Amendment to the Constitution, which forbids any law abridging the freedom of the press."

The Chief Justice calls attention to the remedy provided by law for any abuse of the freedom of the press resulting in damage to any one.

Well, there is something fresh in the injunction discussion for the workingmen to study over. Since the sentencing of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison the trades unionists of the country have more than doubled their knowledge of the Constitution of the United States and the principles underlying our form of government.

MEXICAN OUTRAGES.

(Organized Labor.)

From time to time the mercenary subsidized press will contain eulogies on President Diaz of Mexico. He has been lauded to the sky and we are being told what he has done to promote the welfare of his country by encouraging trade with the United States. Truly from the American exploiters' point of view he has made Mexico a paradise. Rich as the country is in natural resources, he has allowed American and Mexican corporations to exploit its people to their heart's content. It is not

often that the common people are allowed to look at the reverse side of the capitalistic medal.

The Examiner of June 19 contains a letter, however, on the book review page which lets the cat out of the bag. Edwin Markham, author of "The Man With the Hoe," prints a letter written by Herman Whitaker, author of the "Planter," containing the following terrible indictment of industrial crimes in Mexico. Mr. Whitaker, referring to his book, says:

"The book itself will inform you upon the iniquities of the labor contract system as practiced upon American plantations, the tragedy of the Yaquis, the vile frauds which are being practiced upon thousands of our fellow citizens by unscrupulous rubber promoters. I wish simply to say that the account of these set forth in the book is far from the whole truth. Indeed, had I set forth the actual conditions which I saw with my own eyes the book would have been unprintable; and I can truthfully assure you that every crime in the calendar from rape to murder has been and is being perpetrated upon a mild, innocent people in the galeras of the American plantations. I saw men flogged almost to death for the excusable crime of running away from the most horrible slavery that the world has ever witnessed. I looked upon the body of a woman who had been beaten to death because she rejected the advances of a Mexican overseer. In one American galera I saw a man walking around on the bare bones of his feet, every particle of flesh having rotted away. Thrown into a canoe, he was turned adrift on the river to crawl out on the bank and die in the jungle. With my own hands I sewed up the throat of a Yaqui Indian who had been cut down and stabbed by an overseer; and had I not been there the man would have been taken out to the secret graveyard to be buried.

"And now to the meat of the matter. Yesterday my first review came to hand. Giving me credit for having written a rattling good story with fine atmosphere, good characterization, a charming heroine, a fine hero and a particularly new and good villain, the critic passed over all the moral motifs with the scornful remark that they flavored of the 'muck-raking articles' lately published in the magazines. My God! Is it possible that a righteous cause cannot obtain a hearing? Is every movement that makes for the uplift of humanity to be tossed aside with a sneer? When I saw those poor men and women suffering down there in the tropics I resolved to devote my pen to their service. With them in mind I wrote from a bursting heart and now I am told that this part of the book 'flavors of the muck-rake.'"

Comment is almost unnecessary. Mexicans are pining away in American prisons today, placed there by the assistance of the American government at the request of American corporations in Mexico for protesting against such conditions as above described. They are charged with inciting to riot and revolution, incidentally our own George Washington did a little of that himself. This is of course considered a terrible crime when done by the poor in the interests of the poor. When the United States assists the Asphalt Trust against a courageous Venezuelan President, or the United States President connives at a revolution in Panama, it is done in the interest of American commerce for the benefit of American commercial brigands, and considered eminently respectable.

We have used reams of paper and buckets of ink writing about the Belgian king and the atrocious treatment of the natives in the Congo. The American rubber kings are carrying on the same royal sport right under our noses, but our newspapers are painfully silent. As far as we are aware the only protest up to date has come from Socialists, Single Taxers, Trade Unionists and similar "undesirable" elements of society.

Union Hosiery.

Every employe in the Columbia knitting mills, Philadelphia, Pa., belongs to Local Union 696 of the United Textile Workers of America. They work fifty hours per week and get union wages. Every stocking turned out by this mill bears the union label. Here is a chance for union-men and their families to purchase union goods; ask for them of your local dealer.

THE MENACE OF ASIA.

Condensed from International Cyclopedia. (By A. E. Yoell, Secretary Asiatic Exclusion League.)

The following statement is intended to assist the investigator in forming correct conclusions as to the immensity of the danger confronting the people of the Pacific Coast in the first place, and ultimately the people of all the states of the North American continent:

Asia has, including islands, an area of 17,000,000 square miles, equal to about one-third the land area of the globe. The population is estimated at upwards of 850,000,000, of whom more than 600,000,000 are Mongolians, or of Mongolian descent. The area of the principal divisions is 6,144,985 square miles, with a density of population as follows:

	Population.	Inhabitants Per Sq. Mi.
China	450,000,000	105
British India, including Burmah	300,000,000	190
Japan	50,000,000	340
Annam	15,000,000	88

The foregoing are the peoples whom the representatives of the white race on the Pacific Coast must fear and guard against. Let us now compare the area and population of the United States, and of the Pacific Coast states, with China, British India and Japan. Those three divisons of the Asiatic continent have a combined area of something over 6,000,000 square miles, with a population of 800,000,000, and a mean density of 212 persons to the square mile.

The United States, with an area of 3,756,884 square miles, and a population of 87,000,000, has but twenty-five inhabitants to the square mile, while North America as a whole has but fourteen. Concentrating our attention upon the Pacific Coast states, we find the following:

	Area. Sq. Mi.	Population.	Inhabitants per Sq. Mi.
Washington	68,180	518,103	8
Oregon	96,030	413,536	5
California	155,980	2,000,000	13

A total area of 321,190 square miles, with a population of 3,031,639, and a density of something less than nine inhabitants to the square mile. Comment on the above figures would be superfluous.

Inhabitants—Races.

Within the limits of the Asiatic continent are included all the five great races of man. The number, however, of Amerinds, or Red Men, is considerable, and the absolute proportion of Negroids so small that, roughly speaking, the entire population of Asia and the islands may be said to consist of the three great races, the white, the yellow and the brown. Of these races the yellow—the most typical Asiatic of them all—is the one with which the people of the Pacific Coast are most concerned. It numbers seven-tenths of the population of the Asiatic continent. The race is divided into two great groups: The Northern, or Siberic; the Southern, or Sinitic. The former includes a large variety of stocks, occupying Southern Siberia and Central Asia, some of whose branches extend so far west as the Magyars of Hungary, and part of the people of the Balkan regions of European Russia, but who are now Aryanized as to speech. To the Siberian branch also belong the Japanese, the Koreans in part, and the nations of the Liu Kiu Islands. In Turkestan and the region of the Caucasus are minor peoples of mixed origin, who belong by language or by blood to the Siberian branch of the yellow race.

The southern branch, the Sinitic, or Tibeto-Chinese, embraces the Chinese proper, with many variations in language and much mixture of blood—the Thibetans, the minor peoples of the southern slope of the Himalayas, the Annamese, Burmese, Siamese, Cambodians and many others. Some ethnologists make the Malays and Polynesians, and even the Amerinds, subdivisions of the yellow race.

Chinese civilization may be considered as the first great achievement of the yellow race, but the characteristics of that

civilization, inveterate conservatism, general apathy and unlimited submission, must not be considered inherent in that race, the Japanese branch having recently demonstrated otherwise.

It must also be remembered that the Siberian branch of that race are more notable for what they have done in Europe than for the part they have played in Asia, excepting the history-making achievements of the Japanese since their awakening.

The mighty empires of Genghis Khan, Timur the Lame, and Baber, were not enduring; while on the other hand the invasion of the Bulgarians, Finns and Magyars into Europe have produced lasting results.

Upon these historical achievements of the yellow race we base our belief that the migration of the yellow and brown peoples to the Pacific Coast preshadows the coming struggle for the supremacy of the Pacific and the possession of our own homes and firesides.

Corrugated Iron Roofing in Australia.

Some very interesting comments regarding the rather extensive use of corrugated galvanized iron roofing in Tasmania, Australia, are contained in a report to the State Department by Consul Henry D. Baker of Hobart based on his recent visits to country towns in the interior of the country named. Among other things he says:

The use of this roofing gives these small towns an appearance which seems distinctive and novel to one accustomed to the shingle roofs prevalent in the United States. The Tasmanian roof, however, serves a very important function in catching rain water for domestic use. In fact, except in the large cities, nearly the entire water supply is gathered on these corrugated iron roofs when it rains, and then runs into large cisterns, where it is stored. In rural architecture the roofs are made to cover as much space as possible, and there are usually many verandas covered with the corrugated iron for the purpose of gathering water. The stables and all subsidiary buildings are also covered with this roofing, and shops, churches, railroad sheds, etc., all have this roofing as a means of securing water to be stored in the cisterns. The cisterns are also of corrugated galvanized iron. This roofing is to some extent made in Sydney, but the greater part appears to be imported from England and Germany.—Carpentry and Building.

Though England is deafened with spinning wheels her people have not clothes; though she is black with the digging of fuel, they die of cold; and though she has sold her soul for grain, they die of hunger. —Ruskin.

Teach Me To Forget.

Of all lessons I have studied
And the hard tasks life has set,
The most difficult of any
Is the learning to forget—
Learning to no more remember
Unkind actions, sin and wrong,
But to pay each debt of hatred
With love's sweet, forgiving song.

As we jostle one another
On the uphill path of life,
Love and Charity and Patience
Are the antidotes for strife,
Criticism and injustice,
Wounds that cause us vain regret—
Envy's arrows—hurts of evil—
Dear Lord, teach me to forget.

Teach me to forget harsh judgments,
Still extend a helping hand—
And forgive the world's shortcomings,
Wrongs I cannot understand;
Let transgressions be forgiven
And all injuries I've met—
Scars from life's inhuman struggle
Dear Lord, teach me to forget.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Goodness Better Than Greatness.

In the struggles of vain ambition,
Achievements of wealth and great name,
In the pride of mortal endeavor
The conflict for power and fame—
'Midst all of the worldly confusion,
Also in Nature's vast solitude
Where'er men are tempted and troubled
'Tis glory enough to be good.

Where sickness and worry and sorrow
Make up the dark side of this life,
Where greed and envy and hatred
In business relations are rife,
For those who are patient and kindly
In this queer world's mixed multitude,
We'll find at the end of life's journey
'Tis glory enough to be good

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING.
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1909

Notwithstanding the comparatively large number of localities still appearing in the list of localities to be avoided in our journal, indications unmistakably point to an upward trend in business and returning prosperity. A revival in the building industry is reported from most parts of the country, work and employment is beginning to be more plentiful, and as a result many of our members who during the times of depression have become delinquent in our organization, are rapidly coming back to the fold again. This being so, we would call the attention of delinquent brothers to a section of our general constitution which in the past, in numerous cases, has been overlooked, causing serious misunderstandings and tangles between these members and the local officers, and even the General Office, which could have been avoided had the provisions of this section been complied with. We have reference to Section 106, which reads:

"Sec. 106. When a member owes a sum equal to three months' dues he is not in good standing, and is thereby suspended from all benefits in the interim, and will not again be in benefit until three months after all his arrearages are paid in full, including the current month."

This is plain and clear. It means that a member is not square on the books unless he pays all his arrearages and the dues for the current month in full and will not be in benefit for three months after such payment has been made.

No fault is to be found with any Local Union for making it easy for members who through enforced and protracted idleness have become delinquent, by accepting part payments of arrearages. It must be distinctly understood, however, that by the paying of one or two months' dues at a time, Section 106 is not complied with. Only after the payment of arrearages and the dues for the current month in full, and only after the lapse of three months after such payment has been made a member is again in good standing and entitled to benefit.

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The striking workmen of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks are but a band of unorganized foreigners, probably imported in violation of the laws. They nevertheless are deserving of the sympathy and admiration of all organized labor for their determination not to return to work unless they are freed from conditions of slavery which are a disgrace to this republican country. It is these conditions, or rather the grasping company that created them, it is the company that is responsible for the riots and loss of life at McKees Rocks; they are reaping what they have sown.

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According to a message received by the two delegates of the striking workers of

Sweden recently arrived in this country, the general strike in progress since August 4 has by no means collapsed, as has been stated by the capitalist press. On the contrary, the strike is still in full swing, the 300,000 men involved are standing firm, and as the message imparts, the farm laborers and railway employes may also be called out should the strike committee think it necessary. The delegates say it has not been deemed advisable to tie up completely the agricultural life and the transportation facilities of the country, but that this will be done if it be necessary to bring the employers to terms.

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From a list prepared by the general secretary of the Associated Carpenters and Joiners of England, it appears that the members at present in receipt of superannuation benefit from that organization are as follows: 191 members are drawing this benefit, 179 at 7s 6d per week, and 12 at 5s per week. Ninety-four members are 70 years of age and over; 15 members are 69 years of age; 17 members are 68 years of age; 19 members are 67 years of age; 11 members are 66 years of age; 7 members are 65 years of age; 11 members are 64 years of age; 2 members are 63 years of age; 2 members are 62 years of age; 4 members are 61 years of age, and 9 members are 60 years of age and under. Twenty-eight applications for this benefit have been granted this year; 10 of the applicants are 70 years of age and over; 15 are over 60 years of age and under 70, while the other three applicants are 60, 59 and 58 respectively.

The total membership of the organization was 5,245 at the end of July last.

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Municipal ownership of street railways, etc., being one of the municipal issues in the platform of our U. B., it may interest our members and readers to know that the Great Eastern Railway in England has lost twenty-five million passengers a year since the London council introduced municipally owned electric street cars. These street cars, owned and run by the people, have compelled the Great Eastern Railway to reduce its rates 40 per cent.; yet, in spite of this reduction the traffic of the private corporation has fallen off twenty-five millions a year.

It Is Sad, But True.

There are some politicians in the American labor movement, or, at least, some who think they are politicians, says the International Steam Engineer in its August issue. They are mistaken, however. Union labor voters are just the big babies of politics—nothing more. Look anywhere else where men have the same measure of social and political freedom they have in this land, and what story is told you? Look at it in England. The present government of that land represents nothing at all if it doesn't represent organized labor. Look at it in the great New Democracy of Australasia. How is it? Well, a hod-carrier is vice-chairman of the National Council. Now, just think of a hod-carrier or any other man except a recognized representative of organized capital being vice-president of the United States! This isn't all. The president Premier is a coal miner, as is the Postmaster General. The Secretary of Foreign Affairs is a metal worker. The Minister of National Defense is a carpenter and the Minister of Trade, a hatter. There is only one lawyer in the bunch, and he is where he is because he never wavered, in office or out, in meeting the demands of the toilers of Australia. Organized labor a power in politics in America! Go tell it to the Horse Marines. It is sad, but true.

If one side of the money question leads straight to hell and the other leads straight to damnation, there isn't any great amount of difference between the two; but labor cannot afford to take to the woods; it must be on the ground, and whatever the outcome may be, understand that in thorough organization rests the welfare of the worker, regardless of whether it be under a single or double standard of money.—Railroad Trainmen's Journal.

Labor should succeed through force of logic rather than by bluff and bluster.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of First General Vice-President Arthur A. Quinn.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board. Greeting:

I herewith submit to you my report for the quarter ending June 30, 1909:

On Thursday, April 1, I visited Trenton in the interest of an employers' liability bill then pending in the legislature of New Jersey. On the 2d I visited Asbury Park, and, with the business agent, went over the conditions existing in the Asbury Park and adjoining districts. Leaving Asbury Park I again visited Trenton in the interests of the pending labor legislation. On the 6th I visited Jersey City to take up the work assigned to me by the General President in the Hudson county district. I remained in Jersey City until the 8th when I again visited Trenton, and ascertained that the bill in which we were interested (employers' liability bill) had passed both houses of the legislature and that success had at last crowned the efforts of the trade unions who had for years been trying to get such a law on the statute books of the State. I returned to Hudson county on the 9th and remained in that district until the 20th upon which date I attended the meeting of No. 1767 (Jewish) local of Newark. The meeting was very stormy and much bitterness was shown toward one of their members who is acting as assistant B. A. of the Orange district who claimed that the members were continually violating the trade rules of the district, in working under wages, lumping, etc. I returned to Hudson county on the 21st and remained in that district until May 23. On May 24 I visited Elmira, N. Y., and was present at the open meeting and banquet given by the D. C. of that city. Speeches were made by the Hon. Mr. Sheean, mayor of Elmira; ex-Congress-

man Robinson of Chemung county, a Mr. Parker, president of the merchants' association, and several others prominent in the industrial, political and social life of the city. The meeting and banquet were so successful in bringing about a better understanding between the general public, and the United Brotherhood, that I believe the Elmira district will hold them annually. On the following day I went through Kercher's mill. This is one of the largest, if not the largest, mills in Elmira, and manufactures almost exclusively for the trade of the large cities, particularly New York. I left Elmira on the 25th arriving in Perth Amboy on the 26th. On the 27th I returned to Hudson county remaining there until June 5. On the 7th I visited Bergen county and arranged for open meeting in Hackensack, and Ridgewood. On the 8th I returned to Jersey City, leaving on the 10th for Hackensack, to attend the open meeting I had previously arranged for. The meeting was fairly well attended, quite a number of the suspended members of No. 265 being present. Brother Vreeland of No. 486 of Bayonne made a good speech citing the benefits of trade organization. Brother Stolk of Patterson was also present, the remarks of both brothers were well received. On the 11th I attended the open meeting of No. 1091 of Ridgewood. This meeting was also well attended a number of ex-members being present. As you are no doubt aware, our members in Hackensack and Ridgewood have for the past year been engaged in an open-shop fight resulting in a loss of membership in both locals. I have had conferences with the ex-members, and I have strong hopes of having them again take up their membership in their respective locals. On the 12th I returned to Jersey City. On the 14th I visited Hoboken and attended the meeting of No. 391. On the 15th I visited Hackensack, and was present at the meeting of No. 265. I left Bergen county on the 17th and visited New York, where I had the pleasure of meeting General President Huber, General Secretary Duffy and Brother Schardt, chairman of the Executive Board, who were in New York on business of importance to our organization. In the evening I accompanied the above-named brothers to a bon-voyage dinner tendered to President Gompers of the A. F. of L. on the eve of his departure for Europe. On the 18th I visited Princeton for the purpose of attending the annual convention of the State organization of the U. B. I remained in Princeton until the 19th upon which date the convention adjourned. On the 21st and 22d I was in Bergen county. On the 23d I visited No. 1392 of Sayerville, N. J. Brother Botterill, president of the State organization, was also present. The meeting, considering the weather, was well attended. After the meeting refreshments were served which were enjoyed by all present, particularly by Brother Botterill. On the 24th I was again in Bergen county and attended the meeting of the D. C. and discussed the question of the ex-members re-affiliating with the locals. On the 25th I attended the meeting of No. 1443 of Englewood; this local is in very poor shape, but I have strong hopes of being able, through the assistance of the members of building up the local to its old-time strength and activity. On the 26th I visited Newark and had the honor of installing the newly elected officers of the State organization. I also had the pleasure of meeting Brother Cook, general organizer, who is in that city in the interests of the United Brotherhood. On the 29th I visited Patterson and attended the joint meeting held by both locals. This was the best-attended meeting that I have had the pleasure of attending in that city. Much interest was taken in the question under discussion and the action taken at the meeting on the future policy to be pursued cannot help but prove beneficial and will undoubtedly be the means of building up our locals in that city to their old-time standard. On the 30th I again visited Hackensack where I took up the question at issue with a number of the ex-members of No. 265. After transacting my business I visited Newark, where I found Brother Cook actively engaged in carrying out the work assigned to him by the General President. In reference to my work in Hudson county where I spent the greater part of my time, I desire to say that the D. C. and local unions with but few exceptions are deserving of all the praise and commendation possible. The members of the D. C. have shown by their activity and zeal in defending and advanc-

ing the principles of trade unionism, that they are a truly representative body, and that the interests of our organization in Hudson county and of the men they represent are absolutely safe in their hands. From the beginning they were desirous of co-operating with me in any plan that had for its object the building up of the U. B. in that section. They appointed an organization committee to assist in every manner possible; in fact, they left no stone unturned to accomplish the end in view. We had special called meetings of every local in the district of which the members were notified by circular letter. Early and late the committee worked without compensation, other than the satisfaction that comes from the knowledge of a work well done. The locals, with but few exceptions, appreciated the efforts that were being made to revive that old time enthusiasm. In almost every case we were greeted by a large audience. Refreshments were served after the meetings by No. 118, No. 482, No. 486, No. 564 and No. 391. The last meeting in the district was held Monday, June 14, when we visited No. 391 of Hoboken. There was a large turnout of the members and their friends from other locals. After the meeting we adjourned to the lower floor where tables were spread for the members and their guests. The meetings, as a whole, were a great success, undoubtedly made so by the fact that the war horses of unionism of North Jersey were acting on the committee. The committee was composed of Brothers Morrisson, Gallagher, O'Hara, Vreeland and Bertholff. Also Business Agents Burgess and Larkins, are deserving of the sincere thanks and commendation of the entire district for their persistent and tireless efforts in advancing the interests of the U. B. and for the faithful discharge of the duties imposed on them. Of them we can truthfully say: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR A. QUINN,

First G. Vice-Pres. U. B. of C. & J. of A.

Give us the opportunity to labor and all the time and money spent in caring for the poor and doling out charity will be saved.—The Pueblo Courier.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Amarillo, Tex.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Anadarko, Okla.	Lawton, Okla.
Asherton, Tex.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Ashland, Ky.	Marion, O.
Austin, Tex.	Memphis, Tenn.
Baltimore, Md.	Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Belleville, Ill.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	Miami, Fla.
Chicago, Ill.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Demopolis, Ala.	Mulberry, Fla.
Denver, Colo.	New Haven, Conn.
Detroit, Mich.	New Orleans, La.
Duluth, Minn.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Edwardsville, Ill.	New York City.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Oakland, Cal.
El Reno, Okla.	Owensboro, Ky.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	Pottsville, Pa.
Hartford, Conn.	Rockford, Ill.
Helena, Mont.	Salineville, O.
Hendersonville, N. C.	Sayre, Pa.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Seattle, Wash.
Houston, Tex.	Salamanca, N. Y.
Johnson City, Tenn.	San Francisco, Cal.
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Tacoma, Wash.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Fort Myers, Fla.	Frackville, Pa.
Tahlequa, Okla.	Prince Rupert, B.C.,Can.
Natchez, Miss.	Charlotte, N. C.
Palestine, Tex.	Corning, Ark.
Monte Vista, Colo.	Melville, Can.
Cle Elum, Wash.	Fort Dodge, Ia.
Verdin, Okla.	Hamilton, Mont.
Mangum, Okla.	Total, 15 Local Unions.

Expulsion.

Martin Rivera, the former F. S. of L. U. 1767, Porto Rico, has been expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Local Union.

Erratum.

The name of the member expelled by Local Union 779, Waycross, Ga., is J. I. Waite, not White, as erroneously stated in the August Carpenter.

We are accustomed to see men deride what they do not understand, and snarl at the good and beautiful because it lies beyond their sympathies.—Goethe.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

W. J. Shields.

The present season has produced throughout this territory an unusual number of trade movements, based, no doubt, on the splendid building prospects. The volume of building business far exceeds that of other years and the plenitude of work has played an important part in prompting movements for better conditions and in producing satisfactory results in extending the craft's interests.

These trade movements are splendid educators. They bring to the front the defects of the system under which we operate. They also force on us a realizing sense of the power, as concentrated in the opposing organizations, forcing on us the understanding that if we are to continue as masters of the conditions that surround our labor, the weak parts will have to be removed and replaced by more modern appliance. In the movements referred to the lesson has been brought home to some of us and will undoubtedly be of benefit in the preparation of the changes that are to come. During the fall and winter months a consideration of what the defects are and the remedies that should apply will be a profitable subject for the open meeting, the smoke-talk, or the good of the order. While we have been generally successful, still we are able to see in the accounting where we might have succeeded to far better effect if more time and consideration had been given to a finer preparation of the contests responsible to the movements. In about every failure to secure the conditions sought, the cause of defeat was traceable to the defects of our side rather than the strength of the opposing force.

A few of the places that were successful the present season are Lewiston, Auburn and Augusta, Me., where increased wages were gained without opposition. Providence, R. I., won out in a contest lasting about six weeks in a movement for a higher wage. Boston extended the wage rate besides establishing a Saturday half-holiday the year round. New Bedford, Mass., had a long drawn out fight on a wage increase. Marlboro won a clean victory in one week of a wage increase and a forty-four-hour week throughout the year. Haverhill has been in a fight since May 1 for better conditions which is still undecided. Our old Local 82 has produced a fine showing in this contest and will gain the things contended for before this fight is called off. Pawtucket, R. I., gained a partial victory in getting a closed-shop agreement and a wage increase for the better mechanics. This will boost the other fellow and while we fell short of all we aspired for still the lesson coming from this movement should prompt a better organization in the time to come. If we realize to this effect the accomplishments will justify the sacrifices. Hyde Park and Dedham have partially established a higher wage rate. Not much effort was put back of this movement as it was reasoned that surrounding conditions did not warrant pressing the matter too forcibly. Pittsfield, Mass., has a stubborn contest on involving the membership of the unions connected with the B. T. C. In the early season our membership met the builders and negotiated a closed shop agreement, granting us a higher wage and Saturday half holiday the year round. This also applied to the mills and was signed and sealed and dated to operate from May 1, 1909 to May 1, 1910. The bricklayers later entered into a movement for a wage increase from $4.50 to $4.90. The lathers followed with a demand for an increase from $4.00 to $4.40. Next came the building laborers with a demand for $2.75 per day and Saturday half holiday. In considering these demands the builders and masons could not agree, with the result that a strike was declared and all these trades being connected with the B. T. C. became involved and although we only

left jobs where strike-breakers were employed, in strict accord with our agreement, still the builders' association broke faith and declared for the open shop. This fight is still on and liable to last for some time to come. One of the good things about it is that not more than half of the employers are in the association and the other half are with us in the contest. None of our men have suffered through the strike as the fair employers have sufficient work to employ all men of all trades who have refused to work in company with strike breakers. A fight of the open-shop character has generally considerable last to it and its length is determined by whether or not the contesting employers can get mechanics of the satisfactory kind. In considering this phase of the situation, Pittsfield should be allowed to fight this contest to a finish, unmolested by the presence of mechanics from the outside and especially by that part carrying the union card. If left to themselves this contest will be settled and settled to the satisfaction of the interest as represented by our side.

In all these contests General President Huber has insisted in giving to them first attention and to this fact, and also to the attention given on the lines of supplying finances from General Office is attributable the fine showing made. Nothing will serve the general interest to better effect than success, and success can only be maintained through a perfect co-operation of the members, the union and the General Officers. Let us strive for this harmony of action that our progress may be continuous.

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Harry L. Cook.

During the time between this and my last report for publication I have visited numerous localities. In Alliance, O., in company with the local officers, I visited several jobs. The meeting of the Local Union being far in advance, I gave our men the advice I deemed necessary and proceeded on to Bowling Green. Here, I found work very slack and no sign of organization. I met and talked with men who had been members of a union in larger cities, but had dropped out after coming to this place. I hope that my efforts to revive their interest in the movement will not have been in vain. Conditions in Bowling Green are as poor as may be expected in a locality where the craft is unorganized—ten to twelve hours per day; wages from 15 to 20 cents per hour. At Toledo, O., I had the pleasure of meeting our genial general organizer, H. R. Kline, and several other of our most active members. I addressed a well-attended mass meeting where the presence of many of the members' wives and mothers were a conspicuous feature. Much the same conditions as in Bowling Green exist in Defiance, O., where I went next. I then proceeded to Dupage county, Ill., where I had a consultation with local officers on certain matters and reported on results in detail to General President Huber. I called at headquarters in Chicago and talked with many of the brothers most prominent in the movement and had the opportunity to admire their splendid qualities, their display of energy and zeal, assets that are bound to make for success. Leaving Chicago, I stopped at Peoria, Ill., there finding a serious lack of interest in the movement among our membership. I called an open meeting and gave the boys a heart-to-heart talk which resulted in a round-up of all non-union men in town. This success was, however, to a great extent due to every member displaying renewed interest in the cause as well as to the untiring efforts of B. A. Brother W. W. Reynolds. They all are deserving of much praise for their good work, and, in my humble way, I extend to them my heartiest thanks. Boys, keep the good work going!

In my last report and during my stay in Louisville, Ky., I failed to make mention of conditions in Glasgow, Ky. To make good this neglect I will state at this time that reports had reached me to the effect that a building boom was on in that city. I decided to personally investigate and upon my arrival in Glasgow I found several jobs, among them a base ball park and grandstand, under way. The latter would hold fifty people at the utmost. In all there were not more than a half-dozen jobs in the town. Talking with some of the carpenters, I learned that the total number of craftsmen in town was about seventy-five and that they were working from ten to twelve hours per day receiving from 10 to 17½ cents per

hour. There is also a city or "occupation tax" of $15.00 per year being levied on every man wearing overalls for the privilege of working in this town. Glasgow has five banks but no saloons, and in order to obtain sufficient revenue to run the town the authorities introduced this tax and thus the wage earner has to come up for the administration expenses. It was with a view of getting more men to come to town and become taxing objects the false report of a building boom had been spread.

At this time of writing I am in Newark, New York and vicinity; mention of my work here will be found in my next report.

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Leonardo Pacheco.

Early in June I arrived in Ponce City in response to a call from L. U. 1195 and at once held several conferences with the officers and called and addressed several public meetings. All during my stay in Ponce City I put forth my best efforts to get those who are still outside of the pale of our organization to join issue with us. We have kept up a constant agitation with the result that public opinion is now very favorably inclined toward the U. B. Receiving a telegram, June 11, informing me of my mother being seriously ill, I went to her bedside in Yauco City, returning to Ponce, however, January 14.

Having in my possession eleven applications for membership in L. U. 1195, I met with applicants, advised them on the objects and aspirations of our U. B. and the privileges and duties of members whereupon I turned them over to the above Local Union, which, I hope, will take good care of them.

On June 29 I reached Guallama City, being ordered to that place to investigate the financial and other affairs of L. U. 1867. Finding that some of the members had fallen in arrears with their dues, I reported the fact to the Local Union at its next regular meeting and steps were taken to get these members to put themselves square on the books again.

L. U. 1867, Guallama City, has been doing good work for the cause of unionism. It has extended its influence all over Porto Rico with practical and beneficial results. I am still in that city at this time of writing looking after the Local Union's interests.

Early in July I visited Guayama to investigate into the financial standing of L. U. 1861. An examination of the books showing the L. U. to be in arrears with their per capita tax to the General Office, I appeared at their regular meeting, reprimanded the officers and members for their negligence and prevailed on them the necessity of more conscientiously attending to their duties and to keep their organization intact. I also called and addressed a public meeting, choosing as a subject, "The Object and Principles of the U. B." At another regular meeting of L. U. 1861, held at the Federation office July 10, the members in arrears promised to square themselves on the books and pay their dues up to the end of the current month. New officers were installed and instructed in their work. On July 14 I arrived in the city of Mayaguez, where I visited L. U. 1633, finding their books and finances in perfect order. An open meeting held here was attended by many non-union men, who signified their willingness to join the U. B. An increase in membership is looked for at an early date. On the 16th I took part in the session of the executive committee of the Free Federation of Workingmen of Porto Rico. Many important matters were deliberated upon at this session and action taken which undoubtedly will greatly further developments in the field of organized labor. I also held several conferences with our membership during my presence in the above city. I next visited Arroyo and examined the books of L. U. 1767, finding that the F. S., Martin Rivera, was a defaulter to the amount of $7.00. I had previously been advised by the president of the L. U. of the shortage in the F. S.'s accounts and having established the fact as above, I demanded his punishment by expulsion.

After completing the examination of books I called a special meeting, where I gave the membership such advice as will enhance the efficiency of their organization if heeded by them, which I trust they will do.

To Escape From a Burning House.

To escape from a burning house wet a cloth and apply to mouth and nostrils.

CORRESPONDENCE

Answer to Question by Brothers From Local 875, by One of the Number.

Editor The Carpenter:

There seems to be no one who cares to answer the simple question by the six brothers from Local No. 875 of Chaffee, Mo., published in The Carpenter of July last.

The opinion of some able writer was not requested out of mere curiosity. It was not something novel or unknown that brought this "simple question" to the press, but motives worthy the consideration of thoughtful minds, for it is through the mental bells of wisdom that we are to conquer the evils that beset us.

Allow me to call attention to the "Thesis:"

"To Local 110,000 of Jackson:

"Sirs—I, John Smith, wish to have B and C to take charge of Richard Doe house, to be constructed in Jackson, and to have the remainder of my men (millmen, spoken of in the outset) to continue to work on Lot 12, Block 21, Stone ave., Jackson.

(Signed) "JOHN SMITH."

In the preceding request, John Smith, a contractor and millman (this is an assumed name for the rightful name), asked the aforesaid local to consider the proposition of granting him the privilege of using B and C, both union men, to build Richard Doe's house (this house was to be occupied and purchased by Richard Doe (assumed name) who told John Smith, the contractor, millman and owner, that he wanted B and C to do the work), and to have his employes, non-union men, claiming, as it were, that one of these employes had bought nineteen shares in the milling company and was working out a part of the purchase price, continue work on Lot 12, Block 21, where he was having another house built.

This really transpired and a Local Union voted almost unanimously to grant the privilege and the work was executed in this manner while union men as competent as any who worked on said job or as was necessary therefor, walked the street without anything to do.

Enough has been said in way of explanation that the reader may not misunderstand what is going on in the ranks of union men.

There is no room in the thesis of this article for an assumption that union men do not violate the constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America by working for contractors who wish to use union men where and when it is policy to do so and non-union men where policy does not play an active part. A Local Union has no right or authority to discriminate in this manner when and where a contractor is doing work within its jurisdiction.

Can't you see that this contractor had no motive whatever other than that of furthering his own pocket at the expense of union men who pay their dues for the purpose of maintaining a higher standard of skill among the craft and better wages? Can't you see that for B and C to work for this John Smith is not in good keeping with any code of moral ethics?

If not why? Simply because it is not desired to be seen. Let me get closer. Lord Nelson, who, when his attention was called to the raising of a signal that he did not care to see placed his sea glass to his blind eye and said: "I really do not see the signal."

Do you catch the idea? When men seek to evade right principles and honest legislation, the glass of wisdom is placed to the blind organ, and they exclaim: "I really do not see it that way and vote for a division of work, by a contractor between union and non-union men, contemplating the support of their contention with arguments that would put a savage chief to shame. It

is too absurd to be kept secret as it gives rise to usurpation of collective rights. Richard Doe's voice was the unshakable base on which rested the argument for the beforesaid permission. This contractor was made to understand by Richard Doe that B and C should do the work or he would not occupy and purchase the residence when completed. It was policy on the part of the contractor and perfidiousness on that of B and C and those who voted the permission.

Good faith on the part of every brother is the means of building up the cause that we espouse; but here stands the bars with a gap—the gap of individualism.

We may mitigate toil and increase happiness, or a heavy burden bear, by, in the first instance living up to union principles, or, in the second instance, by reaping where we have not sown.

What are the principles that will mitigate toil and increase happiness? Is it the principle entertained by a builder and a millman that if he cannot use non-union men and stock holders at that with the privilege to use such union men as he desires he will not use union men at all? No.

Is it the recognition, by Local Unions, of a stockholding company's right to come within its jurisdiction, claiming certain parties are working out their shares? No.

Is it the granting by a Local Union to such companies the means with which it establishes the open-door system? No.

Then this is the system by which our burdens are increased, and the system that will destroy all the good that has ever been accomplished by the brotherhood. A brotherhood man that would work for a company of mill men and builders as that herebefore mentioned or aid it by voting in his Local Union to grant it the permission of opening up a part of its work to union men or union men to work for it occupies the same position as a man in Illinois who took advantage over a Missouri farmer who owned a big cow that had backed half way over the Mississippi river. The owner of this cow was doing the feeding hoping that she would move on West, but the man in Illinois did the milking.

Do you catch the thought? It is the men that walk the streets rather than work below the scale or recognize the open-door system and pay their dues who are the supporters of the eight-hour system and wages now paid to labor. They reap not where they have not sown and maketh not the Brotherhood a big cow through which they extort from her owner that in which he has a collective interest.

No, it is not good unionism, and I believe I will have the recognition of all who read this article that no contracting or building firm can be considered fair to union labor when they or he uses non-union millmen and stockholders with which to do carpenter work under the pretext that these are his millmen and that some one in the crew has bought so many shares and working them out; that another one is a splendid hand and cannot get along without him.

Brothers, this kind of legislation is, without a single doubt, the direct cause of our losing one of the best jobs in our town.

Fraternally yours,

MAJOR MOORE, L. U. 875.

Chaffee, Mo.

Convention Call of Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Ottawa, Ont., July 29, 1909.

To the Officers and Members of Trades and Labor Councils, National Trades Unions, Federal Labor Unions and International Local Trades Unions in the Dominion of Canada. Greeting:

Fellow Labor Unionists and Brothers—The twenty-fifth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in the Provincial legislative buildings, City of Quebec, beginning at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, September 20, 1909, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

It is singularly appropriate that the organized wage earners of Canada should assemble in this ancient capital to discuss the welfare and progress of the toiling masses. To the vision of the immigrant and visitor it typifies all that bright hope and lofty ambition inspire in the traveler from older countries, who comes to seek the peace, progress and spiritual uplift that make for material and moral contentment. Fleeing from the tyranny and oppressive industrial and national conditions that surround him

elsewhere, he sees in Quebec the promise of a better home life, higher civilization, loftier aspirations, nobler aims in life and religious freedom. How appropriate, therefore, that the congress, representing all these ideals on behalf of the masses, should meet at Quebec to further the moral and material interests of its constituents.

The matters that will be presented for the earnest consideration of the delegates are not less weighty than heretofore. Indeed, at no period in its history has the congress had a more important duty to perform. Apart altogether from the important legislation of the Dominion parliament and of the provincial legislatures, the ever pressing demands for the amelioration of industrial conditions and the betterment of the whole of our industrial forces—apart from these altogether, a pronouncement is urgently needed upon the present jingo propaganda for military training in the schools, military and naval equipment. Canada is a country of Peace. The problem of living in times of peace is difficult enough without having foisted upon us a vast expenditure for non-productive, but highly destructive, effort. "War is Hell!"—for the workingman. Labor cannot afford to be silent at this critical juncture but should unite with all peace loving citizens of Canada to squelch, in its incipiency, the forced sentiment that would involve us in the quarrels of other lands.

Following the financial and industrial depression of the past year or two, organized capital will be found ready, as ever, to foist its troubles upon the wage earner. The latter must be up and doing for his own sake. With prosperity in sight, labor must prepare to share in it. Now is the time to voice your views, so elect your delegates early and help to make the Quebec convention the greatest in the history of organized labor in Canada.

Fraternally yours,

ALPHONSE VERVILLE, M. P., Pres.
JAMES SIMPSON, Vice-Pres.
P. M. DRAPER, Sec.-Treas.

If a man does not make a new acquaintance as he advances through life, he will soon find himself left alone. A man, sir, should keep his friendship in constant repair.—Johnson.

A Hardwood Curiosity.

A curiosity in hard woods has been found in the Chitum tree, in Madison county, northern Alabama. This tree, says an Exchange, has been identified, with some authority, as identical with the Shittim wood mentioned so frequently in the Bible, and especially in connection with the building of Solomon's temple and the construction of the Ark of the Covenant. A government forestry expert has given it as his opinion that nowhere else in the United States can it be found.

Chitum, or Shittim, wood is remarkable for its tough fiber. Fence posts made forty to fifty years ago are still shown in Madison county, the wood having stood the ravages of time almost without deterioration. The tree is marked by a diameter not exceeding 18 inches and a height of not more than 35 feet. In the spring it is covered with small and delicate purple flowers.

Because of its apparent rarity no attempt has been made to manufacture the lumber, except in a few scattered cases. From it some pieces of furniture have been made, the wood taking a high polish and showing up to excellent effect. Walking sticks and other novelties have been made. It is probable that a further attempt will be made to classify and identify the tree.—Carpentry and Building.

Undercurrents.

Before the world a merry look let's wear
As sailing down the stream of life we go.
Though all have disappointments, pain and woe,
And grief's heart-break—just all that we can bear—
Best sink them all from view and leave them there;
Of vanished dreams the world need never know,
Let undercurrents sweep them deep below
That we may keep the tranquil surface fair.

Thus we may do our part with smile and song
To bless and help the sad old world along:
Though our own heartaches we may ne'er forget,
Add no more anguish to the world's regret;
With faith and hope sufficient for each day
Let undercurrents bear all wrecks away.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

'Tis the mind that makes the body rich.
—Shakespeare.

NEWS NOTES from LOCAL UNIONS

New Rochelle, N. Y.—Times are improving here and our Local Unions gaining in strength. The outlook for the future is good, still present conditions do not warrant the coming here of more carpenters at this time.

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Poteau, Okla.—Trade in this place and vicinity is in a deplorable condition at this time; most all our members have gone elsewhere to work, as there is absolutely nothing doing here. Traveling brothers will do well by giving Poteau, Okla., a wide berth. Heed our advice; disappointment is awaiting anyone coming here in search of work.

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Asherton, Tex.—On August 13 last we organized our Local Union 1755 with thirteen members. Thirteen is evidently not a bad number with us. We will initiate some more members next meeting night and will not stop in our missionary work until we have every craftsman in town in the fold. Work is rather scarce here just now and brother carpenters are advised to avoid this place until trade conditions have improved.

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Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Trade conditions in this city compel us to earnestly warn all transient carpenters to keep shy of Saratoga Springs, even though ads. and reports are picturing conditions as being in our favor. Any day you may see some of our members driving teams or following other occupations, at the same time anxiously waiting for a job at their own craft. Keep away until further notice.

✣ ✣ ✣

New Britain, Conn.—Local Union 97 of this city would hereby earnestly and urgently request all migrating carpenters to stay away from this vicinity. We are up against the open shop proposition and are engaged in a struggle for the maintenance of living conditions since March 15, 1908. All our members have employment at present, but the majority are working out of town. We have plenty of men here to do what work there is.

✣ ✣ ✣

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The Building Trades Council here is meeting with rather adverse conditions; it will take some time for that body to properly settle down to business. Plumbers are demanding an advance in wages of 80 cents per day, of which they gave the bosses two days' notice. They are now out five weeks and many jobs are tied up on their account. A settlement is as yet not in sight. Local Union 184 has about doubled its membership during the last year and is now in a very healthy condition.

✣ ✣ ✣

St. Louis, Mo.—Owing to advertisements by real estate speculators and misleading information from other sources, this city is being overrun with carpenters, with the result that a large number of union men are at present out of employment. This influx of idle men makes it very difficult to maintain fair conditions, and in view of the fact that the future prospects for this season are not very encouraging, we desire to take this means of notifying all brother carpenters of conditions existing here and call upon them to stay away from this city until further notice.

✣ ✣ ✣

New York City.—This is a warning to all carpenters to stay away from this city until the open shop proposition we are confronted with has been definitely disposed of. Our employers are advertising throughout the country for carpenters at $5.00 per day and as a result the city is flooded with carpenters willing to take our men's places should we not be able to prevent it. Members especially will please take notice that our District Council and Local Unions have

decided not to accept any more clearance cards until our trouble is over. It is an expensive fight with us and we are unable to take care of all of our own members.

❖ ❖ ❖

A Warning.

Hammond, Ind.—Local Union 599 of this city would hereby warn all Local Unions of the U. B. not to accept the clearance card of William H. True should he try to deposit same. He has been expelled from our Local Union about five or six years ago for making false declaration of sickness, drawing $25.00 and then leaving the city, going to Laporte, Ind., and scabbing. His name was at that time published in our official journal, The Carpenter. On August 21, this year, he presented a clearance card to Local Union 599, having in the meantime apparently and unlawfully joined the Laporte, Ind., Local Union. His card was duly rejected.

Successful Trade Movement.

Fargo, N. D.—Our Local Union 1176 of this city has passed through a successful strike of three weeks' duration. In the early part of the summer the General Office sent us National Organizer P. Carlin, who has carried our fight and organized the carpenters here so well that when we called our men out on July 20 we had nearly every carpenter in our jurisdiction in the union. The main fight was with the contractors of the Builders' Exchange, an organization that is very strong and embraces part of Minnesota and the whole of North Dakota. They held the carpenters here in such terror that they would not dare to mention the word union. These same master builders have been watching our little union, knowing well that if the carpenters of Fargo got recognition from them our movement would spread and all the principal cities of western Minnesota and of whole North Dakota would organize and soon be working under union conditions. Our objective points in this fight were recognition of our union and nine hours' work per day. To this the employers finally acceded; they also agreed to the closed shop after January 1, 1910.

Conditions in the Tanneries of the Cream City.

"Women Workers in Milwaukee Tanneries" is the title of an interesting pamphlet written by Miss Irene Osgood and published this month by the Wisconsin State Bureau of Labor.

The report, which is finely illustrated, describes the conditions under which several hundred women and girls now work in the tanneries of the "Cream City." The noise of the machines, the smell of the hides, the long strain at the ironing tables and the too free intermingling of the sexes are features of the work which will appeal to those interested in the peculiar problem furnished by women in industry.

But Miss Osgood, in her study, goes beyond the usual investigation of factory conditions and depicts the effects of such labor upon the homes of the workers. "Unless we change the present demoralizing condition," she concludes, "we will continue to see women, worn out by work of their youth, unable to do their part in making happy and successful homes. We can look for better conditions only with the increased intelligence and efficiency of the more fully developed girl, working in co-operation with an employer who recognizes that she is entitled in the workshop to cleanliness, to good sanitation, light and air; to protection from dangerous machinery; to the removal of all brutalizing conditions, and of all conditions which place undue strain upon her moral character—even to excluding her from employment in certain industries."

Many girls who did not live at home had to be sought out in cheap boarding houses over saloons, and not infrequently two interpreters were required to get their story into the English tongue.

This report, which has apparently been prepared with the most painstaking care and with a strict regard for saneness of conclusion, will be read with peculiar interest, coming as it does a few months earlier than the United States investigation of the whole problem of women in industry. The pamphlet may be had by addressing the Wisconsin Bureau of Labor at Madison.

An Old Chestnut.

Editor The Carpenter:

I see the old chestnut, the ships carpenter filling a rectangular hole in the vessel, 13 inches by 5 inches, with the material obtained from a piece of plank 8 inches by 3 inches, is again circulating through the

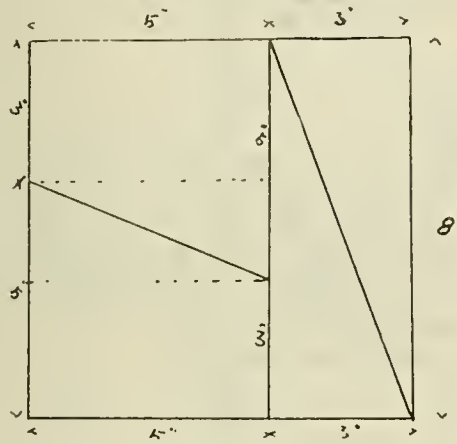


Fig. 1.

medium of the trade papers. What is more, I have met first-class craftsmen who believe it, and yet it is so easily disproved as follows:

Required: The superficial area of a parallelogram 13x5 inches? Ans. 65 inches.

Required: Superficial area of No. 2 rhomboid 5″x5″x3″. These latter contain No. 2 parallelograms 5x3 inches, and No. 2 right-angled triangles having 5-inch base and 2-inch altitude (See dotted lines, Fig. 1).

The first two triangles contain 8″×3″=24÷2=12×2=24 answer.

The two parallelograms in rhomboid contain 5×3=15×2=30 answer.

The two triangles in rhomboid contain 5×2=10÷2=5×2=10 answer. Thus it is seen we have the same number of inches in the figures cut from the square as in the square itself, viz., 24+30+10=64. Now, how can any sensible person believe that he gets another inch by the process of cutting it up? The tendency would rather be to lose an inch by the saw beefs. The discrepancy in assuming that the two triangles and rhomboid cut from an 8-inch square equal the superfinal area of a parallelogram 13x5 inches is, therefore, one inch. Further, if this mathematical demonstration is insufficient to convince the most skeptical, the drawing of the two figures appended should amply demonstrate its accuracy. The error, doubtless, arises in imagining that the inclination of the line from five to three in the rhombus is at the same angle as the line from 8 to 3

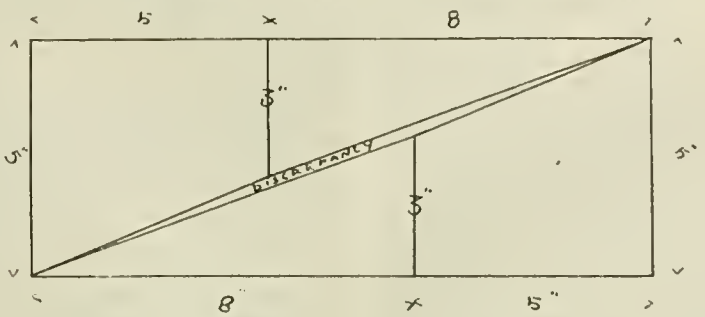


Fig. 2.

Required superficial area of No. 2 right-angled triangles having 8-inch base and 3-inch altitude.

in the triangle, which it isn't. The altitude of a perpendicular line from the base (extended to 13 inches) of the 8x3 trian-

gle, and cutting the line of inclination produced, is only 4⅞ and not 5 inches, as assumed. The perpendicular in ascending from 13 to meet the inclination of the line from 8 to 3 extended would increase ⅝ of 3 inches, which is ⅝ of 3=⅝×3/1=15/8, or 1⅞ inches, this plus 3 inches equals 4⅞ inches. This, taken together with the old axiom that "the less cannot contain the greater," should suffice to explode this hoary old fallacy.

Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM FRANKS, L. U. 1216.

Galt, Ontario, Canada.

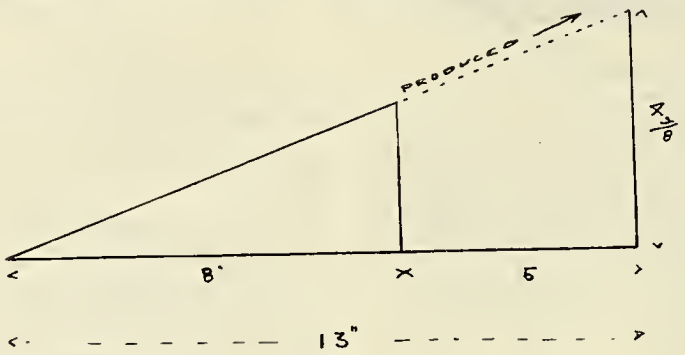


Fig. 3.

A Few Words on Roof Cutting.

Editor The Carpenter:

As I am a union carpenter and take a great deal of interest in craft problems, I desire to say a few words. I saw an article in the June number of The Carpenter by Brother W. H. Ferguson on "Roof Cutting," and solving a problem in square root. His teachings in square root are good, so are most of his teachings in roof cutting, I might say all but one thing; on that particular thing I beg leave to differ with him, and feel it my duty to say so.

He says the edge cut for hips and jacks will in all cases be the same as foot cut for hip rafters. The edge cut for hips and jacks and foot cut on hips are the same only when the roof is cut 12 by 12 or half pitch. Any other pitch they differ. As we go from 12 down the edge cut gets shorter and foot of hip gets longer, or from 12 up to 24 edge cut gets longer and foot cut of hip gets shorter. So you see it is absolutely impossible for it to be so.

Now I would like to say to Brother Ferguson, if he will take 12 run and 7 rise and measure across from 12 to 17 he will have common rafter. Take common rafter on blade and 12 on tongue he will have edge cut for jack hips and cut for valley shingles; that is cutting on common rafter side, it will give edge cut every time from 12 by 1 to 12 by 24. Try it and be convinced.

Diagram your roof; try it.

Yours for unionism,

C. W. SMITH, L. U. 1406.

Terrell, Tex.

Some Intricate Problems in Framing.

(By C. J. McCarthy in Carpentry and Building.)

A window sash in a circular wall with diamond or lozenge-shaped panes is illustrated in Fig. 32 of the drawings. The diagram requires very little explanation except to say that A and B are sections of the stiles, E a section of the center bars where they meet the rails, and C and D the sites of the crossings or intersections of the other diagonal bars. The method adopted in laying out sashes of this kind is to prepare a drawing board of the same curvature as the sash and upon it full size lay out the sash so that the lengths and bevels of all the pieces may be taken from it.

For the purpose of finding the mold for the curvature of the diagonal bar let A B E D of Fig. 33 represent the plan of the

bottom rail, and let it be divided into any number of equal parts, as 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. Through these points draw ordinates at right angles to the chord line A B, meeting it in *a, b, c, d,* and produce beyond it to meet the chord line A C of the diagonal bar A U B represents the plan of the sash and E G F the elevation of the semicircular head rail. The most satisfactory way of constructing this sash head is to form it of two pieces, each piece being a quarter-circle, and as each of these quarter circles will

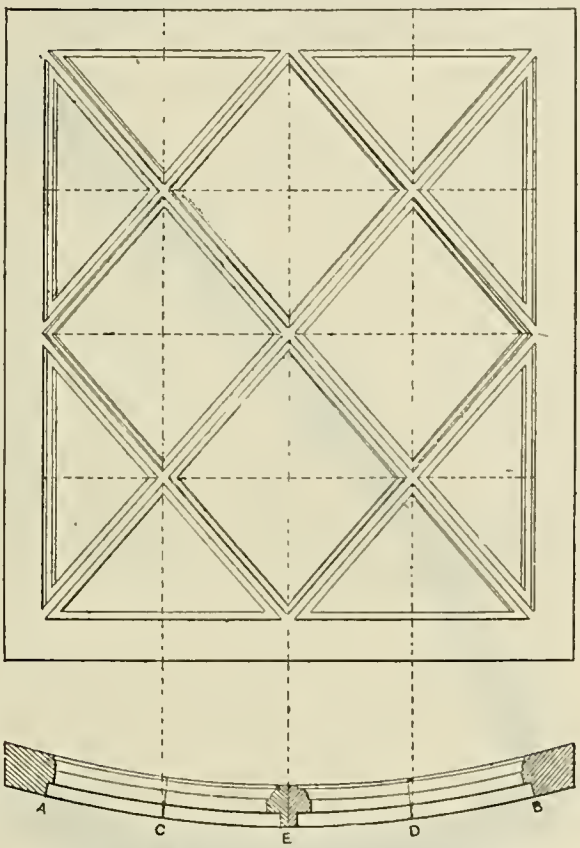


Fig. 32.—Sash on a Circular Plan with Diamond or Lozenge-Shaped Panes.

in *f, m, n,* o, *p.* Through these points of intersection draw ordinates perpendicular to A C and make them equal to the corresponding ordinates of A B, as *l q v* to *a f* 1 and *m r w* equal to *b g* 2 and *n s x* equal to *c h* 3, etc., which will give points in the curves of the mold.

Our next problem has to do with the construction of a sash the plan of which is the segment of a circle and the head rail a semicircle having a cote or chord bar and radial bars, as shown in Fig. 34, wherein have a compound curve it will be necessary to prepare molds from which to mark out the curves.

To do this draw the chord line J *b* of the half plan, producing it to U. Parallel to it draw the tangent T *c;* draw also the lines J T and U *c.* The rectangle J U T *c* then represents the thickness and width of the material required for each piece of the top rail. It will be seen upon inspection of the drawing that the stiles and bars of the sash are splayed according to the radial lines of

the plan and that they fall level at the top, thus making the curves of the elevation slightly elliptical on the convex side.

Having drawn the section of the stile at A, continue the face line to join the lines J U and T *c* in P and R. Raise the dotted perpendiculars P Q and R V to the line E F and draw the curves Q O and V O. Divide the quadrant E G of the elevation through these points will be the mold for the convex side of the head rail.

Proceed in a similar manner to obtain the mold for the concave side. Draw the radial lines 1 7, 2 8 and 3 9, and through the points 7, 8 and 9 draw the ordinates 4 *l*″, 5 *i*″, etc., producing them until they meet the line J U in points *m*, *n*, o. From these points draw ordinates at right angles to

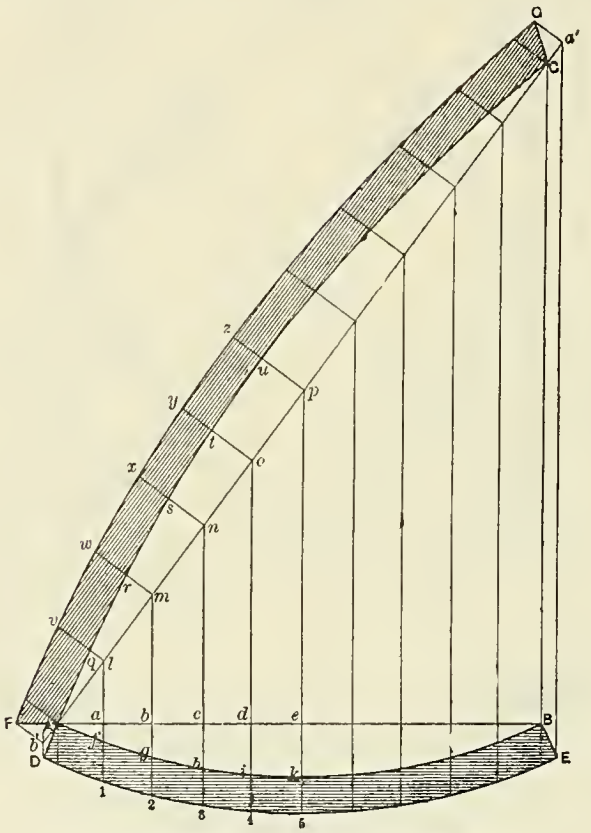


Fig. 33.—Method of Laying Out Face Mold for Diagonal Bar for Circular Sash.

into a number of equal parts, as 1, 2, 3, and from these points draw ordinates to the line T *c*, meeting it in 1′, *i*′, *f*′. From these points of intersection draw *l*′ 1′, *i*′ 2′ and *f*′ 3′ perpendicular to T *c*, producing them indefinitely. Prolong the center line G K to *c* and draw the line *c* G′ perpendicular to T *c*. Make *c* O′ G′ equal to H O G and *f*′ 3″ 3′ equal to *f c*′ 3. Make *i*′ 2″ 2′ equal to *i b*′ 2 and *l*′ 1″ 1′ equal to *l a*′ 1; then the curves S G′ and R O′ drawn. J U. Draw the line *b* O″ G″ and make it equal to H O G. Make the other ordinates equal to the corresponding ones in the elevation, then the curves J G″ and P O″ drawn through the points thus found will be the mold required.

To apply the molds first true up the piece of plank to an even thickness and square the edge at U *c*. Mark off the distances U *b*, U J and *c* S on the inside and outside, respectively. Apply each mold to the side

to which it belongs, keeping the ends fair with these lines.

Two other molds are now to be made by

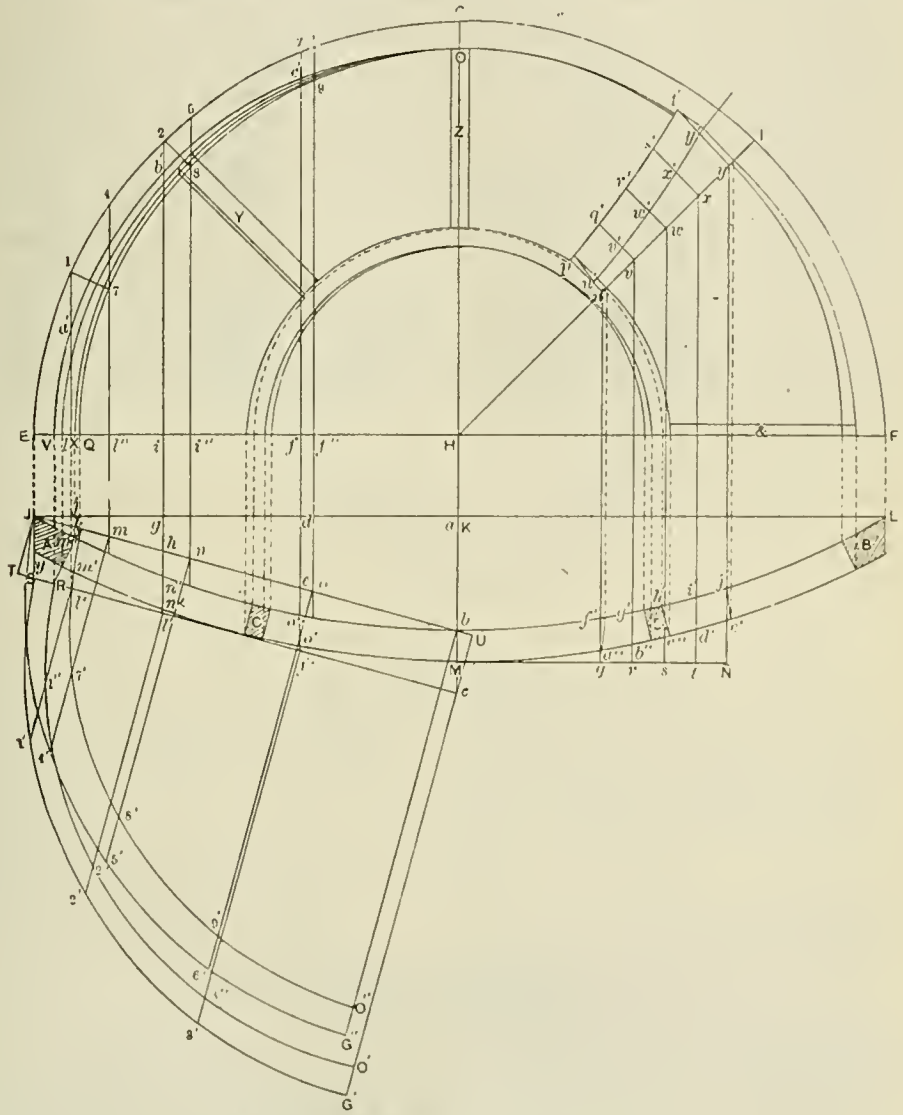


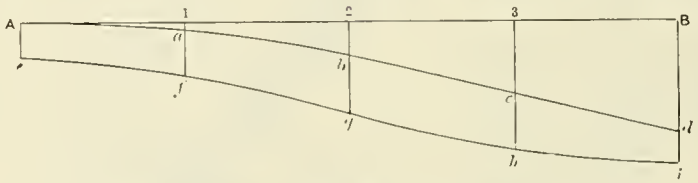
Fig. 34.—Sash for a Circular Wall with Cote Bars and Radial Bars with Circular Head Rail.

which to mark the convex face of the sash on the semicircular head rail after it is sawn out. These are to be applied to the convex and concave edges.

To prepare these patterns draw an indefinite line, as A B of Fig. 35. On it lay off the distances 1, 2, 3, B, equal to the divisions 1, 2, 3, G, of the convex side of the circular head in Fig. 34. From these points drop perpendiculars of indefinite length. Now make B *d i* of Fig. 35 equal to *a b* M of Fig. 34; make 3 *c h* of Fig. 35 equal to *d e o'* of Fig. 34; also make 2 *b g* of Fig. 35 equal to *g h n'* of Fig. 34; make 1 *a f* of Fig. 35 equal to *j k m'* of Fig. 34, and

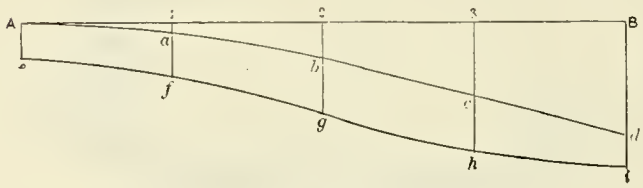
make A *e* of Fig. 35 equal to J *y* of Fig. 34. Through the points A, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* and through *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *i* of Fig. 35 draw two curves, which will be the mold required to be bent around the convex side of the head rail to mark the convex face of the sash, which is marked by the side *e i* of the mold, the side A *d* being kept fair with the straight side of the timber to act as a guide.

The other pattern is required to trace the same curve on the concave side of the sash head and is shown in Fig. 36. The stretch-out is laid out to the divisions of the curve X O of the elevation, Fig. 34, by the radial lines 1 7, 2 8, etc., and the points in the curves are found by setting off the ordinates in Fig. 36, equal to the corresponding ones in Fig. 34. The cote bar shown in Fig. 37 may be sawed out of a single piece of plank in the same manner as each half of the



(Fig. 35.)

Fig. 35—Development of Mold for Extrados or Upper Side of Head Rail.



(Fig. 36.)

Fig. 36.—Development of Mold for Intrados or Under Side of Head Rail.

window head or it may be bent in one or more thicknesses of wood. The molds for the vertical curves of the cote bar are represented in Fig. 37 by the curves *a* K and *b* J for the concave side and H M and N L for the convex side. The method of obtaining the curves of these molds is the very same as that already explained in connection with the circular head rail, Fig. 34. Divide the curves B C and *n* O into equal parts, as 1″, 2″, 3″ and 2, 4, 6. From these points draw ordinates to the lines H *i* and E I, respectively, producing them indefinitely. Then make the ordinates of H *i* and E I equal to the corresponding ordinates in the elevation for points in the curves.

It will be observed upon inspection of Fig. 37 that the sections of the cote bars at S and S on the plan are splayed and that it falls level at O and C in the elevation. This being so, the manner of laying out the molds for the horizontal curves is exactly the same as that already explained in Fig. 31. The only difference in the two figures is that the curve of the plans is opposite, but the mode of procedure in laying out the soffit is the same in both cases. The radial bars in this sash head have different curves according to their position. The one marked Z in Fig. 34 is straight, being in the center of the convex surface and parallel to the axis of the cylinder of which the curved plan forms a part; that marked & is an arc of a circle of the same radius as the plan; the one marked Y, however, being parallel to neither the axis nor the base, takes a diagonal direction around the surface of the cylinder, and, therefore, is curved to form a portion of an ellipse. To lay out the face mold from which this curve may be marked on the plank for the radial bars proceed as follows: Referring to Fig. 34, draw the center line H I of the radial bars; draw also the tangent M N

parallel to J L; draw N y and q u perpendicular to M N. Divide N q into a number of equal parts as represented by r s t.

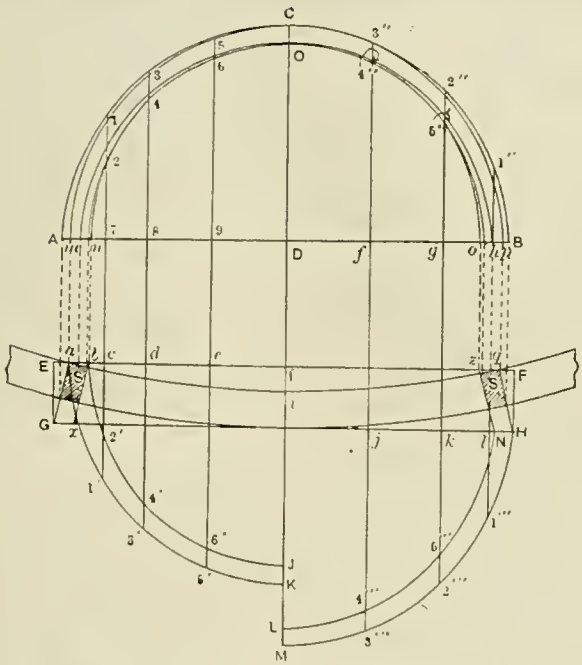


Fig. 37.—Development of Molds for Cote Bar.

From these points raise the perpendiculars r v, s w and t x, and from the points u, v, w, x, y draw indefinitely perpendiculars to the line H I.

Now make y y' t' equal to N c' j' and x x' s' equal to i' d' t and so on, when the curves p t' and u' y' will be the face mold for the diagonal bar.

Practical Architecture and Drawing.

(By Prof. A. Edward Rhodes, Wilmington, Delaware.)

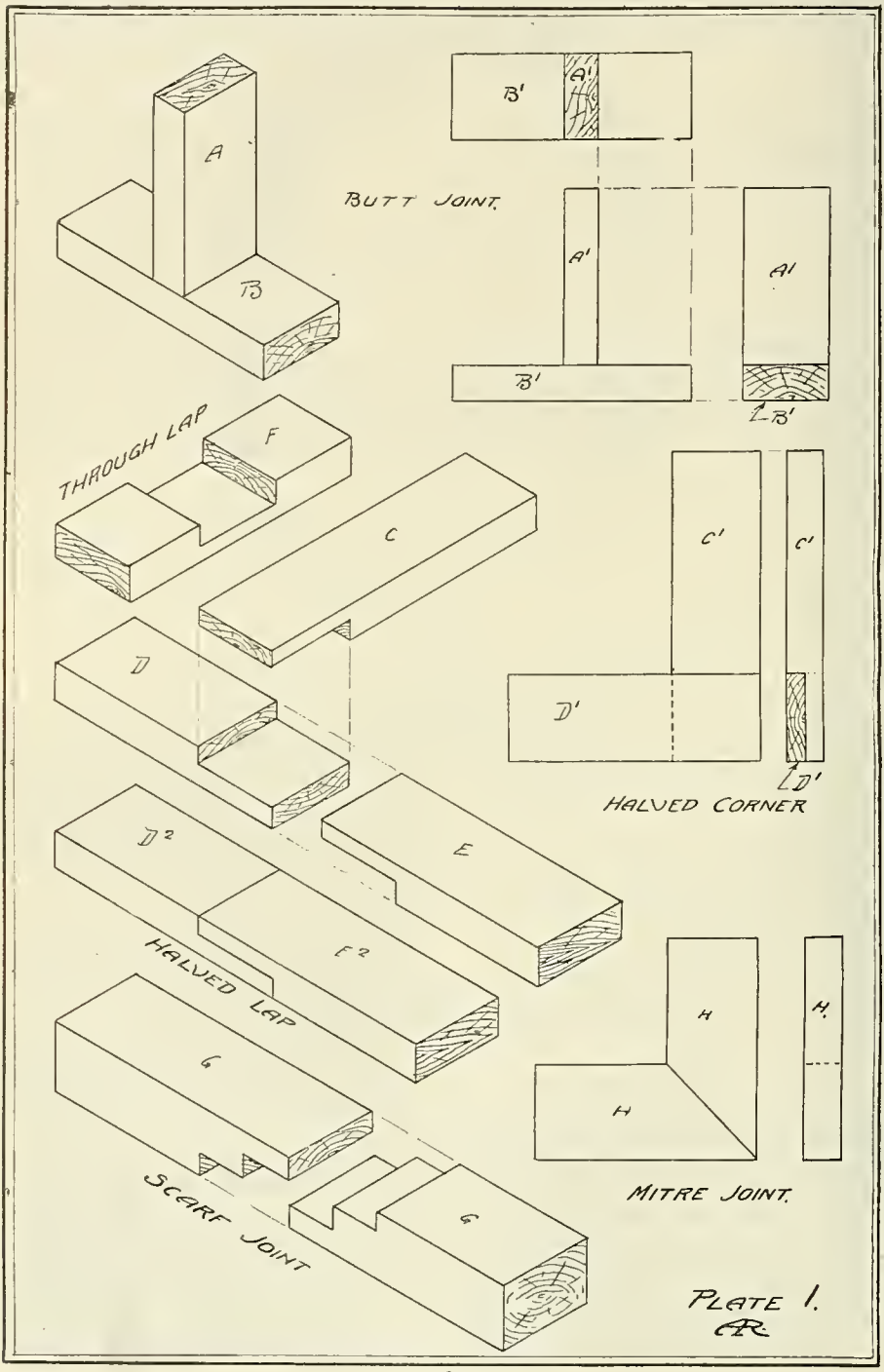
Lesson 1.

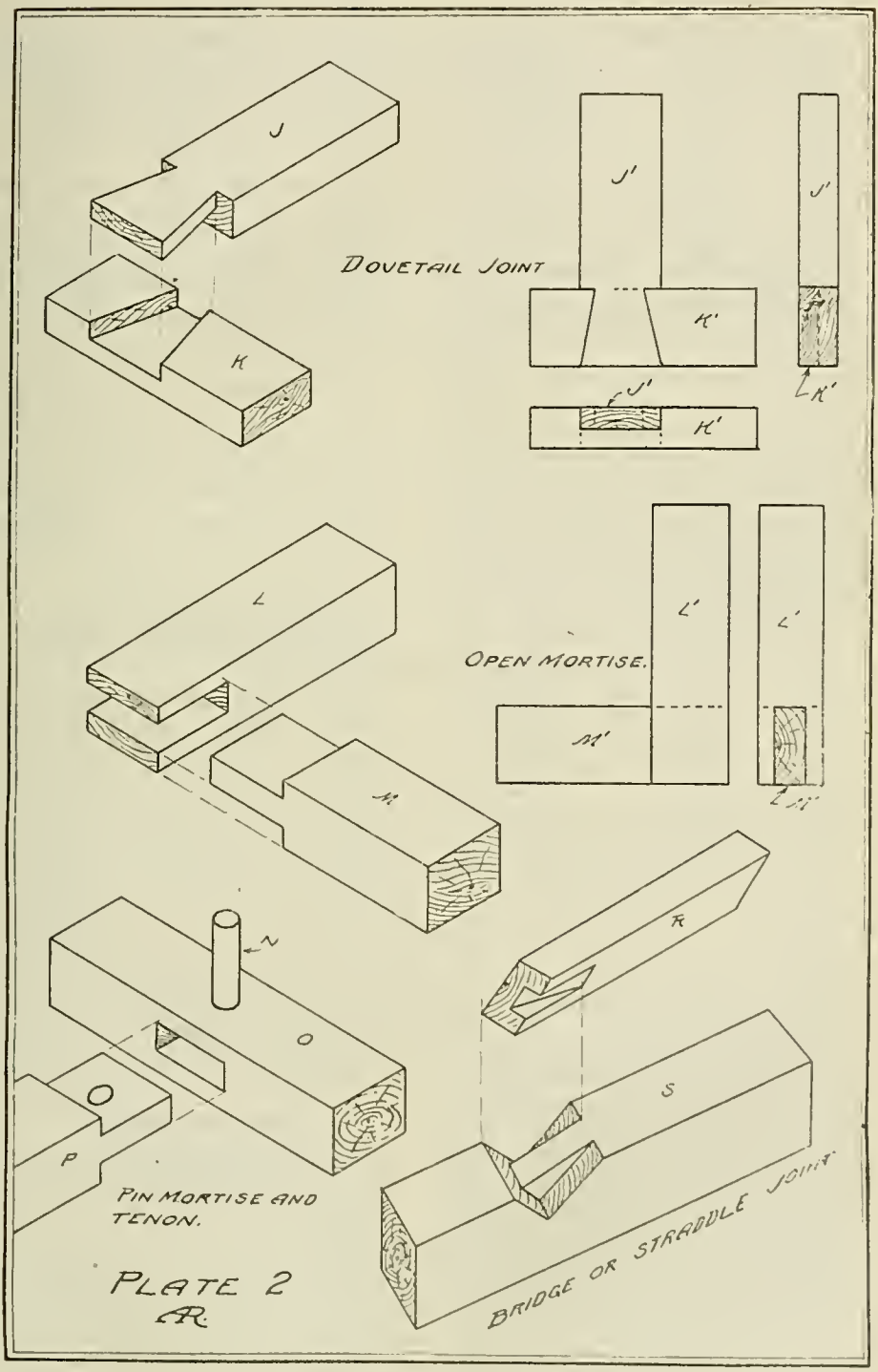
In these lessons I shall try to teach those working out the problems in their regular order how to read and draw the details of house carpentry as practiced by practical builders as I find done in my regular work as designing and supervising architect. This will mean that many things will not be shown as taught in the books which show the ideal conditions, what should be done rather than what is done. I do not wish to be understood that I decry the book methods. I wish they could be followed out in practice, but the cost in nearly every case eliminates the desired for that which costs less. Briefly, we will study the details of framing, windows, doors, stairs, etc. Then from photographs, plans and specifications of houses that have been built we will make all the drawings that may be used in the erection of the houses.

My experience of over twenty years' teaching and in conducting courses like this in trade journals enables me to say authoritively that any one completing this course, by completing this course I mean make every drawing printed, the best he knows how, will at least be able to read any blue print that may be used in building operations.

This course should, and I expect it to start a few workers as architects. It is an established fact recognized by all that no man gains promotion or is advanced unless he is worthy, at the same time I am convinced by a careful observation and study of the subject "That employers are constantly watching their men to find the one

best fitted for promotion and more pay, and that every man is promoted as rapidly as he is able to fill a more responsible position.'' Do you differ with me, then look

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M
OPEN MORTISE.
L'
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O
P
PIN MORTISE AND TENON.
R
S
BRIDGE OR STRADDLE JOINT.

PLATE 2
AR.

around you and you will find that of the men you knew say fifteen years ago every one who has been sober, steady and studious is today holding a more responsible and better paying position than the fellow who did not possess the desire for self-betterment.

Did you ever notice that the fellow who does the complaining about favoritism is the one who never does anything to make himself worthy of being the recipient of favors. This reminds me of an illustration I heard only yesterday; it is old but to the point. Two men named John and Bill Jones moved to a small village some few years ago. John was very successful and amassed a small fortune. Bill, in telling a friend, said: "Thar's John, him and me came to this town in rags." His friend interrupted then and there with the remark, "Yes and you still are in rags." Can your mind's eye picture these two men, John and Bill, and their mode of living. The nail that I want to drive home is—young man, which do you intend being, John or Bill.

Any series of lessons on carpentry will naturally begin with a consideration of the more important joints used. Referring now to Plate 1. The most simple of all joints is the butt. It consists of the piece A resting on the piece B. A is nailed to B by nailing through A into B. The working drawing of this joint is shown at A1—B1. The end lap or halved lap, it is called either, is shown at D2—E2 and consists of two pieces—D and E. Take these same pieces and place them as at D and C and you have the halved corner or corner lap. D1—C1 is a working drawing of the corner lap.

The pieces E and F placed together make the halved T or through lap. The pieces G—G brought together makes the scarf. H shows a much-used joint. It would be a costly and almost impossible proposition to build a house without using the mitre joint. Refer now to Plate 2. The dovetail joint is shown at J—K and J1—K1 is a working drawing of it. L and M is the open mortise, and L1—M1 is a working drawing of this joint. The pin mortise and tenon is shown at N—O—P. The pieces O—P placed together without the use of the pin N gives us the mortise and tenon.

S and R are the two pieces of the bridge or straddle. These joints will be used and referred to in later lessons when there the reason for using them will be explained. There are other joints not so much used in carpentry as the ones illustrated and they will be noticed as the work progresses.

—Problems—

Assume that the joints illustrated this month are made of 2x4-inch and 3x4-inch stuff. Make working drawings of each joint. I would advise that each drawing be inked in with dimensions complete as it should be made if you were an architect making the drawings to send to a distant city to have the several joints made.

This course is for no other purpose than to help you help yourself and I will be glad to answer any letter pertaining to this course, or give any help possible. The only requirement being that you enclose enough postage to cover the actual cost of remailing the answer to you.

(To be continued.)

Who Can Solve This Problem?

Editor The Carpenter:

A close friend of mine has asked me how to obtain the proper circle for bent crown molding for any round tower, and so I ask some brother, through The Carpenter, to explain the proper and correct rule. I have found the following to be a very close rule:

Take once the diameter and one-half the circumference, add together and subtract one-seventh and use the remainder as a radius, using 35 degrees as the spring for the molding. Would be glad for some brother to show a more simple way.

Yours fraternally,

W. G. HUDNALL, L. U. 403.

Lynchburg, Va.

Trussing Saddle Roof.

(By James Barry.)

The accompanying sketches are intended for small buildings such as barns, store houses, etc.

In order to prevent spreading and sagging iron rods, when used, are generally in the way. The method of simple construction shown in Fig. 1 does away with all iron rods, hangers, etc., and gives head room. Braces strongly nailed from heel of end

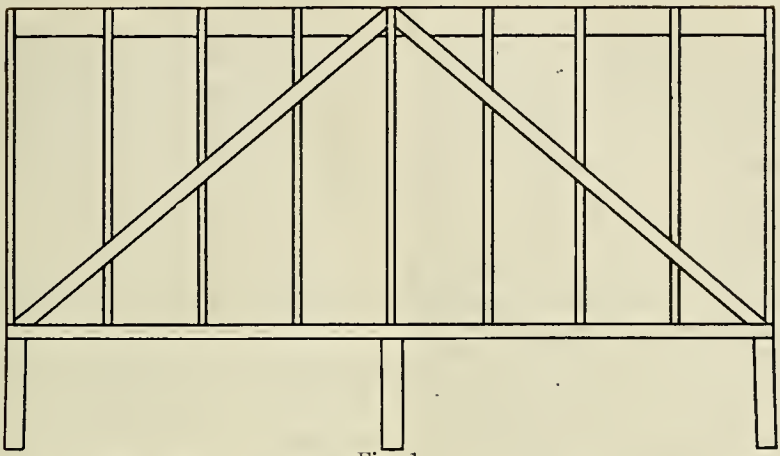


Fig. 1.

rafter (on the under side or, let in if on top, supply a lateral support) to meet at ridge pole.

Another way is to truss ridge pole as shown (Fig. 2). If ridge pole is kept

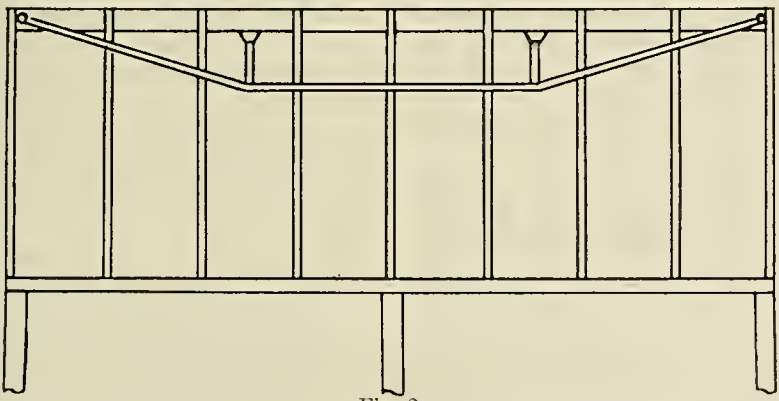


Fig. 2.

straight, or perhaps a little bit rounding the roof will not sag if well nailed before taking off the braces, which must be put on in order to keep plates straight while nailing rafters.

Jointing and Matching in Machine Woodworking.

(By J. Mason in Wood Craft.)

Jointing and matching are much more conspicuous in machine woodworking industries now than they were ten years ago. This is due in part to increased facilities for doing work but largely to changes that have come about in the work itself. Some of these have come through the clear lumber in wide stock becoming scarce and high in price making necessary the matching up of two or more pieces to secure a given width. They have not all come this way, however, though the majority may have been started from this point.

Much of the increased jointing and matching of the past few years' development has come through a realization that better construction is secured in this way. Take the building up of the Koreloek door and we have a notable example of this and in the doing of lots of millwork, including veneering. There is the jointing and matching not only of a multitude of small strips to make the body, but there is also the gluing on of the face, which is really a form of jointing.

Just where and when the practice originated of making the tongue and groove

joint, the writer is not informed. So far as the present generation is concerned it is the oldest method of jointing we have. It was practiced in the early days by carpenters in jointing up flooring and ceiling with hand planes. First, the stock would be jointed off to a comparatively straight edge and then one edge tongued and the other grooved.

This tongue and groove, modified but slightly, was carried to our planing machines and it holds quite a conspicuous place today with possibly no strong character holding it except tradition because there have since developed many other joints differing radically from the old tongue and groove and displaying much better workmanship. In fact, the old tongue and groove as it is made in standard flooring in the South is not a thing to be proud of as a work of machine jointing and matching. There are some of the hardwood flooring people that do a really workmanlike job in making tongues and grooves and in the course of time probably the yellow pine people will, too, but right now the best jointing is found in the planing mills and cabinet shops where other forms are used.

There may still be found a light form of tongue and groove on glue jointers. That is, on different types of machines entirely from the old flooring machines. There are power-feed glue jointing machines that joint the edges of stuff passing over the cutters and, of course, will make any shape or form on the edge that the cutter may be designed for. Naturally the old tongue and groove being in use so long there is quite an extended use of it today in the finer manipulation of glue jointing for cabinet work.

Here and there we find people departing from it and taking up with the "V" tongues and grooves and oval tongues and quite a multitude of different shapes or edge formations to take the place of the tongue. A number of these peculiar shapes of jointing were developed in connection with veneer door making, the cores of the veneer door being built up with strips. The planing-mill men seem to have exercised their various traits of genius in devising different kinds of joints.

Some form of the "V" joint seems to be quite a favorite either single or in multiples, and again we come across the square tongue and groove made in small units and in multiples, and occasionally we find what is termed the lock joint. This latter, however, is more conspicuous in the making of stave columns than in sash and door joinery.

In tank building there have been some departures from the old tongue and groove method by making grooves all together in staves, inserting therein what is termed the slip tongue. In many cases people have gone back to the old square joint and where it is thought necessary to have some interlocking feature the dowel pin has been resorted to.

Probably the highest type of refinement in machine jointing has been accomplished in the automatic machines designed for making dovetailed joints and thus fastening together the edges of a series of strips or scraps of wood so neatly and firmly that they hold almost as good as if they were solid wood without glue and doing the work automatically. The accomplishment in this line goes to show what can be done in the way of fine manipulation in machines and machine work when one tries hard enough and follows out an idea with persistence and skill.

In addition to this rather elaborate perfection of mechanism we have today quite a number of offerings in the way of jointing machines aside from the older types of machines used for this purpose, the planing machine and the sticker. There are glue jointers with chain feed, roller feeds, glue-spreading attachments, and many other special features, and the need for matching up several pieces to get a given width is making quite a large requirement for these machines in a number of different lines of the woodworking industry.

It is rather startling to find right in the midst of all this, when we seemed to have reached the acme or the height of perfection in jointing machinery that it is not only possible but quite practical to make a glue joint with an ordinary rip-saw. Perhaps it is not fair to say an ordinary rip-saw, because the ordinary rip-saw as we know it is seldom kept in a fit condition

to make a good joint of any kind. But good iron-frame rip-saws are today being skillfully used to make joints.

The first awakening the writer had on this point was a few years ago in a parquetry flooring plant where small rip-saws were making joints or rather jointing the edges of parquetry flooring. In making the flooring the wider boards were first resawed and then run one edge over a top smoother or jointing machine to get a straight edge to start from. Then this straight edge was turned to the fence or gage of an iron frame rip-saw, the stock ripped into parquetry strips and the work done so neatly that the rip-saws made the joints. In other words, there was no further smoothing or straightening of joints required before the laying of the flooring.

There is some parquetry flooring made with the edges jointed on cutterhead machines, probably some prefer it that way, but quite a lot of it is made simply with the saw joints, and instances have been known where customers buying stock have specified the saw joints in preference to the others. It is a little difficult to understand at first why they should so specify and the only explanation secured was that a saw joint furnishes a smooth, but not slick joint, and that these joints on being pressed up together are filled in evenly with a slight fuzz left on the edge so that they really make a closer fit than the slick joints from the planer and look better in a finished floor. This may have been a matter more of individual preference or prejudice than anything else, but it was the explanation given.

Later the rip-saw was met up with again making joints, and this time glue joints in a column factory. The staves were held in position with dowel pins, but the edges were jointed simply on a rip-saw at the same time they were ripped to width. Investigation of this saw showed it to have teeth of the ordinary character for ripping lumber. In the case of the parquetry saw very small thick saws were used, having fine teeth, somewhat like the hand-saw so that each point made only a slight impression. It was expected to find the small fine-tooth saws again, but instead there was simply the ordinary rip-saw doing glue jointing. Of course, considerable pains was taken with swaging and filling the teeth and they were run on rather close set. After being fitted up and started their work was examined closely, and if scratches showed on one side or the other the saw was jointed off a little on that side until the cutting became smooth enough to joint up together and hold.

In this instance cypress was being used and probably this was part of the secret. Cypress is rather soft and may have enough sponginess about it to adjust itself under pressure to a certain amount of unevenness on a joint and thus make a glue joint out of one that probably would not answer as a glue joint in oak. Yet, for all that, it is enough to raise the question of whether or not we have been going out of our way to provide mechanism for jointing when all we needed was a little finer manipulation at the rip-saws.

Is it possible that if the time and energy we have spent in devising and operating special machines had been given to improving and to the care and operation of rip-saws we might have accomplished the same results on them?

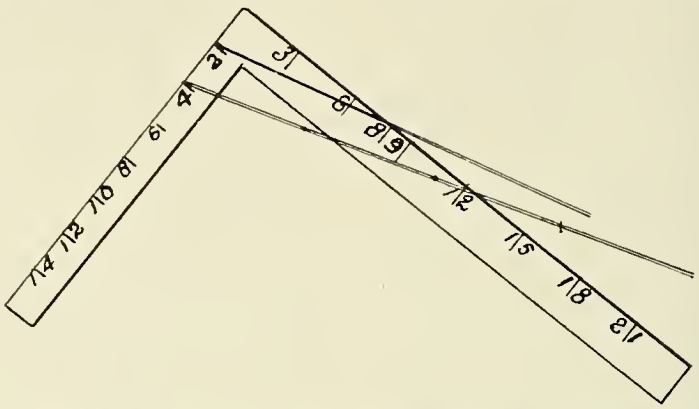
There is no getting around the fact that the rip-saw is the greatest woodworking machine going. Almost any old machine woodworker if he is told that he must have every machine taken from him but one and must do all kinds of work on that one machine would without hesitation hold on to his rip-saw because it is the one machine almost impossible to do without. It is a machine that can be converted into more different kinds of work and usefulness than any other one power tool about the woodworking institution. This much is known already, and now if we find that it might be made into a jointer, and with two or three rip-saws on the same machine, one running vertically and the other horizontally can make a tongue and groove joint if necessary and do the job as well as is done on the heavy planers maybe we will give more attention to the rip-saws and their care. For, notwithstanding their usefulness in the past, they have been the recipients of more abuse and less skilled care than any other machine in the shop.

The Carpenter

The Steel Square.

Editor The Carpenter:

Would some kind brother give his method of finding the length of a common rafter, without scaling or figuring for ten or fifteen minutes? This is the method I take on the sketch of the steel square: At the 2-inch mark place one end of the two-foot rule, then measure across to the 8-inch mark, which gives me 8 feet 5 inches for the length. The roof is a shed roof (pitch 4 inches to 12 inches), the length is 8 feet. By placing the rule on 10 and 10 gives me



14 feet 1¾ inches, that is a 10-foot rise and one-half the building which is 10 feet.

I remain, Yours truly,

P. F. KEEGAN, L. U. 447.

Ossining, N. Y.

Asbestos Lumber.

A material has been produced by combining mineral fiber asbestos and hydraulic cement that is usable in many ways as a substitute for wood. It is both fireproof and indestructible. Nails may be driven through it, by a quick sharp blow of the hammer, quite close to the edge, without danger of fracture. It is sufficiently elastic to allow of marked tension due to vibration, expansion and contraction of surrounding parts, wind pressure, etc., without cracking or breaking in any manner. The resistance of the asbestos building lumber to blows, flexion, tension, etc., is enormous and surprising. Large pieces of the lumber have sufficient elasticity to allow of being bent around curves without splitting, which in many instances is exceedingly desirable.

The use of the large sheets as a fire stop in the partitions, between the rooms of summer hotels, of office buildings, where space is of great value, is ofttimes exceedingly desirable, as by the use of small I-beams, or angle iron, or studding or even ordinary common board partitions between rooms, faced upon both sides with ¼-inch asbestos building lumber, a thin, strong fireproof separation is made, that is very saving of space. Partitions of light wooden studding faced with asbestos building lumber upon both sides, are likewise of excellent construction as a fire stop, particularly when 85 per cent. magnesia blocks are placed between the studs, making the partition not only a non-conductor of sound, but rendering it almost impossible for any ordinary fire to pass beyond such a barrier.

Sidewalks and ceilings may be covered in various designs, either ornamented or plain. It may be fastened over the old plaster, and may be painted or decorated. In the form of corrugated sheathing it is used as roofing siding, awnings, trainsheds, rolling mills, etc., on structures of medium cost. It is applied in the same manner as corrugated iron, either laid directly upon the purlins in roofs and held in place by means of clips of hoop iron, which encircle the purlins and are placed in distances of about twelve inches apart, or they can be nailed to wood nailing strips that are bolted to the purlins.—Building Management.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der dritten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1909, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Während dem, zwischen der Juli und obiger Sitzung gelegenen Zeitraume, wurden folgende Angelegenheiten durch brieflichen Meinungsaustausch zwischen den Boardmitgliedern und dem G. S. erledigt:

Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 82 Haverhill, Mass., Boston, Mass., D. C.; L. U. 1146 Green Bay, Wis., und L. U. 1438 Omaha, Neb., erhielten die Genehmigung des Board und finanzieller Beistand wurde in jedem Falle zugesichert.

Der L. U. 1244 Montreal, Can., wurde die Summe von $200 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Die General-Offize wurde angewiesen den in Santa Clara County, Cal., ausgeschlossenen Mitgliedern finanzielle Unterstützung zugehen zu lassen.

12. Juli.

Der Board tritt in Sitzung. Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend. Der Board konstituirt sich sofort als Board of Trustees zur Beratung von Angelegenheiten das neue Hauptquartier-Gebäude und die Einweihungsfeierlichkeiten betreffend.

13. Juli.

Der Vierteljahresbericht des G. P. wird verlesen; die darin enthaltenen Empfehlungen sollen später in Erwägung gezogen werden.

Der Bericht des 1ten Vize-Präsidenten Arthur A. Quinn wird ebenfalls verlesen und angenommen.

Appellation Jos. Knolls, St. Louis, Mo., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des St. Louis D. C. gegen Appellanten. Die Appellantion wird abgewiesen und die Entscheidung des G. P. indossirt.

Der L. U. 1325 Edmonton, Alberta, Can., wird die Summe von $2,000 zur Unterstützung ihrer, in eine Gewerksstreitigkeit verwickelten, Mitglieder bewilligt.

Appellation des Porchester, N. Y., D. C.'s gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des D. C. gegen L. U. 196 Greenwich, Conn. Da dieser Fall augenscheinlich auf eine Jurisdiktionsfrage zurückzuführen ist und der Präsident des Building Trades Department der A. F. of L. in einer ähnlichen Frage eine Entscheidung abgegeben hat, wird der G. P. ersucht obigen Präsidenten um Auskunft anzugehen und wird die Angelegenheit bis auf weiteres zurückgelegt.

Ein Schreiben Sam Gompers, Präsident der A. F. of L. läuft ein in welchem er mitteilt im Besitze eines P. J. McGuires von der 1887er Konvention der A. F. of L. gemachten Geschenkes zu sein; einem Spazierstocke. Das Schreiben wird verlesen und den Akten einverleibt.

Gesuch der L. U. 705 Loraine, O., der Board möge seine, am 8. April 1909 im Falle der L. U. 1616 Selma, Ala., gegen erstere L. U. getroffene Entscheidung in Wiedererwägung ziehen. Der Board beschließt Wiedererwägung so lange zu verweigern bis L. U. 705 den Bestimmungen der Board-Entscheidung nachgekommen ist und ersucht den G. P. darauf zu dringen, daß dies geschieht.

Von L. U. 316 San Jose, Cal., und von L. U. 1016 Rome, N. Y., laufen Berichte über den Stand der dortigen Gewerksbewegungen ein von welchen Notiz genommen wird.

Gesuch der L. U. 595 Lynn, Mass., um Geldbewilligung zur Deckung laufender Ausgaben. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der Mitglieder John Roland, Theo. Halterman, Fred Karmerun, R. Hagen und Jacob Sprunk gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des New York City D. C. gegen Appellanten. Diese Angelegenheit wurde in der April-Sitzung zurückgelegt und in Erledigung des Falles wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Dem San Jose, Cal., D. C. werden $700 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Der New York City D. C. ersucht um Vergütung der dem Distrikt in der Jurisdiktionsstreitigkeit, Metal-Begleitungen betreffend, entstandenen Ausgaben. Wird an den G. P. behufs weiterer Untersuch verwiesen.

Ein Bericht des Omaha, Neb., D. C.'s über den Stand der von L. U. 1438, Shoparbeiter, unternommene Gewerksbewegung wird erörtert und zu den Akten gelegt.

Appellation des Birmingham, Ala., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 296 Ensley, Ala., gegen den D. C. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird aufrecht erhalten.

Der Bericht der vom G. P. ernannten Vertreter die im Juni d. J. in New York an einer Konferenz der Baugewerke Teil nahmen um über Jurisdiktionsfragen zu entscheiden, wird in jeder Einzelheit erwogen und mit dem Vorschlage, im Vertrage mit den Structural Iron Workers nach dem Worte „Millwrights," im 4. Paragraphen, die Worte „V. B. der Z. und B. von A.," einzuschalten, angenommen.

Der L. U. 1908 Piqua, O., werden $50 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Ein Gesuch des Building Trades Councils von Springfield, Ill., um Bewilligung eines Betrages zur Bestreitung des Gehaltes dessen Geschäfts-Agenten wird abgewiesen.

L. U. 1400 Santa Monica, Cal., und der Baltimore, Md., D. C. ersuchen um Bewilligung einer Summe für Organisationszwecke. Gesuche werden nicht gewährt.

Die Central New York Conference, mit Sitz in Syracuse, N. Y., die Lokal-Unionen 453, 26, 747, 754, 1019, 614, 1243, 1896 und den Syracuse D. C. repräsentirend, ersucht um Entsendung eines Organisatoren. Gesuch wird an den G. P. verwiesen dem derartige Angelegenheiten unterstellt sind.

15. Juli.

Gesuch des Ohio Valley D. C.'s um weitere Geldbewilligung für Organisationszwecke und Entsendung eines Organisatoren. Ersteres Gesuch wird abgewiesen und letzteres dem G. P. überwiesen.

Da ein Organisator gegenwärtig im Distrikte tätig ist, wird das Gesuch des Omaha Tri-City D. C.'s um Entsendung eines solchen, abgewiesen.

Gesuch der L. U. 1295 Hornell, N. Y., um Erlaubnis die Lokal-Unionen um finanzielle Hülfe angehen zu dürfen. Wird abgewiesen; indessen wird der L. U. die Summe von $100 für Agitation unter den Fabrikarbeitern dieser Stadt bewilligt.

Dem Providence, R. J., D. C. werden $435 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder angewiesen.

Gesuch der L. U. 343 Winnipeg, Can., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderung. Wird vorläufig abgelehnt und das Boardmitglied des Distrikts instruirt auf seiner Heimreise sich mit den Lokalverhältnissen der Stadt vertraut zu machen und über seinen Befund an die General-Offize zu berichten.

Der Baltimore, Md., D. C. der Pittsburg, Pa., D. C., der Chicago, Ill., D. C. und L. U. 644 Pekin, Ill., senden Ausweis über erhaltene Unterstützunggelder ein. Der G. S. wird beauftragt von letztere L. U. nähere Erklärung über Verausgabung des ihr zugegangenen Betrags einzufordern.

Der G. S. unterbreitet die vom Exekutiv-Council des B. T. D. der A. F. of L. verlangte Auskunft bezüglich der zwischen den Lokal-Unionen in Porchester, N. J., und Greenwich, Conn., herrschenden Jurisdiktions-Streitigkeiten. Der Board empfiehlt dem G. P. die Entsendung eines deputirten nach beiden Orten behufs Schlichtung der Streitigkeiten und wird die Angelegenheit zur Wiederaufnahme in der Oktober-Sitzung zurückgelegt.

Appellation der L. U. 457 New York City gegen die Auslegung des G. S. der Sekt. 106 der Distrikts-Nebengesetze. Da dies eine Gesetzesfrage ist, wird die Appellation an den G. P. verwiesen um darüber gemäß Sekt. 31 der Gen. Konstitution zu entscheiden.

Appellation der L. U. 1 Chicago, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. die Sterbegeldforderung Sven Olsens zurückweisend. Der Board schließt sich der, seiner Entscheidung beigefügten Begründung, des G. S. an, und da ferner die Forderung nicht während der in der Gen. Konst. festgesetzten Frist geltend gemacht wurde, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 410 Selma, Ala., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. in der derselbe die Frauensterbegeld-Forderung Lebert Hatchers abwies. Die Entscheidung der G. S. wird aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 106 Des Moines, Ja., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle des verstorbenen Mitgliedes C. S. Shadford, die Sterbegeldforderung abweisend. Der Board findet die Gründe der Abweisung stichhaltig und hält die Entscheidung aufrecht.

16. Juli.

Dem Rock Island, Ill., etc., Tri-City D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $72 zur Unterstützung noch ausstehender Mitglieder angewiesen und Situationsbericht entgegengenommen.

Appellation der L. U. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., gegen die Abweisung seitens der G. S. der Sterbegeldforderung im Falle Wm. Bishop. Der Appellation ist ein Schreiben des Advokaten der Hinterbliebenen beigefügt. Die Entscheidung des G. S. wird umgestoßen und die Auszahlung der Forderung angeordnet.

Appellation der L. U. 590 Rutland, Vt., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle C. G. Noyes, Frauensterbegeld betreffend. Da die Bücher der L. U. nachweisen, daß das Mitglied zur Zeit des Todes seiner Gattin sechs Monatsbeiträge schuldete, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Der Rest dieser Tages-Sitzung wird mit Erwägung eines von Geo. B. Gerau von Los Angeles, Cal., unterbreiteten Versicherungsplanes als Ersatz für die jetzigen Bestimmungen über Sterbe und Unfall-Benefit der V. B. zugebracht und ein einschlägiches Schreiben Sam. Gompers wird ebenfalls erörtert.

17. Juli.

Von dem Hudson County, N. J., D. C. läuft Rechnungsbericht über erhaltene Unterstützungsgelder ein, welcher den Akten einverleibt wird.

Dem Omaha, Neb., D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $75 zur Bestreitung ihrer Ausgaben in einer Gewerksstreitigkeit bewilligt.

Appellation des Pawtucket, R. J., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Providence, R. J., D. C. gegen Appellanten. Wird abgewiesen und der G. P. ersucht erwähnte D. C.'s zu instruiren die Strafgelder zu kollektiren oder die Mitglieder die dieselben schulden zu suspendiren.

19. Juli.

Die Frage der Deponirung der Gelder der Gen.-Offize in der vorteilhaftesten und

sichersten Weise, wird eingehend erörtert und Schreiben von zwanzig verschiedenen Banken des Landes, die auf die Deponirung Bezug nehmen, werden verlesen.

Der Board beschließt $50,000 von der Fletcher National Bank in Indianapolis, welche für deponirte Gelder nur zwei Prozent Zinsen und keine Sicherheit gewährt, zurückzuziehen und diesen Betrag in der Western National Bank in San Francisco, Cal., zu deponiren, welche Bank drei Prozent Zinsen gewährt und in welcher Depositen durch die American Surety Co. gesichert sind. Aus denselben Gründen beschließt der Board weitere $50,000 von der American National Bank in Indianapolis zurückzuziehen und $25,000 davon in der American National Bank in Nashville, Tenn., bei 3½ prozentiger Verzinsung und Versicherung, und $25,000 in der Citizens National Bank in Chattanooga, Tenn., bei 4 prozentiger Verzinsung und Sicherheit, zu deponiren.

Appellation des Niagara County, N. Y., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. in einer zwischen Appellanten und dem Buffalo, N. Y., D. C. herrschenden Streitfrage, Arbeitskartengebühr betreffend. Wird abgewiesen.

Ein Situationsbericht des Boston, Mass., D. C. wird verlesen, erörtert und zu den Akten gelegt.

Appellation der L. U. 627 Jacksonville, Fla., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. in der letzterer die Frauensterbegeld-Forderung P. J. Keefes abwies. Der Board findet, daß das Mitglied zur Zeit des Todes seiner Gattin nicht gutstehend war und weist die Appellation auf Grund Sekt. 105 des Gen. Konst. ab.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 1176 Fargo, N. D., des Dedham, Mass., D. C. und der L. U. 300 Austin, Tex., werden genehmigt, finanzieller Beistand soll nach Bedarf gewährt werden.

Dem Oakland, Cal., D. C. werden $100 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

20. Juli.

Dem Nashville, Tenn., D. C. werden $150 für Organisationszwecke, dem San Jose, Cal., D. C. $400 und der L. U. 286 Great Falls, Mont., werden $300 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Der G. S. erstattet Bericht über eingeforderte Kosten-Voranschläge über Druckarbeiten gemäß ihm in der April-Sitzung erteilten Instruktion. Der G. S. wird angewiesen Musterabzüge dieser Arbeitern zu verlangen und diese den Board-Mitgliedern zuzusenden, damit dieselben ebenfalls Voranschläge einholen können.

Der G. S. unterbreitet Dokumente bezüglich einer zwischen ihm und L. U. 361 Duluth, Minn., herrschenden Streitfrage, Mitgliederzahl der L. U. und schuldige Kopfsteuer betreffend. Der G. P. wird ersucht das Boardmitglied des betreffenden Distrikts nach Duluth zu senden und eine Revision der Bücher der L. U. vornehmen zu lassen.

In einem ähnlichen, L. U. 165 Pittsburg, Pa., betreffenden Falle trifft der Board dieselbe Verfügung und beschließt im Anschluß hieran, daß in allen ähnlichen Fällen die Gen.-Offize jeden Revisoren mit allen nötigen Dokumenten und Ausweisen versehen soll ehe sich derselbe zur Revision nach dem gegebenen Orte begibt.

21. Juli.

Appellation der L. U. 292 Shawnee, Okla., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. in der er die Unfallbenefit-Forderung Edgar Hammonds abwies. Die Entscheidung des G. S. wird indoffirt und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Die Revision der Finanzen der General-Offize wird begonnen.

22. Juli.

Da dies der Tag der Einweihung des neuen Hauptquartier-Gebäudes ist, vertagt sich der Board um an den Feierlichkeiten Teil zu nehmen.

23. Juli.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher und Ausweise der General-Offize wird fortgesetzt.

Komites der Mitgliedschaft in Muskegon, Ill., von Tri City, Rock Island, etc., und von Rockford, Ill., erscheinen vor dem Board und schildern die in diesen Städten herrschenden Zustände und die Aussichten für die Abschließung eines Vertrages mit den Arbeitgebern. Diesen Komites werden geeignete Rathschläge erteilt.

Der L. U. 116 Bay City, Mich., wird die Summe von $150 für Organisationszwecke und dem Rock Island, Ill., Tri-City D. C. $60 zu Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Weitere Komites erscheinen, um die Gewerkslage in ihren betreffenden Lokalitäten zu schildern, von New York City, und von Chicago, Ill., welch letzteres besonders auf die Zustände in den Fabriken und Mühlen aufmerksam macht.

24. und 26. Juli.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher wird fortgesetzt und nimmt die Sitzungen dieser beiden Tage in Anspruch.

27. Juli.

Dem San Jose, Cal., D. C. werden weitere $400, und der L. U. 1325 Edmonton, Alberta, Can., die weitere Summe von $1,000 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Appellation der L. U. 1660 Jackson, Tenn., gegen die Gesetzesauslegung des G. P. die Sektionen 91 und 131 der Gen. Konst. betreffend. Der Board schließt sich der Auslegung des G. P. an und weist die Appellation ab.

Der von Herrn Geran in Los Angeles, Cal., unterbreitete Versicherungsplan wird abermals erwogen und beschlossen die Frage zur Oktober-Sitzung zurückzulegen; ebenso die Ausarbeitung von Lehrlings-Regeln und

die Angelegenheit des Label Department der A. F. of L. betreffend.

Von Rome, N. Y., läuft Bericht ein über den Stand des dortigen Ausstandes welcher zu den Akten gelegt wird.

Der L. U. 792 Rockford, Ill., wird die Summe von $200 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt und die Frage der Entsendung eines Organisatoren nach jenem Orte an den G. P. verwiesen.

28. Juli.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der Gen.-Offize wird fortgesetzt und beendet, nur das Verzeichnis des Material-Vorrats konnte nicht revidirt werden da dasselbe bei den Umzuge verlegt wurde. Der Bericht des Rechnungs-Experten stimmt mit den Finanzbüchern überein und werden letztere als richtig befunden.

Nach Verlesen des Protokolls tritt Vertagung bis zum 4. Oktober d. J. ein.

R. E. L. Connolly, Sekretär.

Frank Duffy, G. S.

Zur Einwanderungsfrage.

In den Reihen der organisierten Arbeiter Amerikas begeht man den großen Fehler, dieser Frage nicht die ihr zukommende Beachtung zu schenken, wie man überhaupt sehr viele Fragen von der größten Wichtigkeit für das arbeitende Volk mit einer tadelnswerthen Oberflächlichkeit abthut, oder gar vollständig übergeht.

Man begnügt sich damit, zu behaupten, daß die Einwanderung dem Lande im Allgemeinen schädlich sei, daß sie eingeschränkt, oder gar vollständig unterdrückt werden sollte, man kchlägt allerlei Pallliativmittel vor, um den schädlichen Wirkungen derselben zu entgehen, aber man gibt sich nicht die Mühe, der Frage ernstlich in's Auge zu sehen, resp. derselben gegenüber definitiv Stellung zu nehmen.

Die Einwanderung nimmt mittlerweile stetig, und in beängstigender Weise zu; die großen Städten, besonders an der atlantischen Küste, sowie in den industriellen Centren des Kohlen und Eisengebietes, füllen sich mit den ost- und süd europäischen Elementen, die in ihrer beispiellosen Bedürfnißlosigkeit eine wirkliche Gefahr für den bisherigen „Standard of Life" des amerikanischen Volkes bilden, aber unsere Arbeiterorganisationen sehen dieser Gefahr hilflos zu.

Das radikale Element in der Arbeiterbewegung fügt sich dem Beschluße des Stuttgardter Kongreßes und tritt für unbeschränkte Zulassung aller Einwanderer ein, inclusive der Mongolen and Malayen.

Das conservative Element thut das Gegentheil, und verlangt categorischen Ausschluß aller, nicht mit irdischen Gütern gesegneten Ankömmlingen. Beides ist verkehrt; es ist ebenso wenig abzuleugnen, daß die Million jährlichen Zuwachses unserer Bevölkerung von unserer organisierten Arbeiterschaft nicht assimiliert werden kann, als es feststeht, daß mächtige, großkapitalistische Interessen eine nennenswerthen Beschränkung der Einwanderung mit aller Macht entgegen treten werden.

Was ist nun da zu thun?

Sehen wir uns die Sache aus der Nähe an, so finden wir, daß das Hauptübel nicht so sehr in der Einwanderung selbst, als an der Ansammlung derselben in wenigen bestimmten Plätzen besteht. Ganze Industrien, die vom Großkapital controlliert werden, liegen zum Theil vollständig, oder doch bis zu einem großen Prozentsatze, in den Händen des lohndrückenden, eingewanderten Elementes; ich erwähne nur den Bergbau, die Eisenindustrie, das Schlachtgewerbe in den Städten des Westens, die Ziegelfabrikation; in diesen Industrien sinkt der Lohn von Jahr zu Jahr stetig. Aber auch andere Gewerbe, ja selbst im Baugewerbe, macht sich allmählich diese Konkurrenz fühlbar; unsere Organisatoren wissen davon Manches zu berichten; besonders betroffen werden davon jene Fabrikationszweige, die weniger Handfertigkeit als einige Handgriffe erfordern. Der maschienenmäßige Betrieb, der technische Fortschritt auf den meisten Gebieten und ganz besonders die in allen Fabrikationszweigen sich einbürgernde Arbeitstheilung ermöglicht die Beschäftigung von unerfahrenen Händen, die jetzt die Stelle von gelernten Handwerkern einnehmen; das allein genügt schon, um eine niedrigere Lohnrate zu erklären, das Ueberangebot von willigen Arbeitskräften, die mit kluger Voraussicht vom Großkapital hergeleitete Reservearmee von Proletariern thut das Weitere.

Dann muß man auch bedenken, daß der niedrigste Lohn, der in Amerika solch' ungelernten „Händen" bezahlt wird, von Jenen immerhin als sehr hoch, im Verhältnisse zu ihrem Heimathslande, betrachtet wird; ganz besonders aber trifft das zu auf jene Elemente, die direkt vom Lande kommen.

Und dem aktiven Ackerbaustande gehören 85 Prozen der aktuellen Einwanderung an; diese Konstatierung genügt schon, um die gebotene Remedur anzuzeigen. Vor mir liegt eine Anzahl großer amerikanischer Zeitungen, die meisten aus dem fernen Westen, aber auch einige New Yorker englische Blätter; in allen werden zahlreiche Arbeiter nach den Ackerbaustaaten verlangt, viele dieser Anzeigen stammen direkt vom Powderly'schen Arbeitervertheilungsbüreau, viele andere aber kommen von den großen Eisenbahncompanien des Westens.

Während nun die Powderly'sche Offize den arbeitswilligen Einwanderern die Reisekosten nach dem Westen vorzustrecken verspricht, sieht man hinter dem Sammtpfötchen der Eisenbahngesellschaften bereits die habgierige, ein Geschäft witternde Klaue hervorschauen. Besagte Gesellschaften verlangen von der Regierung, den von ihnen eingestellten Arbeitern die Reisekosten zu bezahlen, eigentlich eine höchst unverschämte Zumuthung, besonders wenn man weiß, wie früher gelegentlich solcher künstlich hervor gerufener Booms tausende von Arbeiter veranlaßt wurden, ihre letzten Cents an besagte Geschellschaften zu verschleudern, um, einmal am Platze angelangt, auszufinden, daß entweder gar keine Arbeit vorhanden, oder schon mehr als genügend Arbeiter am Platze waren.

Betreffs der Stellen, die Powderly arbeitswilligen Einwanderern verspricht, glaube ich gerne, daß diese Offerten bona fide sind, da es eine offenbare, von Niemanden bestrittene Thatsache ist, daß es auf dem Lande an brauchbaren Kräften mangelt.

Es ist auch möglich, daß die angebotenen Löhne von $2.00 bis $2.50 per Tag, oder von $25—30 per Monat bezahlt werden, und daß immerhin viele der Angezogenen im fernen Westen dauernde Arbeitsgelegenheit finden, aber für die Meisten bildet doch die beendigte Ernte auch das Ende ihrer beschäftigung. Was sollen dann die Hülfslosen mit der Sprache des Landes unbekannten Menschen anfangen? Erst vor ganz kurzer Zeit brachen die Kontraktoren der Oregon Short Line R. R. den von ihnen mit etlichen hundert Italienern geschlossenen Kontrakt, indem sie deren Tagelohn von $1.50 auf $1.25 reduzierten; und als die Betrogenen remonstrierten rückten sofort einige Compagnien Miliz in ihr Lager; so oder ähnlich wird es sicher allen Emigranten gehen, die schutz und mittellos den westlichen Ausbeutern in die Hände fallen.

Also muß das Heil auf einem andern Wege liegen. Unter dem stillen Einverständnis der schweizerischen Regierung vollzieht sich ein bedeutender Exodus schweizerischer Familien nach dem südlichen Brasilien, besonders nach der stark von deutschen besiedelten Provinz San Paolo; immense, fruchtbare Länderstrecken, mit halbbogischem Klima, warten dort der bebauenden Hand, und mit Hülfe der brasilianischen Regierung bevölkert sich jene Gegend, langsam zwar, aber doch merklich, mit besagter Einwanderung. Diese schweizer Einwanderer sind nun mehr Garten und Weinbau-Arbeiter, als Ackerbauer, aber auch sie müssen, und werden sich den dortigen Verhältnissen anpassen, und nebst der höheren Kultur auch Ackerbau betreiben, sei es auch nur, um den eigenen Bedarf zu decken. Vor einigen Jahren regte sich die amerikanische Sensationspresse darüber auf, daß ein Einverständnis mit der deutschen Regierung eine starke deutsche Auswanderung nach eben jener Provinz San Paolo geleitet werde; man sah bereits im Voraus die deutsche Regierung ihre Hand nach jener deutsch-brasilianischen Provinz ausstrecken, und die amerikanischen Jingos rührten ganz gewaltig die Monroe-Docktrintrommel. Trotz aller Ableugnung seitens der deutschen ganz und halb offiziösen Zeitungen bleibt aber das Factum bestehen, daß die deutsche, sowohl wie die brasilianische Regierung eine deutsche Einwanderung mit allen Mitteln zu fördern suchen; besonders viel geschieht von seiten der brasilianischen Regierung. Folgendes wurde mir in Bern von einem Auswanderungsagenten mitgetheilt, und durch Briefe von in Brasilien angelangten Schweizern bestätigt: Vor allen Dingen ein freundlicher Empfang bei Ankunft in Rio de Janeiro, keinerlei Inquisition wie in Ellis Island; wenn krank befunden, werden die Einwanderer nach einem Hospital gebracht, und wenn genesen, ihrem Bestimmungsort zugeführt, und zwar auf Kosten der Regierung. Dort angelangt, wird ihnen eine bestimmte Anzahl Acker Land zugewiesen, je nach der Größe der Familie, der Qualität des Bodens, oder der zu bauen-

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 60.)

Department Francais

Les greves generales en Europe.

De ce côté ci de l'Atlantique, la classe ouvrière mêne et entend la lutte contre la classe capitaliste d'une autre manière qu'en Amerique; il faut même admettre, que l'idée d'une lutte a bien du mal d'entrer dans la tête de la classe ouvrière aux Etats Unis; pourvu que le capital cêde de temps en temps aux demandes ouvrières, ou comme les patrons l'appellent, aux exigences des ouvriers, ces derniers seront toujours facile à satisfaire. Si les vivres et autres besoins de la vie augmentent de 25 à 50 pour cent, les travailleurs seront toujours heureux de voir élever leur salaire de 10 pour cent.; et si grace à l'introduction d'une nouvelle machine les ouvriers deviennent capable de doubler la valeur et le montant de leur production, ils s'estimeront très heureux de voir raccourcir leurs heures de travail d'une ou de deux heures par semaine. Après cela quand ces bénéfices ont été arrachés à coup de grève et de boycotte, quand des lockouts de longue durée ont été décrétés par les patrons, des boycottes ont été interdits par des injunctions et les meneurs enfermés par les mêmes juges qui ont prononcés ces injunctions, quand, disons nous, toutes ces jolies choses seront terminés, après avoir contribué pour beaucoup à la décision patronale, les ouvriers déclarent la paix; ils sont content de vivre dans le meilleur des mondes.

J'ai dis à la tête de cet article, que la classe ouvrière en Europe est d'un avis tout à fait différent sur cette matière.

Dans toute l'Europe, depuis l'Angleterre jusqu'en Russie, depuis la Suède et la Norvège jusqu'en Italie, aussi bien qu'en France qu'en Allemagne ou en Belgique et la Hollande, partout, en un mot, où les travailleurs sont organisés, ils le sont au point de vue de classe. Les petits avantages qu'ils obtiennent à moyen de grève ou du boycotte ne sont considerés par eux que comme de très légères accomptes sur ce qui leurs est dû; ce n'est pas un petit morceau du gâteau qu'ils ont produit, qui pourrait les satisfaire, c'est bien le gâteau tout entier; aussi pour obtenir toute la valuer de leur production, pour se rendre en possession des moyens de produire, des matières premières et surtout des dons que la nature u à fait cadeau à personne en particulier, tel que le sol et le sous-sol les mines de charbon aussi bien que les forêts immense que jadis ont couverts la terre ou emplis ses entrailles; pour obtenir tout cela les travailleurs en Europe se servent de tous les moyens.

Tout en se servant, comme en Amerique des grèves et des boycottes, ils ne négligent pas l'arme que leur donne le bulletin de vote. En reconnaissant tout le pouvoir immense qui émane de la presse ils se sont pourvue de la presse à eux, d'une presse qui défend leurs intérêts, à l'exclusion des intérêts capitalistes; qui reproduit les projets de loi présentés par leurs défenseurs dans les législatures divers de l'Europe. Dans d'autres pays, tel que la Suisse, les travailleurs savent se servir d'une manière intelligente du droit de l'initiative et du referendum; ils forcent chaque candidat pour une fonction législative à signer sa démission en blanc, avant même d'etre elu; on appele cela un mandat impératif, et cela empêche les élus de se transformer en traitre après l'élection. Nos camarades en Europe s'éfforcent également d'instruire, par la circulation de pamphlets et de brochures, les ouvriers en géneral; et les jeunes gens, appelés à faire le service militaire en particulier.

Comme l'on peut voir, leurs moyens de propagande et de défense contre la classe capitaliste sont multiples et variés, ce qui n'empêche pas qu'il existe un grand nombre parmi eux qui trouvent la marche vers l'émancipation du proletariat plutôt lente. Ce sont les hommes impétueux, d'un caractère sanguin et peu patient. Rien n'est plus juste et mieux fondé que ce qu'ils demandent à la société moderne, mais en quoi

je suis en disaccord avec eux, c'est avec le moyen dont ils veulent se servir pour obtenir satisfaction de leurs justes revendications; encore n'oserais-je prétendre que le moyen préconisé par eux qui est la grève générale, ne serai pas bon; non, loin de là, s'il était possible seulement! Voyons un peu ce que l'on attend d'une grève générale.

En supposant l'étendu d'une grève pareille sur un état seulement, tel que la France ou l'Allemagne, qui sont des pays assez bien organisés; on s'attendrai donc que chaque ouvrier, voire même chaque enfant menuisier travaillant dans une fabrique, cesserait à un jour et heure précisée à l'avance, de travailler. Les chemins de fer pas plus que les tramways électriques ne transporteront plus personnes parcequ'il n'y aurai personne pour sortir les locomotives ou les wagons de leurs remise. Après avoir mangé le restant de pain rassis de la veille on cessera de manger; la même chose arrivera avec la viande et les denrées, c'est à dire les gens riches, les patrons et toute la classe capitaliste n'en souffriraient pas au même degrée que la classe ouvrière, vue qu'il est facile pour quiconque a de l'argent, de s'approvisionner pour une semaine ou un mois, quitte à faire son pain soi-même et de manger de la viande fumée ou de conserve. Même la question du transport cesse d'être un problème pour la classe des gens qui possede automobiles et bateaux moteurs.

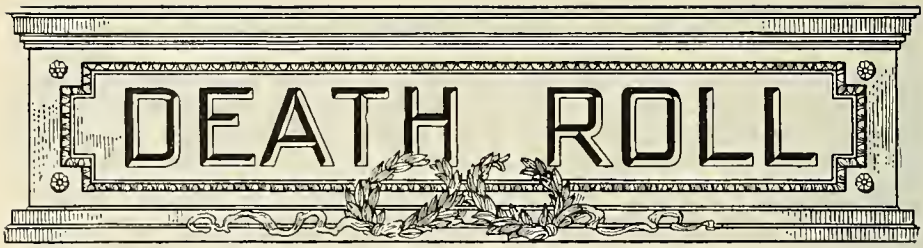
Quelques uns de ces impatients disent, que cette grève générale ne devrait pas s'étendre sur la distributions des nécessités de la vie journalière; eh bien, discutons alors la question sur le côté restant sur la production à profit, production qui peut attendre.

Nous avons, et ce depuis bientôt deux ans, aux Etats Unis d'Amerique, un exemple qui nous démontre avec facilité combien de temps la classe capitaliste saurait attendre avant de souffrir d'une grève générale. Avec notre système actuel de production nos mines, nos hauts fourneaux, toutes nos fabriques de n'importe quel genre de fabrication pourront être interompu pour un certain laps de temps, d'une semaine aussi bien que d'un mois.

Reste à savoir combien de temps l'ouvrier peut rester sans travailler; la limite dans cette circonstance est bien vite encourue, c'est son estomac qui en dicte la durée; jusqu'à un certain point aussi son portemonaie; mais l'un et l'autre ne promet pas une durée bien longue. Dans ce genre de grève aussi bien que dans l'autre, la première victime de la grève générale sera forcément et malheureusement l'ouvrier lui même. Mais il y a un sousentendu dans ce projet. Supposons pour un moment, qu'une grève générale, ou même partielle jusquà certain point, mais qui jetterai dans la rue un nombre de travailleurs respectable, pourrai en imposer à la classe capitaliste. Supposons que ce nombre imaginère de grévistes resterai loin de son travaille pendant plus d'une semaine; on se plait à croire, qu'ils ne crèveront pas volontièrement de faim dans les rues, en face de boutiques remplis de vivres. On commencera donc par dévaliser, après démolition de ces boutiques, ces dépots de vivres; qu'arriverai-t'il alors? D'abord la police, puis la milice, et ensuite l'armée, y compris la cavalerie et l'artillerie, entrera en fonction, et ce ne sera plus une grève, ce sera la révolution qui sera eclatée. C'est là la grande erreur que commettent les propagandeurs de la grève générale; c'est de croire qu'une révolution puisse être faite, organisée par un plus ou moins grand nombre de militants ou d'impatients. Non mes amis, si la révolution sociale ne sort pas d'elle même des circonstences qui sont créés par des conditions sociales du jour, on pourra provoquer une révolte, mais pas une revolution. Tant que la classe proletarienne ne sera pas assez d'accord et assez éclairée pour se servir intelligentement des moyens pacifiques, elle sera encore bien plus éloignée de pouvoir se servir avec succés des moyens violentes. C'est assez bien d'habituer l'ouvrier au mécontentement, mais encore faut il lui apprendre de diriger la société future, et de ne pas tirer les châtaignes du feu pour les autres, tel que la classe proletarienne l'a fait quatre fois durant le siècle dernier en France.

Je regrette donc infiniment de ne pas pouvoir partager l'avis de ces camarades en Europe qui, sans le vouloir font le jeu de la classe capitaliste, en poussant le proletariat organisé à s'exposer à une bonne saignée préparée avec soin par les gouverne-

(Voir la Suite a la page 60)



BERNES, JOSEPH, of L. U. 892, Dedham, Mass.

CLAIMS PAID
DURING AUGUST, 1909

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
11327	Mrs. Anna G. Anderson.	7	$ 50.00
11328	Mrs. Mary E. Smith....	8	50.00
11329	Mrs. Jennie W. Brais..	11	25.00
11330	John W. Forrester (dis.)	30	400.00
11331	Mrs. Anna Dechene	70	50.00
11332	Hilmer Willberg	87	200.00
11333	Mrs. Tine Pedersen	91	50.00
11334	Mrs. Bettie Shorter	92	50.00
11335	J. H. Gorman	207	200.00
11336	August Kolms	209	200.00
11337	Herbert E. Kemp.....	313	200.00
11338	Mrs. C. Klingensmith ..	333	50.00
11339	Mrs. Mabel Hale	448	50.00
11340	Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis ..	457	50.00
11341	Wm. C. Ayers	481	100.00
11342	Guy E. Stowell	532	200.00
11343	George Devine	564	200.00
11344	James Doran	724	50.00
11345	Carl A. Carlson	755	100.00
11346	Louis E. Kirst	980	200.00
11347	R. Bendickson	1717	200.00
11348	Mrs. Sophie Olsen.....	1747	50.00
11349	August Backer	1784	200.00
11350	Joseph Cesal	1786	200.00
11351	Mrs. Mildred Price.....	1738	50.00
11352	C. P. Reddick (dis.)....	345	400.00
11353	Geo. E. Perkins	1410	50.00
11354	John Slewert (dis.).....	1	400.00
11355	Geo. P. De Gear	22	200.00
11356	Patrick Brady	26	50.00
11357	Mrs. Hulda O. Bengtson.	97	50.00
11358	Robert H. Beacham	122	200.00
11359	Mrs. Alice M. Johnson..	131	50.00
11360	Mrs. Mary E. Griffith...	183	50.00
11361	John Ditschie	242	200.00
11362	August Jannisch	242	50.00
11363	Frank H. Frost	262	200.00
11364	Mrs. Ella N. Flesher....	276	50.00
11365	Fred Diebold	355	200.00
11366	Walter L. Massenburg..	605	200.00
11367	Mrs. Cornelia Harberger	608	50.00
11368	Peter Semmert	678	200.00
11369	Mrs. A. Lautenbach....	1093	50.00
11370	John Peil	1683	50.00
11371	L. J. Coulter	1874	200.00
11372	Alex. Stocker	1874	200.00
11373	Fred Wyttenbach	4	200.00
11374	Chas. R. Bachman.....	77	200.00
11375	Joseph Smith	79	200.00
11376	Chas. F. H. Kretschmar.	451	200.00
11377	Mrs. Mary Kane	672	50.00
11378	Claudius Gonod	707	200.00
11379	Mrs. Jennie Jordan	1013	50.00
11380	Millard S. Carl.....	1491	200.00
11381	Joseph Commette	1245	50.00
11382	Albert Kaneen	51	200.00
11383	Morris Spiegelman	147	200.00
11384	Mrs. Augusta Kuhne ...	309	50.00
11385	Mrs. Annie Baxter	322	50.00
11386	Patrick D. Sullivan	600	50.00
11387	Charles Miller	44	50.00
11388	Charles Montgomery ...	75	200.00
11389	Edward O. Lee	141	200.00
11390	Celestino Mora	1195	200.00
11391	Mrs. Austie Lundy	1354	50.00
11392	Mrs. Elizabeth Gustafson	10	50.00
11393	Herman H. Tapy	10	200.00
11394	Watkins J. Peabody	24	50.00
11395	Otto Grauf	58	200.00
11396	Peter Bratset	131	200.00
11397	Chas. F. Tucker	139	200.00
11398	John D. DuBois	231	200.00
11399	Michael Hereth	375	200.00
11400	August Laib	416	200.00
11401	Mrs. Bessie Ritchey ...	448	50.00
11402	Mrs. Louisa Rouss	521	50.00
11403	J. E. Thurber	700	200.00
11404	David H. Vail	810	50.00
11405	Mrs. Margaret E. Hanlon	877	50.00
11406	J. O. Wright	1720	50.00
11407	James Kennedy	1	200.00
11408	Mrs. Millie O'Toole.....	1	50.00
11409	Mrs. Etta B. Alford....	26	50.00
11410	B. J. Bjornson	33	50.00
11411	Mrs. Bessie Cottrell....	33	50.00
11412	Harry Gray	67	200.00
11413	Mrs. Catherine Knecht..	198	50.00
11414	Mrs. L. V. Thomas.....	198	50.00
11415	Carl Iverson (balance).	314	66.00
11416	Alois Weidner	355	50.00
11417	Herman Mahn (balance)	483	61.25
11418	Frank G. Vorsatz	567	200.00
11419	Oscar M. Bubb	1022	200.00
11420	George Gerland	2	200.00
11421	Peter S. Campbell	72	200.00
11422	George H. Langley.....	247	200.00
11423	Ole Sanders	247	200.00
11424	Edgar J. Peck	268	200.00
11425	Mrs. Rose E. Duffy.....	306	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
11426	Mrs. E. C. McConnell..	317	50.00
11427	J. F. Massagee	384	50.00
11428	Harry R. Bell	483	200.00
11429	Mrs. Odessa Miller	678	50.00
11430	Walter Still	856	200.00
11431	John G. Gorg	45	200.00
11432	Manfred Gregory	132	200 00
11433	Antoine Alain	134	50.00
11434	Clarence A. Neville	374	200.00
11435	Mrs. Lavina Anderson..	606	50.00
11436	Walter C. Knight	1016	50.00
11437	Mrs. Bessie Rodgers ...	1616	50.00
11438	John Olson	1832	200 00
11439	Albert H. Gow	7	200.00
11440	Alfred Delorme	134	200.00
11441	Arsene Martel	134	50.00
11442	Mrs. Kate F. Copeland.	208	25.00
11443	Paul Hanning	238	200.00
11444	Gustave Johnson	451	200.00
11445	Philias Jolly	707	200.00
11446	Mrs. Mollie Clark	1847	50.00
11447	Edward Dargavel	27	200.00
11448	Carl Olsen	35	200.00
11449	Mrs. Edna Hines	191	50.00
11450	Ernest Branst	1	200.00
11451	Mrs. Chas. Wilson	11	50.00
11452	Arthur Noel	21	200 00
11453	Mrs. Emma Johnson ...	109	50.00
11454	Mrs. Mary Heimburge...	117	50.00
11455	Mrs. Anna Hambel	181	50.00
11456	James F. Keenan	181	200 00
11457	Mrs. D. E. Randall.....	198	50.00
11458	O. A. Lindahl	241	50.00
11459	Ernst Wassermann	309	50.00
11460	Mrs. Karin Hultgren....	514	50.00
11461	John Hintz	522	200.00
11462	P. F. Donahoe	934	50.00
11463	Charles Richards	1016	50.00
11464	Mrs. Josephine Theroux.	1021	50.00
11465	John Stein	1784	200.00
11466	John Arola (dis).....	639	100.00
11467	James S. Logue (dis.)..	122	400.00
11468	James H. Skelly (dis.)..	260	100.00
11469	James Flaherty (dis.)..	172	400.00
11470	Andrew J. McCormick ..	109	200.00
11471	Martin P. Winston	112	200.00
11472	Albert Frankovitz	309	200.00
11473	Edward Marggraff	419	200.00
11474	Alford Richards	427	200.00
11475	John H. Sigler	429	200.00
11476	Nathan Machmer	492	50 00
11477	Joseph H. Weaver	595	50.00
11478	Peter V. O'son	613	200.00
11479	Mrs. Laura E. Smith...	734	50.00
11480	Samuel B. Chaffey	750	200.00
11481	Eugene C. Finney	769	50.00
11482	Wm. S. Morson	780	50.00
11483	Geo. Bullerdick	1100	200.00
11484	Mrs. Ruth M. Ellis.....	1158	50.00
11485	Geo. M. B. Hile.....	160	145.00
	Total		$21,072.25

The more honesty a man has, the less he affects the air of a saint.—Dehon.

Five-Hour Day Coming—Henry Abrahams.

First slaves. Then serfs. Then freemen. Such has been the evolution of the wage earner. Not so very many years ago he labored from sunrise to sunset. Children worked in all the mills and factories. The outlook for the worker was far from bright.

With the introduction of machinery and the development of the factory system the relations of employer and employe underwent a radical change. The distance between them grew. Wages were small, the hours long, and the worker was a social outcast.

Then he organized for an increased wage. He had not got far enough to demand a living wage. Persecuted, imprisoned, he persisted. The right to organize conceded, he began to agitate for a shorter workday. The hours were reduced to ten, then nine, and now in many industries to eight, with a Saturday half holiday. Physically and mentally the worker has improved. He has a better home, is better clad and better fed.

We shall always need food, clothes and shelter, but with improved machinery these things can be produced with less exertion and in less time. We believe the father should be the bread winner, the wife at home caring for the little ones, the children at school.

Hence I believe the worker, with whom I have associated for over a quarter of a century, will see his desires satisfied for pictures on his wall, books on his shelves and leisure to enjoy them. I believe that we shall finally reach

A five-hour day for
Five days a week, with
Five dollars the minimum wage.

To those who think it cannot be brought about I say: Look back to the days when we were taught that a king ruled by divine right, and consider the changes that have taken place since then.—Boston Globe.

The creed of capitalism is to take all it can get and give no more than it has to. The creed of American workmen is to give all they can make and take as little as capitalists choose to part with.—Saturday Critic.

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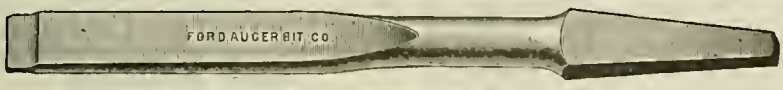

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(Fortsetzung von Seite 51.)

den Produkte. Auf Regierungsunkosten wird ein Haus errichtet, dessen Größe sich ebenfalls nach der Anzahl der Hausgenossen richtet Ackerbaugeräthe, ein Maulesel, eine Kuh and zwei Schweine werden gegen geringe Zahlung geliefert, unter Umständen auch auf einige Jahre kreditirt, und bis zur ersten, eigenen, selbstständigen Ernte verschafft entweder die Nachbarschaft, oder die Gemeinde oder Provinz Nebenverdienst durch Wegebauten, Eisenbahnbauten u. s. w. Eine gewisse Anzahl von Jahren muß eine solche Familie das überwiesene Land bewohnen und bebauen, ehe dasselbe Eigenthum derselben wird; Niemand kann mehr als eine solche Parzelle überwiesen erhalten, wohl aber kaufen, wenn dazu die Mittel vorhanden sind.

Ich habe alle Gründe, diese Angaben für wahr zu halten, aber selbst, wenn sich diese nicht in allen Punkten als wahr erweisen sollten, wer und was könnte unsere Regierung, unsrere U. S. abhalten, im eigenen Lande solche Zustände zu verwirklichen?

A. Heinz.

Les greves generales en Europe.

(Suite de la page 53)

ments de leur pays, et attendue avec impatience par les classes possédantes.

Le meilleur moyen de rendre ce qui est dû à la classe ouvrière, c'est de lui procurer l'éducation et le savoir nécessaire pour diriger la société nouvelle; l'époque des barricades est tout aussi surannée que la propagation des bombes, l'instruction et l'éducation les ont remplacés et rendu inutile, en Europe aussi bien qu'en Amerique.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Labor Unions and Trusts.

Between the labor union and the trust there is precisely the difference that exists between a republic and an absolute despotism, like that of the Shah of Persia. Law exists in each, doubtless, and individuals are subject to its limitations. But the laws of the one are made for the good of all who are under its authority; the laws of the other for the prime benefit and profit of a profligate tyrant and those who help to collect his booty and share in it.—New York Journal.

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Bridge Engineer	Mining Engineer
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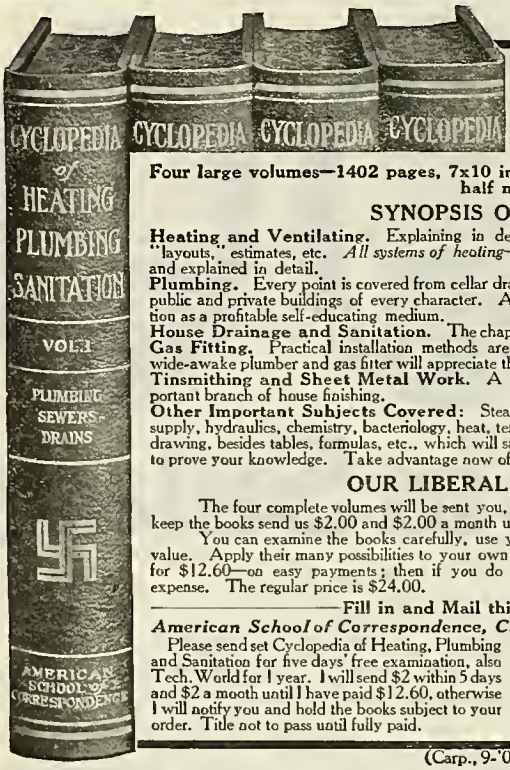

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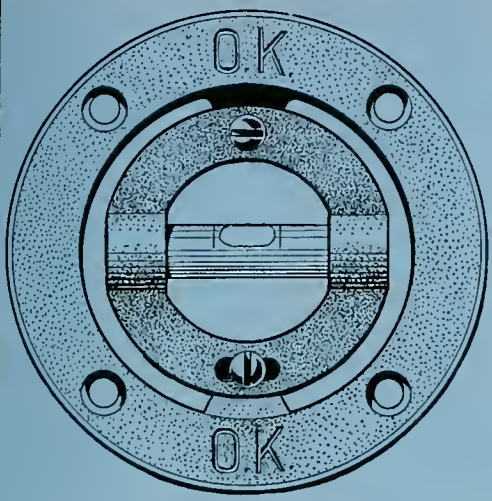

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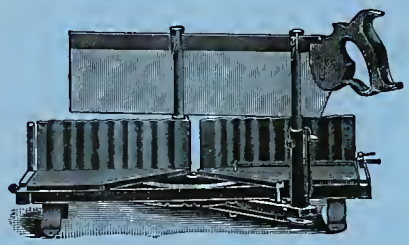

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Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXIX—No. 10
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1909

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WHEN TROUBLE COMES

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

When misfortune overtakes us—
More than we can well endure,
And our hearts are sorely stricken,
Wounded beyond hope of cure;
When each sinful fault and failing
Of our lives are brought to light
In the climax of confusion
To complete life's wreck and blight;

It is then a word of comfort
Sent to penetrate the gloom,
Or, perchance, a fragrant flower
Plucked to cheer a prison room,
With the sympathy imparted
Bids faint hope revive again—
Gives new courage in the tempest,
Binds our hurts and soothes our pain.

Sympathy gives heaven's own message,
Brings forgiveness all divine,
Strength imparts to win each combat,
Though the powers of ill combine;
When life's troubles overwhelm us
It is then that friendship dear,
With sweet comfort cheers our darkness,
Steadfast, faithful, changeless, near.

The Carpenter

THE HEROISM OF THE TOILER.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

When the Lord calls up earth's heroes
To stand before His face,
O many a name unknown to fame,
Shall ring from that high place.

SIGNIFICANT among the signs of labor's advancement toward a spiritual and material life greater and better than heretofore experienced is the resentment manifested against labor's organization by its oppressors. So bravely and aggressively has organized labor fought inch by inch for the interests of the people, that the attitude of corporation despotism has changed from one of amused scorn to alarmed activity in the attempt to check the progress of democratic principles and free government. A tyrannical money power is aroused as never before to a determination to preserve control of industrial conditions, a privilege that wealth has long usurped to the detriment of the people's cause.

Labor is living up to its motto: Labor omnia vincit. The intelligent, thinking people who mold the modern trend of public opinion have sufficiently investigated the situation to make a decision favorable to labor's side of the controversy. Honesty as well as sympathy weighs on the side of humanity and justice against the inhumanity of greed and monopoly's bribery of gold. Hardships have been endured, but defeats have not been recognized as discouragements. So marked has been the heroism of the toiler in his struggle with injustice—handicapped by poverty, ignorance and lack of opportunity—so valiant has been the forward march of labor, that the conscience of the world is becoming aroused in its behalf.

The brotherhood of man in *deed* better than *creed* has brought its blessing to the suffering masses, and the true Christianity of the world is becoming more and more interested in the results obtained. Organized charity, believing in *helping men to help themselves,* is enlisting for co-operation in the cause of right, justice and mercy for which industrial improvement, through organized labor, is ever striving. Touched by the divine fire that lights the way for all noble enterprises, labor's cause moves on and up toward better conditions and always more glorious achievement. Its policy of fraternal love guides men heavenward like beacons set along life's rugged pathway toward ideal heights. Its cause of humanity will yet usher in the dawn of "the new day of righteousness and justice among all mankind."

It has been said that the Christian home is the source and center of all true civilization. What is not for the best interest of the home must be against the future citizenship and highest civilization. Then, notwithstanding the abuse of corporations and the violent opposition of monopoly to labor organizations, the righteous cause of the toiler stands for the very foundation principles of national life. Making way for that long-expected "new day of righteousness," labor has had its martyrs and its heroes.

The heroism of the toilers, in hearts courageous but still undaunted, challenges the respect and admiration of the world. Idle riches may sneer and jeer at the impossibilities of labor's undertakings for posterity; monopoly may accuse labor's organization of being a menace to the government, but labor's cause is just and must at last be justly appraised.

Ah, my brothers! Ah, my sisters! You had better turn away
From your ledgers and your dividends and toys,
For a menace to the future is the thrift that thrives
On the bodies and the souls of our girls and boys.

Life and happiness is service, and without labor no attainment worth having can be had. Better to die heroically striving for a glorious impossibility in labor that tends toward national development than acknowledging no moral responsibility toward our fellowman, selfishly foster popular weaknesses that must finally induce national decadence.

Then here's to the heroism of the toiler. May such heroism

Go on and on! And win the fight,
For God and home and truth and right.

The Carpenter

THE REAL COURAGE.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

IT takes courage to fight. When the Thirteenth regiment—the "fighting Thirteenth" — then stationed at Fort Porter, in Buffalo, returned from Cuba at the close of the Spanish-American war, one of the members volunteered the statement to the writer that when the bullets began to whistle around his head at the battle of San Juan he instinctively looked around for a sandy spot in the soil wherein he could burrow down to a safer locality.

"The next moment," said the speaker, "I felt a tinge in my left arm, the spot being revealed by a tiny flow of crimson. From that moment my fighting blood was aroused. I thought of nothing but fighting my best to bring victory to my side."

It takes courage—and pluck—to fight, and none more so than in an uphill battle. Labor leaders and followers everywhere recognize that fact; also they realize that the victory they strive for cannot be taken by storm in one grand assault, but must come by tantalizingly (so it seems at times, at least) slow degrees.

It required more than a mere flesh wound to bring labor to the fighting stage; it will take more than that to make it stop fighting, until the battle is won.

No regiment ever faced the fire of a strong enemy that did not at times falter. Many have retreated when things became too warm for them, and it is related that some of the state militias which took in the trip to Cuba did far more running than fighting all the time they were there. It might also be mentioned that any number of such regiments evaded the issue—puny as it was as far as actual fighting was concerned by voting to stay at home. "He who votes to stay away will live to parade another day," was their motto evidently.

Certain portions of the vast army of organized labor have, at times faltered. Some have even retreated, but in the main the army has steadily improved in fighting courage and in strength, until today it is nearer the goal of victory than ever it was. And this notwithstanding the efforts of the Manufacturers' Association, the United States Steel Corporation and other fair-wage, short-hour haters, who have called into play unlimited capital, the highest courts in the land, the militia, politics and what not, to stay its onward march. No tactics were too unscrupulous to employ against organized labor; no amount of money too great to throw into the fight. Nothing that could be done has not apparently been done to hold back the oncoming army. And yet it marches on —not serenely at all times—but onward, nevertheless.

Each and every member of a labor union is a soldier in this great fight. Each and every soldier has to suffer his share of the hardships of war. It requires courage to fight, and the real test comes in time of strike, when mayhap the pocket is light, the stomach empty and the larder devoid of the necessities of life.

It is when the bombs of doubt and misrepresentation regarding the union leaders are fired into camp by the enemy that the soldier displays his courage or his cowardice. A strong man will nearly always fight back. The courage of a man weakened by the doubt and worry of perhaps months of striking is more susceptible to blows of misapprehension.

In days gone by men—our ancestors—gave up their homes, their families and, in countless cases, their lives, for their country, and considered that they were but doing their duty.

Approximately two million men are now fighting for their rights. Are not the rights of the millions of working people—men, women, and even children—worthy of some sacrifices? How can men stand by and see others fighting their battle for them? For shame on those who have not manhood enough in them to come out and give a hand in the battle against oppression! For shame on those stay-at-homes who dare not carry a union card for fear of offending those they call master!

The sweat shop; child labor; the twelve (and the ten) hour day; insanitary work-

shops; unsafe, poorly inspected mines; wage-reducing and price-raising corporations; corrupt politics—these and more—is it not a man's battle to fight these institutions? Is a man worthy of the name who, having to earn his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, and will benefit directly or indirectly of they be removed, does not come out and enlist himself?

Every man who joins the union ranks depletes that of the enemy by one. It is not right to term capital the enemy, you say? Perhaps not, in the accepted sense of that word; but if capital, as a whole, has ever done anything for labor that would entitle it to be termed a friend I have yet to learn of it.

Individual employers there are who are most fair to their employes—now. We read, today, of model factories, etc., here and there. Was any thought ever given to the welfare of the working man until the advent of organized labor? Were there any "To-let" signs staring the visitor at the former sweat-shop in the face? Were there any laws for the regulation of the employment of child-labor? Or, if there were any of the latter, were they ever enforced? Were such institutions as the eight-hour day dreamed of a few years ago? What assurance had—what assurance has—the individual nonunion workingman that the wages of today may be not cut in twain tomorrow? The law of supply and demand, you say? Yes, but is there a position for every man in the world today? If so, what of the thousands of strong, able-bodied men who walk the streets of our great cities, sometimes even in summer, when work should be most easily procured?

Ah, what a great fight organized labor has had! What a stupendous battle it still has to fight! And what a vast army of courageous, whole-souled, honest, thinking men it has to fight with!

Each member of the vast army of union workingmen can do his part. It is as Longfellow in "The Builders" says:

> All are architects of Fate,
> Working in these walls of time;
> Some with massive deeds and great,
> Some with ornaments of rhyme.
>
> Nothing useless is, or low;
> Each thing in its place is best—
> And what seems but idle show
> Strengthens and supports the rest.

STATE OF TRADE.

(By Frank Duffy.)

FROM reports received from all sections of the country and from all sources, it is quite evident "building operations" are on the increase. The "building boom" is now on, and from all indications is likely to remain with us for some time to come if the "unforeseen" does not happen. The "money panic" is a thing of the past, we hope never to return again; business has resumed its former conditions and everything points to "better times." Every good trades unionist *and* every good loyal American citizen should frown upon, discountenance, and discourage anything and everything that tends to bring about a suspension of work, a stagnation of trade, and all the sufferings and privations that follow in its train. In the building industry it is shown from official reports compiled by the "American Contractor" of Chicago that a gain of 36 per cent is evident for the month of July, 1909, over that of the same month a year ago. In some instances the gain has been much greater; for instance, Birmingham shows an increase of 100 per cent; Worcester, 164 per cent; Oklahoma City, 165 per cent; Denver, 220 per cent, and Scranton, 334 per cent.

The following table shows the details:

CITY	July 1909 Costs	July 1908 Costs	Per Cent Gain	Per Cent Loss
Birmingham	$ 334,098	$ 166,230	100	..
Bridgeport	455,066	148,841	205	..
Chattanooga	69,507	173,710	..	59
Cincinnati	826,995	814,810	1	..
Dallas	388,720	364,580	6	..
Denver	2,240,670	698,025	220	..
Detroit	1,601,850	849,950	88	..
Grand Rapids	346,244	230,310	50	..

CITY	July 1909 Costs	July 1908 Costs	Per Cent Gain	Per Cent Loss
Harrisburg ...	63,225	60,000	5	..
Hartford	169,235	91,780	84	..
Indianapolis ..	628,727	532,087	18	..
Kansas City ..	1,334,715	774,233	72	..
Louisville	278,967	460,567	..	39
Milwaukee	1,092,404	1,103,839	..	1
Minneapolis ...	1,001,180	945,485	6	..
Memphis	444,980	439,039	1	..
Mobile	79,650	129,156	..	38
New Haven ...	537,210	367,430	46	..
Newark	990,990	747,271	32	..
New Orleans ..	522,780	493,379	6	..
New York	25,861,273	18,235,607	41	..
Oklahoma	289,315	108,835	165	..
Omaha	815,280	576,040	41	..
Philadelphia ..	3,897,590	2,912,480	33	..
Portland, Ore..	911,570	1,038,366	..	12
St. Louis	2,066,059	2,781,528	..	25
Scranton	1,138,505	259,828	334	..
Seattle	1,275,410	1,012,113	26	..
Spokane	583,110	433,560	34	..
South Bend ...	104,325	60,417	72	..
Syracuse	440,115	405,075	8	..
Salt Lake City.	490,500	424,550	15	..
Toledo	209,395	354,528	..	40
Worcester	439,272	166,743	164	..
Wilkes-Barre ..	180,885	206,408	..	12
Totals $54,109,817		$39,566,800	36	..

This is a good showing, and we hope it will continue. We should use our best efforts to avoid industrial troubles at this time. Many of our brothers have been out of work all winter and part of the spring and are only now back to work again under fair conditions. They should be given an opportunity to get on their feet once more before any action is taken looking to increased wages, shorter hours, or better working conditions. Remember we are not organized to "strike" or to cause "trouble." On the contrary, we are organized to "avoid strikes" and to maintain peace. It is only when we are not listened to, or considered, when we are ignored and told that "there is nothing to arbitrate," that strikes are resorted to. That is the only alternative left us, but before a strike goes into effect every honorable means should be used to avoid it.

BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT.

(By Wm. J. Spencer.)

ESSENTIALLY, the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor is a protective organization, formed for the purpose of preserving and promoting the trade interests and the membership of the international unions composing it.

Aside, however, from the protective features it may afford, which, by the way, run in every direction of man's desires, it has a distinctive mission to perform that no other preceding organization of like character has approached, and there have been many attempted.

Until recently the issue underlying all others in the building industry was trade conservation; now it is trade progress.

We, as mechanics of any given calling, are not only ambitious to preserve the trade as it was handed down to us by our predecessors, but to increase our efficiency as much more as we can by the strength of our organizations.

Though the effectiveness and solidarity of our organizations we can obtain control over all branches of the building trades, and by concerted and harmonious action secure justice for all our members. In this we are only seeking justice, and our organization needs neither defense nor apology.

Our organizations in the building trades cover not only novel specialties of construction, but also every element of old-line erection. We naturally have many problems to settle among ourselves as to the jurisdiction of each organization, nor must we be forgetful of the other fellow and his need for work that he may also live. This activity in relation to new building trades conditions is not confined entirely to the workmen. The employer in the building industry is just as active in playing the game as the mechanic, perhaps more so; certainly more responsible at all events, since it was by his adoption of the so-called modernized ideas of simple building erection that the old-line trades were stripped of their skill and art through a competitive system that has re-

duced the skilled tradesmen to the level of the laborer.

The modern structure of today is often regarded as a legitimate opportunity for the avaricious contractor to palm off an ingenious device of questionable merit on the owner and substitute the labor of the industrial adventurer for the skill of the true artisan.

Thus has the overcrowding of the building trades been brought about. Thus has the skill and technique in each division of labor been disregarded until today there are often two men of different trade knowledge looking for every job.

It is due to this condition that the men in the building trades are clamoring with all their might for more work.

To remedy this unjust state of affairs, to readjust trade demarcation lines on an equitable basis so that each organization may provide employment for its members, is the work of the hour, and it is, among other things, to achieve this that the Building Trades Department has been called into existence.

Will it succeed is the question that has been frequently asked? The building tradesmen alone are competent to reply. There is no union label, no formula, that may be prescribed in manufacturing and miscellaneous trades; the only weapon is united and cumulative effort.

Co-operation is our only hope, and through it alone can the Building Trades Department concentrate the forces of all organizations interested in building erection to the end that the abounding abuses may be corrected.

To succeed, the building trades must come to a common understanding as to a fair and rightful division of labor, the adjustment of trade lines that must be made complete, and when established the united strength of the allied organizations must be exerted in their maintenance. To say that the building trades are incapable of bringing about such a result is to belittle their splendid and competent organizations and to forget that they have been instrumental in bringing about greatly improved conditions for their members. A general review of the situation surrounding the building trades warrants the assertion that the question of trade jurisdiction is most assuredly the paramount one. With that issue determined, all others will, with the help of the intenational unions involved, settle themselves. It must be remembered, however, that the only institution, power or party capable of a correct adjustment of the overlapping tendencies of the various vocations engaged in building construction are the workmen employed in the industry.

If they cannot come to an understanding, at once satisfactory, positive and permanent, then there is no other agency in the whole field of human endeavor that can.

Those trade unionists who have been in a position to devote the serious thought, study, and attention to this all-important and interesting subject that it demands have an abiding faith in the ability of the building trades mechanic to finally reach an amicable and permanent understanding with his fellows that will not only dispel the perplexities of the present hour but will at the same time work out a true solution of the many other problems with which the building trades industry is now face to face.

Looking backward for a moment over the broad expanse of good work already accomplished by organized labor, one can turn again to the future with renewed effort and assurance that the once seemingly insurmountable obstacles can be overcome. For the first time in the history of the building trades the agency is at hand, and it lies in the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Patriotism Defined.

What a weird and mystic emotion is patriotism. It can make a man who never owned anything in his life holler about "his" country until his throat is sore. It has the power to transform an every-day, easy-going citizen with a gentle disposition into a raging demon, burning with thirst for the blood of his fellow-creatures. It is tenacious only when contracted by workingmen. The capitalist is only patriotic on occasions which call for the presence of newspaper reporters—never when figuring up dividends from "foreign" countries where labor is "cheap."—R. P. P.

The Carpenter

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DENVER CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR BY RAYMOND ROBINS.

MR. PRESIDENT, Fellow-Delegates, Fellow-Citizens, Men of Labor, Men and Women Who Work and Think and Have Some Large Purpose in the Common Life of the World—I am glad to talk with you for a little while this afternoon as one man speaks to other men, and as a man speaks to his friends. Underneath all this great struggle that marks the conflict of labor in the world of men is really a great idea. And every form of that struggle is simply an expression in one aspect or another of a great idea; and the divisions between men and society, earnest men, capable men, who divide, on the one hand, friendly to organized labor, and others who divide, on the other hand, in sometimes bitter enmity to organized labor, is really, when it is sifted down, to be determined upon one real principle underneath the whole struggle.

The Danbury Hatters' case, injunctions granted by judges at night while propped up by pillows in their beds, with nobody present but the lawyers for the employers—all these conflicts are to be explained on one ground. That ground is this: The whole conflict in this country and in the world between the men of labor on the one hand, and the men opposed to labor on the other hand, is this: that the men of labor are advancing and affirming and declaring and maintaining the citizenship value of the labor of man; and the other group is advancing and maintaining and advocating the profit values of the labor of man; and the whole struggle comes out of the point of view whether or not you are interested as a citizen of the Republic, as man, in the citizenship values of human labor, or whether you are interested chiefly in the profit values, the property values of human labor as an asset for certain individuals, or people, or corporations, or employers. There is the whole conflict, and you will find intelligent and able men whose minds are devoted to the question of the money side of the conflict who become so biased and so set in their judgment that they lose sight of the human values in the controversy altogether. They do not care especially for child labor, they do not care especially to stop women from those employments that break down their health and destroy their possibilities of becoming mothers. You can get the basis of the conflict on whether the group is interested most in the human values, the citizen values, or most in the property values, the profit values of the men. There are able and honest men sitting as judges in high courts who believe that judgments in protection of property rights are really good, because they see only the property values in the controversy.

And this brings me, men of labor, to the thing I am glad to say in this convention—the problem of interpretation. It is a problem of getting out the citizenship values in the possession of organized labor, and forcing the recognition of these values upon the men and women of fair purpose and honest intentions in the community and in the state and in the nation. These are of the other kind. There are more people in the world who want to do the right thing than there are fair-minded men who purposely want to do the wrong thing; and while there are those implicated in the steal directly, men and women who profit greatly out of the social injustice and wrong in the industrial situation of our country, they will never be the people who will lead in the cause of labor. It is also true that when you convince a man or woman, whether they are friendly to labor or are opposed to labor, that the values of manhood and womanhood and childhood are involved, you break down the efficiency of that man or woman in opposing the just demands of labor for the future. All over this country there are large groups of men and women not directly engaged in the struggle who do not understand themselves and their relationship to the struggle. Two millions of working men, more or less intelligent, on the one hand, and

half a million employers, more or less intelligent, on the other hand, and a great mass of men and women in between who have not the true values of this struggle in their minds, and who, if they do have the true values, would support many of the just demands of labor. It is a problem of interpretation, a problem of making the real human value manifest to many men and women not directly interested personally in this struggle.

While organized labor fought its battles on the industrial field we made advances. You know that struggle intimately. You know that when labor with its committee met with a committee of the employers and sat down at the table and discussed the demands of labor we made advances. We made advances because the great human values under our contentions carried us on in spite of the ability and the greed of the opposing forces. But there came a time in this country about ten years ago when a great number of employers began to form into more or less secret organizations. They were called manufacturers' associations in some cities, employers' associations in some states, citizens' alliances in some towns; but the purpose behind them all, regardless of the fair promises and fair-spoken words, the definite and organized and powerful purpose was to break down trades unions in every industry in this country. How did they go about it? Not by discussing it in the open. They went about it by engaging the services of lawyers who were friendly to special judges —who had the "pull," as it were, of friendship and past favors upon judges on benches in state and federal courts. Let us speak the facts as they occurred. We found ourselves dealing with them, on the one hand, in the industrial field, while the other group, the employers of scab labor, the labor skinners, the labor crushers, were organized and bringing their power to bear upon the legislatures and courts of the country. In Illinois, where it has been my privilege to live for some time, we have a good many men and women working today in occupations that may be called dangerous trades by reason of the machinery used and the conditions of the industry. There is not one word on the statute books of Illinois which really protects those men and women from crippled hands and lost limbs, from crippled bodies and lost lives in those industries. As a matter of fact, tonight the men and women in Illinois in dangerous trades are less protected than men and women in Finland—and we think Illinois is a civilized community! Now what happened? Organized labor bore the burden of the struggle, just as organized labor has been the power behind the passage of child labor laws and all laws that really save the life of man. They took up the struggle and presented a reasonable and fair bill in the legislature in the State of Illinois. It was about to be passed. The Manufacturers' Association of Chicago and Illinois sent to the legislature its secretary, an able and clever man, who is not too careful of the truth when he makes statements about labor men. He established a lobby and had one or two very able and clever lawyers at his shoulder all the time; he began to make arguments to the legislators, and they were not all addressed to the mind; some of those were addressed here (touching his pocket). Some of those legislators built nice houses when they went home, although they did not have any money when they went to the legislature, and they were supposed to get only $1,000 for their year's service! That bill was lost. Is there any fair-minded man of any political persuasion whatever who can bring himself to object if organized labor in the state of Illinois says: "As long as you fought us on the industrial field we were content to remain on that field, and we wanted to stay there, but if you retire and bolster yourself up behind a lobby on the political field and begin to contribute to the election of legislators for the purpose of betraying us, and begin to contribute to the compaign funds of judges for the purpose of getting unfair injunctions against us, in the name of men and women and children in the state of Illinois, we will go into politics and drive you out."

That is the general situation when you get down to the real facts. Then you will find organized labor has been content to discuss its issues on the industrial field, but the other fellows have not been. They have had their power, their education and ability, but they did not trust that. They never sat down to discuss a proposition with us that

they did not have two or three trained lawyers ready to help them on the moneyed side. I have sometimes sat in such a controversy when it seemed to me that if God Almighty had come and said a certain thing was good for the workers they would have objected to it. I have no objection to lawyers. I have known lawyers who were honest, but I tell you, my friends, you have to sift pretty close to find them. This is the situation that has faced organized labor in this great nation of ours; and if organized labor, responding to the action of employers of scab labor, follows them up and drives them out of the political forces of our people that were made to serve the whole people, I think organized labor will be doing a service to the whole nation and not to any class.

You cannot escape this struggle. The strongest organized union that may look down on the field and say, "We are safe," is deluding itself if it makes any such statement anywhere in the industrial field. As a matter of fact, the strongest union isn't any stronger in the last analysis that the weakest union, and we have to learn that great truth. The working class will stand or fall together. And when I say "class" I do not mean class in any foolish, doctrinaire sense. I mean the men and women who really earn what they eat in any capacity, whether it be by mind or hand. Those people have got to get together against the people who are the common plunderers of the whole nation, regardless of class.

Now, my friends, when I say we can not escape this struggle, on what grounds do I base that statement? Not on guesswork; I base it on facts. I want to say to you, men of labor, you who represent America's toiling thousands, that I know something of the labor end of the game also, something of unorganized labor in a Southern mine where I worked day after day for twelve hours a day, side by side with colored men, and got a dollar a day for the work. That is not specially high where poor, common white trash on the one hand, and poor, worthless niggers on the other hand, and we were making people rich while we worked there. We were good enough to do that. I broke away and went to Alaska. I was one of the bunch of men who went up there and fought their way over Chilcoot Summit and down White Horse Rapids. Most of them went broke. When we passed on over the great frozen stretches of Alaska in the spring of '98 we stopped on a cliff that looked out over Behring Sea to the utmost limit of the Western Continent of North America. And the great cold there worked the same magic the great heat does in the desert. It lifted up far over the tops of the icebergs and the great ice sea the cliffs of far Siberia, seventy miles away, and we saw on the horizon the cliffs of that old Asia, that ancient human hive from which came forth the men that made Western civilization. I didn't know what it meant then. I turned back and went through the valleys and over the mountains of Alaska and made a stake, so I am free to be here today. Now I know what it meant. It meant that the great frontier, which for a hundred years gave an opening to the surplus labor of America, had passed forever from the world. It meant that that great western movement that came out from the East, that came across Western Europe and laid the foundations of human liberty and justice in that "tight little island," then forced its way across the ocean and established on the Atlantic shore the thirteen colonies; then passed across the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, until its waves met the waves of the Pacific, would rest there. It rested there a while, and then the hunger of the boy to try his life against the life of the world drove the men of '98 over the Chilcoot Summit, but it will drive them in the future anywhere. They will go out into the ocean and drown.

Today, as you sit here discussing the great interests of humanity bound up in the cause of organized labor, in every little town of the country, in every farmer's home, there is a bright-eyed boy thinking of the future, thinking of leaving his narrow surroundings and trying himself against the world. Where will he go? He will not go to the frontier; he does not think about it; it has ceased to exist. He is thinking of San Francisco, of Denver, of Chicago, of New York, of the industrial centers of America, and he is coming there tonight; he is marching, while you sit here, to come into the labor struggle of the great industrial cities, with no knowledge of the struggle of labor for a

hundred years to get hours and wages, without any knowledge of the strain and labor of countless men and women to make conditions fair. What does he want? He wants opportunities. He will work under any conditions, he will take long hours and small pay and hope for promotion some time. He is the ready tool of this combined scab labor group to hurl against the standard of every organized trade in the land.

My friends, we can not escape! Every man of labor here has got to accept the supreme obligation of universal organization. from the man who digs the ditch to the most highly skilled mechanic in the land. There is no man too mean, there is no occupation too servile to justify your lack of organization efforts, not because they will add strength to the union in great numbers, but because the mere fact of organization among them is the protection and guarantee and sure hope of the strongest union in the land. Now, men, that is no mean job. That is a job so big and tremendous that it is equalled by the tasks before those pioneers who dared to hope for a free nation and dared to lay its foundations on those rocky New England shores. But they had hope. Are we less worthy than our fathers of faith in the future of mankind? Shall we, in the presence of the accomplished fact of a great republic, whether or not it be wholly free—it is at least with conditions of government that give possibilities of freedom to every man and woman in the land—are we to be heard to question the power of men in society to organize all industry and make all labor honorable, not in name but in fact?

My friends, there is a real dignity of labor in the heart of the world. The men and women who actually do feed and clothe and house this country and the world are really worthy of all honor, with all cant and humbug thrown aside. You have got to dare as much in the great moral and human values of this industrial struggle as the men of old, the fathers of our land, dared and braved in the interests of political and religious freedom. You are facing, as the inheritors of a great tradition, the third great struggle in the history of civilization. At first the lines of men divided upon the question of the freedom of the human mind. For five hundred years, aye, for a thousand years, that struggle went on, and it was won. It was won for every man and woman and child. The meanest man in this Republic and western civilization can believe in one God, or seven gods, or no God, if he wants to, and there is no power of church or state that can say him nay. It was no mean gain that came from that great struggle.

And then the dividing lines of mankind formed over the question of political liberty, over the right of every man to have some share in the government of which he was a part. And that struggle expresses five hundred years in which the people of England, among all the nations of the earth, led the vanguard of human progress, and dared to lay down the most permanent and abiding principles on which human liberty shall forever rest. Men can not wait; the great forces of civilization move onward and forward while generation succeeds generation in the life of the world. You men who are inheritors of that great past are facing today a struggle compared with which the two great struggles that preceded seem to us as though they were but the material of a summer's day. It is not so, but it seems so. You are facing the third great problem of civilization—the problem of industrial liberty, the problem so splendidly put by the president of this great federation when he said that the conflict waging now was upon the question of whether a man's laboring power and his purchasing power belonged to him or whether they belonged to somebody else. The problem today is to secure for every man and woman of labor in the land the right to the possession of their purchasing power absolutely, and to have declared by the legislatures and upheld by the courts the fact that employers of America have absolutely no property right whatever in either the working power or the purchasing power of the workers. We will vindicate that right, not because some of us are eager to undertake the struggle, but because we must vindicate it. We won't be able to have any rights at all if we don't vindicate that right, because this is an industrial age, and industrial rights take the front of the stage in the controversies of mankind.

Now, men, we can win. We can win because we are right, and because there are more of us. The whole problem today is

whether we have got as much sense in getting together and standing together as the scab employers have on the one hand or as free working men of Great Britain had on the other hand. That is the problem. I was talking to a wise and clever pirate of industry, one of the able men whom God gave great gifts to, who had the mind that sees, the mind that grips, the mind that analyzes, and he said: "Robins, you can not win." I said, "Why?" He said: "The fool workingmen of this country haven't got sense enough to get together, and as long as we keep you divided we can skin you any day in the year."

A long time ago one of the wise men of the world said: "A house divided against itself can not stand." It is true of the great temple of human labor as of any other house built by the hands of men. That great temple has been laid course by course, and bloody fingers have handled the bricks and hungry women have starved that it might be built, and little children have been deprived of daily food that it might be established among men. I do not believe that the house of labor will fall, but I do know that the house of labor must cease to be divided if it shall hope to stand. A long time ago it was said that the stone which builders have rejected has become the head stone of the corner; and the stone which the builders of empires have rejected in the history of men has been the great group of toil.

My friends, a great labor man of England, with whom some men delight to differ, but who is nevertheless the best expression of my thought of what is best in labor, is a member of the ministry in Great Britain—John Burns. He came up from the people, and whether or not he is able to stand against the temptations of the time, nevertheless he is the first man who ever sat behind the council table of Great Britain with an intimate personal knowledge of the life of men and women of toil. How long will it be before America, the great industrial nation of the world, has at the council table of her nation some man who, in his own body, has suffered the burdens of common toil, who bears on his own back some of the testimony of the common lot of poverty and labor? Men, it well becomes the Republic to have some man of labor at its council table if for no other reason that to hear that testimony from the men and women who have made America what she is today.

The leisure class in the history of mankind never did make good; it never will make good, because it never can. Whenever a boy is raised under conditions where he does not have to work for what he gets, whenever he is surrounded by privilege and opportunity, he becomes careless and indifferent, and his mind and body is not capable of the service that the working child, if he has good food and good air and decent conditions, is capable of giving to the world.

The battle is in better shape today than ever before. More men of labor understand what their great work is to be. More men outside of labor's ranks are in sympathy with the ultimate purpose, the citizenship rights of the manhood and womanhood of labor, than ever before. Let us gather courage, let us dare to believe in each other, let us dare to believe in our leaders. My friends, the other fellows don't dicker and divide their forces in the face of the enemy on the day of battle. God grant that the day will come in the history of organized labor when, after we have decided what is best, we will stand together, submitting and surrendering, if need be, our personal choice in the interest of the common good.

I don't know what the future holds. Even such a wise man as this old leader of labor, Samuel Gompers, knows not what the future holds. I do know that there is no future of any kind for us until we have sense enough to lay aside personal differences, agree on a program and then stick to the bitter end.

Men of labor, when we fought our way over Chilcoot Summit and went over the glaciers of Alaska there was one truth hammered into us every day of the years we fought the trail, and that truth was that men can only win when they stand together. One man in Alaska is a lost soul—he is as much lost as an unorganized man in a big factory. You know the condition of the unorganized man. He has that lovely liberty that some scab employers of labor preach so much about—the liberty to work twelve hours a day for fourteen cents an hour and then have his wages lowered so that his employer can contribute $500 to

the building of some nice charitable institution. It is that liberty the cat has in a tub out in the lake. The cat doesn't want to stay in the tub—of course not! The cat is at perfect liberty to jump out in the lake any time it doesn't like the tub! That is the way with the unorganized man or woman. They do not have to stay in the shop; they can go out and starve any time they choose. In that Alaska struggle if one man lay down the other could not go on. You could not do anything without your partner going hand in hand with you. Out of the struggle of that mighty time, and it was a mighty struggle, there came a byword in Alaska, and every one of the twenty thousand miners who risked their lives along the trail would risk his life along that word. We used to say: "Well, there are just three things in this world I hate more than any other three things, and the first one of them is a quitter, the second is a quitter, and the third is a quitter!"

Now, friends, isn't that really the doctrine of the men of labor? As a matter of fact, the man with money and labor can go it alone. He can stand the strain, but the man of labor and the woman of labor have got to stand together or they won't go anywhere. I wish that this great convention would realize how important in one aspect the organization of women is. There are six million women in gainful occupations in the United States today. What about them? They are being used today for the purpose of breaking down hours and wages in every trade where they are not organized. Why is it that some of the sweat shops and big stores can work a girl overtime during the rush season three or four hours and send her back to her little tenement home at the end of the rush season? Why can not they work a hodcarrier that way? Because they have to pay him time and a half for every minute over eight hours, because he is organized. And the women who are being exploited, who are being robbed, who are being disinherited from their right to a home and to maternity, from having little children they can call their own, are being robbed tonight simply because they are unorganized. Friends, a high court in this land has said that the great organization of the United Hatters of North America is a conspiracy in restraint of trade because those men told other men and women of labor, in the interest of humanity, in the interests of themselves, not to wear Leowe's hats—they were blood-stained hats. I say to you, my friends, that goods made under anti-social or immoral conditions, where there is child labor, women working overtime and men being paid less than fair wage, are of greater injury to this country today than crime and pestilence in any other form. The time will come when the great moral value of organized labor will be recognized in this land. We talk of wages and hours. That is the thing we have to talk about. I know two hat factories in America, one organized and the other unorganized. They are within three blocks of each other. In the unorganized factory about a year ago a big stiff of a foreman insulted a little girl who was a hat trimmer. She stood up and told him what she thought of him, and was discharged for insubordination. She wrote a letter to the owner of the factory, but never got any reply. About six months ago, in the organized factory, where these people who have been said to be in a conspiracy in restraint of trade have an organization, there was another big stiff of a foreman who tried to insult a poor, little, helpless foreign girl. Another girl, who happened to be the floorwoman of the United Hatters, looked at him and said: "You cut that out! We won't stand for that in this factory. You must apologize to that little girl." He said: "I will see you in a warmer land." She called that floor into a shop meeting; they laid down their tools and went out on the street, where she told them the situation. They said they would starve before they would go back if that man did not apologize to the little girl. The boss came down in his big automobile, went to his office and called in the foreign girl. He also called in the big stiff of a foreman, who began to weaken, as any big coward will. Let it be said to the eternal glory of that particular hat manufacturer that he had decency enough to discharge the foreman on the spot. Now, I want to submit to the universities of Colorado and America as well, I want to submit to the churches of Colorado and America as well, that United Hatters in that par-

ticular shop had more moral value, not only to protect hours and wages, but to protect the sanctity of personal virtue and the sanctity of the home than all forces in christendom combined. Win with a cause like that? Why, of course, we are going to win!

Let us not have divisions regarding the future. We don't know what we are going to do. We are going to fight the fight like men, decided on a policy, and more and more of us are going to stand by that policy as one man every day that goes on from now until we win final victory.

Let us, as free men leading forward the hope of this great nation, resolve to stand together, to surrender personal divisions, to look out upon a great and broad horizon that sees the future of mankind and sees the future hosts of labor marching to the music of freedom's deathless song. Let us together agree, forgetting the divisions of the past, but determining upon unity for the future. Go forward to realize that great tradition of our nation, a tradition the greatest ever hoped for in the mind of man; the tradition not of a great class, not of great individuals, not of millionaires, not of Morgans and Rockefellers or that group, but the tradition of a great nation, a great people, the manhood and womanhood of that people, from the man who digs the ditch to the last exalted expression of genius, guaranteed by the law and protected by the court, and upheld by the opinion of the people; the right to a decent day's work and a decent wage for that work, the right to have a home and bring up free children to carry forward the tradition of a people that fear God, that love liberty, and that fear nothing else under heaven.

AN EXTRA PAGE.

(By Pen & Company.)

ONE might almost think that the story of Labor has had and will have the same daylight all through its existence, that is, the version of today will be the tale of tomorrow. A moment of review will present the fact that its authors are no longer one but millions.

The illumination of an age does not consist in the amount of its knowledge, but in the broad and noble principles that bind humanity for mutual welfare and happiness. The profoundest writings of today or any that have appeared and been seen by the interested eye invariably expand this breadth and nobility.

All steady, honest, impassioned labor supports such principles. The labor movement considers them as its own, since it believes they comprehend moral philosophy, economic science and vast knowledge from the material world. The strength of the movement lies in the solidarity of the working classes. The records of its existence show it has aimed and still aims to impart industrial wisdom and beneficence to the classes that they may have and enjoy better quality and quantity of earthly comfort.

We lose sight of the fact that it is a great achievement, not only to obtain happiness for ourselves but to scatter kindness to others. Were unified labor selfish it would have no such motive, no assured tenure to its existence, but rather an effort that might make the confusion of today a wreck on the morrow. Be thankful, indeed, that union labor has no such unification.

Everything that comes or has come from the earth and has been or is intended to be utilized in the living life has had and still has the moldings and shapings of

such labor as the one necessary element of successful perfection.

Contrast it with labor which has no other aim than to breathe the breath of life amidst the struggle of squalid poverty, and slavish life will appear.

Every temple devoted to art, science, religion or learning, law or instruction; every castle, mansion, home or hut, every enterprise of manufacture, transportation or commerce, is, of right a tribute to labor. No greater monument to it can stand. It is built upon the eternal rock of honor, industry, skill, energy and intelligence.

With such and only such labor must the prizes of this life be won. Hopes of life in the world to come rest not alone upon a spiritual care, but in learning and promulgating the highest and truest dignity of universal justice and all outward and inward sources and agencies that improve and elevate humble man.

Idleness or indolence never elevate.

"Brows that are wet
With honest sweat
Need no coronet."

A good man has said: "We have three kinds of rich men; three kinds of capitalists; three kinds of employers—the money kings, money traps and money hogs. There are the moral rich people, and the rich people who have no morals, and the rich people who are immoral. There are the money kings and traps and hogs. And they say they want you to build up societies, and break down the sweat-shops, but all they want is more, and worse than the money trap is the money hog."

Children are human beings and always will be in this world. The merciful God takes them away from here in His wisdom and holds against man who commits sin against or harms them a day of reckoning. We see playgrounds and courts, kindergartens, children's aid societies and child labor laws, but would we could keep from our vision the sweatshops of the land where the wild, poisonous flowers of temptation, the growths of contagion, infection and the "pale, unconquered plague" are destroyers of beautiful lives.

The day of the educated laborer has arrived. The influence of his educated mind falls most graciously and gracefully upon his children. That influence would be broader to his pleasure and happiness, its largess greater, did not employers force a wage that pushed to necessity and limited preparation of young minds for physical instead of mental needs.

We are approaching the month of our annual Thanksgiving. The past rises before us. We are thankful that we have lived through its adversities and vicissitudes. We lay aside and regret its bad things, remember and are thankful for the good. The institution we know, love and support as organized labor is still upon earth, calmly, not maliciously, rejoicing that it has gained in power and appreciation and that not a piece, a portion or a part needs repairing. Let us go to work toward giving it enlargement and greater usefulness.

Some one has said, and truly: "Every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers, to strive more effectually than ever to bring about a betterment in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, and to assert, at any risk, the freedom of speech and of the press."

Move down upon the enemy in might,
Move onward with the army in the right,
That triumph by the toilers may be won
And the tribute be, "Oh, servant, well done."

As the tree is judged by the fruit, so our organization is judged by its members.

To live in hearts we love is not to die.—Campbell.

The Carpenter

CULTIVATE HARMONY IN THE RANKS.

(By Wm. J. Shields.)

IT IS of the utmost importance that the popularity of the trade union be maintained. It is believed by many that civilization has evolved nothing more valuable to the people as a whole, from a temporal standpoint at least, than the trade union system.

The great things accomplished by the labor unions in their short careers are an earnest of the marvels that may be expected in the future, and if the system is encouraged and loyally supported the results already obtained are insignificant as compared with what may be reasonably looked for in time to come.

To be popular the trade union must look to the advancement of the members, and in that regard must take into account all of their interests. It is not sufficient that the activities of the union be confined either to all fun and frolic or hard business routine. A happy admixture of both will prove more profitable. The interests of the membership can be promoted in a social way, in the way of education that will produce harmony of action as well as harmonious business activities and the union that succeeds best in promoting these several interests will attain the greatest degree of popularity. The advancement of the welfare of the union depends in a large measure upon the degree of harmony existing within it.

Because the societies of the workers are human institutions it is quite natural that disagreements and dissensions arise from time to time, and it is no serious reflection upon a labor membership that it may have locally or nationally an occasional outbreak of strife. Bad feeling arises in almost every relation of life, even the church and family have these human propensities to contend with, but it has been well established by the experience of our societies as well as by that of many other institutions that strife, while sometimes not of a serious detriment, is never of any value, and because of the fact that it is valueless and that it is sometimes ruinous, strife should be studiously avoided.

For more years than we like to count our unions have been scolded, criticised, muckraked and stabbed by not only malicious individuals on the outside but by its own members, until some are led to believe that our only production has been grafters and things of low repute. Majority rule is the basis of operating the trade union, and members of fair minds will gracefully submit to the majority's will. Fortunately for the future welfare of the trade union movement, the pessimistic element is of small proportion. The great bulk of the affiliated membership is able to conceive the splendid results attained, and is able to reckon with the possibilities of the future. They fully understand that the joys and hopes of living have been and are now being hampered and curtailed by a line of dirty linen that has stretched from one end of our jurisdiction to the other, and they, realizing the importance of harmony, are praying for the regeneration that will produce concert of action.

Considering the defects, our accomplishments have represented a splendid showing:

First—The bringing of the hours of labor down to forty-eight and in some instances to forty-four.

Second—The extension of the wage scale from what it was back when sixty hours was the requirement of the week to the condition where the laws of some of our D. C.'s proclaim a cent a minute for the constituent membership, and in one jurisdiction even better than that. These two provisions elevate the standard of living, and furnish opportunity of development of child life, which means a better equipped citizenship in the generation that follows ours. It also provides independency is sickness and old age.

Third—By helping to eliminate the employment of child labor we have accom-

plished much, and much more will be realized.

Fourth—We are resisting the abuse of the equity powers of the courts.

Fifth—We have obtained a more equitable employers' liability act.

Sixth—We have educated the public to the truth that there are two sides to labor bargaining.

Seventh—The defense of a living wage rate, backed by the shorter work day, prevents contraction of the market and frequent recurrences of periods of industrial depression.

It might be possible to go on and enumerate to greater length labor's gains, but sufficient to say that the accomplishments have been of a satisfying and profitable character sufficient to inspire us on to greater things in the time to come. The future lies big before us; the urgent need of the times is action. The trade union is the great democratic training school of the worker, not only parliamentary procedure being taught here but the whole method and meaning of trade union necessity in its deep simple sense. Trade unions have done much for humanity, for the betterment of the race. Their faults are human. Some day there will come the brotherhood of man. Some day industrial warfare will be seen to be ridiculous. Some day men will work together in perfect harmony and accord. But until that day the trade unions must stand as the only safeguard of the workingman, the only instrument through which his rights can be protected.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "BOYCOTT."

(By James Barry, L. U. 509.)

CAPTAIN BOYCOTT had won for himself the reputation of being the worst land agent in the County of Mayo, Ireland. In addition to charging exorbitant rents, he compelled the unfortunate tenants under him to work on his own farm at his own rates, so that they never actually received more than $1.75 per week.

The tenantry became suddenly aroused to a sense of their power in refusing to have anything to do with him or his. His crops in the field remained to rot; the entire country refused to aid him; he refused to be dictated to; he and his three nieces and servants tried to save his crops, but all in vain. Mrs. Boycott went from cabin to cabin trying to coax the people to come and work for her husband at their own rates, but in vain.

The famous captain was obliged to send to Dublin for his groceries. He could not get a loaf of bread for love or money. He had nobody to swear at. Boycott was isolated. He had to take care of his own cattle. His farm of 400 acres went to ruin and his cows remained unmilked, until the people milked them out of humanity, throwing the milk away. The term "boycott" became famous and is now in the dictionary.

The School Lunch and Dyspepsia.

A doctor in an Eastern magazine says on this subject:

It is very important that the meal eaten at recess be a warm one, and whenever possible it should be prepared and eaten at home. Until a child is ten or twelve years old it must have its dinner or principal meal of the day at noon. The rest of the household may dine in the evening, but for the youngster so heavy a repast near bedtime is certain to be deleterious. A bundle of cold sandwiches will not serve as a substitute for the midday dinner, for the child needs not only the warm, home-cooked food, but also the walk home, the bit of play on the way, and the hour's forgetfulness of lessons.

An injury done to one is a threat held out to hundreds.—Publius Syrus.

The Carpenter

LABOR SERMON.

On Sunday, Sept. 5, the Rev. C. C. Young of Cameron, Texas, spoke on the labor question in part as follows:

Has a man the right to fix his wage or has the union of his trade the right to do it? The answer can be made both Yes and No. Yes, in the name of liberty, and No, in the name of facts. You do not fix the scale of studies in schools where your children attend; a commission does this and a very good plan it is; you do not fix the tax you pay on your property, this is done by a commission of men who do it in a way that promotes peace and equity better than if each man was left to do it to his liking. Buying imported face powder which cost about fifteen cents in Paris you pay fifty cents for it here; but you had nothing to do with the custom tax which permitted it to land in this country. Then why not let men of your own trade fix the wage? Has a man or union the right to fix an eight-hour law of work? Yes, there are many proofs of that right. The twenty-four hours of the day may be divided into three equal parts of eight hours each; eight for work, eight for sleep and eight for improvement of the mind and to be with family. It is a calamity in your life and business when you have to work sixteen hours, falling down after meals to sleep like a pig, and then on awakening have to run to work again. A sore calamity it is on your life and that of your home, and every man ought to have a good part of both in this world. Statistics of men in law, medicine and the ministry show much food for thought; hear them. The doctor is at home less than any of the three, knows less of his family, sees them less and is less prepared to impress his individuality upon them; hence it is found that his sons turn out to be bad more than any of the three, and out of a thousand of each the sons of doctors showed the lowest success average. The lawyer is at home more than the doctor, sees his family more and has nothing to call him away at night when he can be of a social service to his family; also he talks his business to his boys and they learn from him that the way of the transgressor is hard; hence his boys make a high average in success. The preacher is at home much of the time and when other men are away sees his family more, and from conscientious scruples gives more time to the rearing of his family, thus impressing them with his individuality; hence his sons make the highest average of success in life. This proves that the eight hours a day man spends for home and life is no small part of the asset of human life. Also it shows the best dividends are paid by putting in the time at home rather than putting in sixteen hours at work. Waste of time is a crime, but waste of life is worse in criminality.

A higher wage means a better distribution of wealth and better equipment for life. Some years ago I saw in Chicago 150 contractors on one side and 150,000 workmen on the other, the latter contending for a raise of forty cents more per day and the contractors denying the justice of the claim. Let us analyze the situation. The fact that the contractors were in business showed on the face that they were men who had earned a competency, otherwise would have taken up other lines of work. If they win out in the strike it means that the extra money will be distributed among just a few more people than the 150 contractors and a large part of it will go to Paris to buy goods and finery that is no better than what is made at home, but it is imported material, hence finer. But what if the 150,000 workmen win the strike and get the forty cents a day? Why, every cent of it will stay in this country, be spent for food, better clothes, for ice in summer and coal in winter, for clothes, the lack of which has kept the children from school and church. A blind man can see the right proposition; and aside from the higher wage it is an economic plan for the safety of the country.

Then, let me warn you, tell you in the light of the past which is too bloody to make any student of history happy, that to deny the right to live has always brought a revolution. I do not think we will ever have such in America, for we have learned the arts of peace so as to settle such. In 1688 in England such denial of right to live, to have a wage that would keep soul and body together, and the right any man ought to have, brought a revolution and the

throne of a great kingdom was wrested from its crown head; in 1793 the same denial provoked the French revolution, taking out of the world a good king and queen, but who were following in the footsteps of others who had been bad.

What is the purpose of unions in labor? One of the first ideas was protection, and this was in most instances forced on the trades of the earth; but another principle is that of a high standard of efficiency. A good wage means good work from efficient workmen. King Solomon needed a system of union labor to build the greatest Temple of Asia. If he had employed other than those whose efficiency admitted them to the craft, the temple would have fallen down in a few years instead of being torn down by a conquering army. Trades under the stimulus of unionism have made the great buildings of the earth, even the skyscrapers of our country, safe for human life. Locomotive engineers have by their craft made it possible for trains to be run with safety; and unionism has made of them the greatest body of workmen in our country. Do you want to ride on a train pulled by an engineer who knows nothing of his work, whose craft has not required him to be efficient? Do you wish to risk life by standing over boilers insecurely made by men who were hired on poverty wages? I know your answer. Hence the right to organize and the good of it.

Union labor has brought to us today the federal statutes forbidding child labor, and which in time will force all women in the child-bearing period of life out of the factories. Why? Because the birth rate is lessened and the children born in these conditions have a higher death rate. Then union labor has made it impossible to work the convict community in competition with free labor, especially in those states where unionism is strong. The claim is made that we ought to work the convicts; to that I agree, but not so to work them that the people who are not criminals cannot get work. Better have the small convict community wards of the state than a larger number of free citizens as wards of the poor farm or what charity can be secured from other sources.

Doing good to ourselves, it is impossible to keep all of it, and we would be mean to want to keep it all. Thus the non-union man has been benefited by the union man's protest against a low wage and oppression in other ways. It has made the workmen of the unorganized class more efficient and has brought them higher wages and better treatment from their employers. Then, skilled workmen in all lines is what we need, no matter what work they perform. The carpenter who makes a box can do it better if he is skilled in all other things of his trade. Who wants a lawyer to do work even in a justice court who is not able to practice in any court in the land? Who wants a doctor to dose chills who is not prepared in efficiency to dose any human ailment or at least to advise as to a specialist? It once was thought by many—and wrongly—that the educated preacher was not fitted for the country church or for those who were not educated, but it is found to be true today that the best and noblest work is often done in the far-away country church by the preacher who has spent years in education. I say this to the man who chooses to be on the side of unorganized labor: you should give credit to the unions which have brought you this benefit, you should help to hold up the wage they have brought to this generation, and in this show gratitude, at least, for all that has come in a long process of protestation against man's right to live and let live. In many places the room that once was big enough for organized and unorganized labor is now smaller by reason of more people, and the demand on labor is more stringent, and higher efficiency is required. And on this hinges the question, "Shall all labor organize?" In the name of liberty, any man or number of them may remain unorganized; that is, you are free to do so, and I am glad to have a government that affords us that liberty; but in the name of protection to self and to society, last of all to your craft, it seems not expedient to remain out of some organization which will bring you the power of protection in time when you need it, and whose combined strength can stand against encroachment from other powers that one man cannot, or unorganized thousands, cannot withstand. Hear, again I say, hear me. In union there is strength in all things. One drop of water alone will soon evaporate, but in the ocean will keep its

moisture a million years; one ray of light of one candle power will instantly lose its power against a small obstruction, but with thousands of others in a mighty searchlight can dash athwart the Straits of Gibraltar, revealing the passing ship of friend and foe in the darkest night.

What of strikes? They have done good and will do good many years to come. If strikes had not been permitted in America the work that men do would be less efficient than now and men would have been getting a wage about in proportion to those countries of earth where strikes are not permitted and where men have no right to say what shall be their wage or how long shall be their hours of toil. Of all men who have right to strike—all have, and for the same I am glad—telegraph operators and druggists, it seems to me, have the greatest inherent right. Think of the night man on some lonely by-station on whose skill that only or some one like him can perform, on whose ability to remain awake with no company except the ticking of his instrument hangs hundreds of lives on those trains that are to pass his station. A bear who runs amuck might be killed by any other man than the head of the house who is away; even the housewife may use a gun well enough to kill the wild intruder; in the absence of the regular fire brigade the citizen untrained in the service may put out a fire and save property and lives, but not so with that station occupied by this operator. No one from other walks of life can rush to the place in time of distress and perform with any degree of safety the service this small-salaried man does from day to day. When such men go on a strike my sympathies are with them, and they deserve all they can get out of such service.

Think of the druggist who fills in a year thousands of prescriptions and in filling any one of them might make a mistake that would kill the patient. He has the poisons and non-poisons all on the same shelves, all labeled and full directions how to use them, but he is liable to forget, as the good cook sometimes forgets to put salt in the bread. But he does not forget. Human life is in his hands, and how well he does his work only a few people ever stop to consider or try to appreciate. Do I think he is paid enough? Not by any means. For the hours that he works and for the position he occupies and the responsibility in it, he is the poorest paid man in the country today; that is if there is anything in the practice and giving of medicine to heal disease. Has he a right to strike for a higher wage? All in the world and in the name of life and its comforts.

Bad behavior and riots will kill any cause. Remember what I say and well conduct yourself in a strike. I lay credit at the door of the printers' union; they have always conducted clean and less disturbing strikes than some of their brothers, and for this they have now a union mighty in power all over the land.

Be united; strike when it will do good; be peaceful.

Little Robert's New Clothes.

Little Robert and Jim, the grocer's delivery man, were great friends; and on the momentous day of Robert's promotion from dresses to knickerbockers he waited eagerly in front of the house for Jim's coming. But the delivery man, when he came, busied himself about his wagon without seeming to see anything unusual in his small chum's appearance. Robert stood around hopefully, in various conscious positions, until he could stand it no longer. "Jim," he burst out at last, "is your horses 'fraid of pants?"—Everybody's.

Man's chief wisdom consists in knowing his follies.—Rochefoucauld.

We laugh at Heathens who revere
  The Gods they make of stone,
And yet we never ask, I fear,
As we bow down from year to year,
  How we have made our own.

We all deny the right of Kings
  To speak for their Creator;
May we not wonder, then, whence springs
The Right Divine to order things
  Of any Legislator?

—Ernest Howard Crosby.

THE SHORTER WORK DAY.

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, in a report to the National Conservation Commission on the shorter work day, says:

"The present working day is a striking example of the failure to conserve national vitality. In order to keep labor power unimpaired the working day should be physiological—i. e., it should be such as would enable the average individual to completely recuperate over night. Otherwise, instead of a simple daily cycle, there is a progressive deterioration. A reduction in the length of the work day would be a chief means of improving the vitality of workmen as well as the worth of life to them.

"The fatigue of workmen is largely traceable to their long work day, and serves to start a vicious circle. Fatigue puts the workman in an abnormal frame of mind. He seeks to deaded his fatigue by alcohol, tobacco, exciting amusements, and excesses of various kinds. The momentary relief which he thereby obtains is purchased at the expense of an increasing susceptibility to fatigue, resulting sooner or later in complete depletion of his vital energies and in the contraction of tuberculosis or other fatal disease. The decrease in the length of the working day has not diminished the total output.

"An instance in which the eight-hour day superseded the nine-hour day with entire success is the case of the Salford Iron Works of Mather & Platt at Manchester, England, which changed to the eight-hour day in 1893. As the firm's products were subject to keen competition in both home and foreign markets, it was obliged to look carefully after the labor cost, and its conclusion that such cost did not increase in consequence of the reduction in working hours was reached after extremely accurate comparisons by accountants who, of course, took into consideration the saving in consumables, wear and tear, fuel, etc. The Bureau of Labor inquired of Messrs. Mather & Platt if they were still on the eight-hour basis, and received a reply dated May 24, 1904, in which they stated that:

" 'Our experience since the first year in which it (the eight-hour system) was tried has fully borne out the conclusions then arrived at, and we are fully satisfied that as regards the comparison between eight and nine hours per day, the balance of advantage is in favor of the shorter period.

" 'In 1894 the hours of labor of about 43,000 workmen in British government factories and workships were reduced to 48 hours per week. Of this number 18,600 received a reduction of five and three-fourths hours a week, and 24,300 had their time reduced two and one-half hours a week. With no change in piece rates the workmen were able to earn as much as formerly. Day workers received an increased hourly rate of pay to make their earnings per week of 48 hours equal to those per week of 50 hours. It was not found necessary to increase the number of day workers.'

"In 1899 the owners of the great Leiss optical goods factory at Jena, Germany, introduced the eight-hour day and then made careful records of the results. In 1903 it was announced that although the aggregate number of hours worked had decreased 15 per cent, the output per hour had increased 16.2 per cent.

"At Liege it was found in a sulphuric acid establishment similar to a foundry that shortening the working day from eleven hours to ten, from ten to nine, and so on gradually down to seven and one-half, resulted, in each case, in an increase of the output.

"The Solvay Process Company of Syracuse installed in 1892 a system of three eight-hour shifts in place of the two previous shifts of eleven and thirteen hours, respectively. It was stated by the assistant general manager in 1905 that the change had considerably lessened the wear and tear on the men, and that they could be called on to do their work at their highest state of efficiency, which had not been possible on the two-shift basis. President Hazard of the company writes:

" 'In general, I can say that the results of the change from a twelve-hour shift to an eight-hour shift were very satisfactory and have continued to be so. While the immediate result was to considerably increase the cost per unit of product, the efficiency of the men gradually increased so that at the end of about one year the first increase has been

overcome and the cost per unit of product fell to a point even lower than had been obtained under the twelve-hour shift, and further the time consumed per unit of product has since been so reduced that we are today and for some time have been operating with a smaller number of hours per unit of product than we had under the twelve-hour shift.'

"Further proof of the benefits of the change to the three-shift day is furnished by the records of the Solvay Mutual Benefit Association for 1891 and 1904. The days lost per man by sickness each year fell from seven and one-half days in 1891 to five and one-half days in 1904.

"It is not maintained that in all cases productivity will be as great in eight hours as in nine. Cases to the contrary could also be cited. The point to be insisted upon is not that it is profitable to an employer to make the work day shorter, for often it is not, but to show that it is profitable to the nation and the race. Continual fatigue is inimical to national vitality, and however it may affect the commercial profits of the individual it will in the end deplete the vital resources on which national efficiency depends.

"In the interests of this efficiency, a longer time at noon for lunch is usually necessary. The present economy of lunch time is short-sighted, tends to food bolting, indigestion, a drowsy and tired afternoon and inferior work. This has been shown by actual experience.

"The accident bulletins of the Interstate Commerce Commission contain frequent records of disasters caused by the long hours of railway employes. In a recent bulletin, No. 27, two collisions are attributed to the mistakes of employes who have been on duty much longer than the instinct of safety should allow. Collision No. 3, which killed two and injured thirteen, was due to the mistake of a station operator who had been on duty from 7 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and who had returned to duty at 8 p. m. The collision took place at 12:30 a. m. the next morning."

A NEWSPAPER REFUSES TO PUBLISH POST'S WRITINGS AND QUESTIONS HIS SANITY.

In an editorial, published in the Detroit News, Tuesday, Sept. 14, that paper declines to run C. W. Post's tirade on organized labor. The paper says:

"PITY POOR POST.

"Poor Post literally shrieks, calls on high heaven, cries and moans over a tragic scene which seems to be passing in his mind.

"The French revolution was a tiny ebullition compared with the monstrous things he sees in the country today. The terrible stories that affrighted our childhood, or secret gatherings where babes were slain in blood, are light and dancing fairy tales compared with the bloody deeds Post pictures as taking place under the union label.

"Union men butcher non-union men, says Post, and he draws a touching picture of the sweet little children of non-union men being maimed and stabbed and kicked by the brutish little imps of union parents, the last master touch being the little union brats sitting on their vicious mothers' knees at night receiving maternal pats on the head for half killing the non-union men's children. Post sends a wailing cry over the whole country to stop this dreadful carnage, the brutal slaughter of men, women and children. He has worked himself into such a frenzy that he seems actually to see, as in panorama, the thing he describes.

"Post seems to be in a bad way. All of us have our hallucinations, but few of us have the notion of buying up four columns of newspaper space every little while to advertise them. Moreover, our hallucinations are mostly of that kind which have no urgency about them, which do not bring the froth to the mouth, as Post's does. Were any union men to expatriate for the space of four closely printed columns on the murderous nature of his employers, of the 'craft of the fox and the venom of the serpent' of employers in general, and if he should keep this up several times a year for several years his friends would become interested in the extent of the jurisdiction of the probate court."

MONGOLIANS ENGAGED IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRIES, 1900.

(By A. E. Yoell, Secretary Asiatic Exclusion League.)

Owing to the many requests in reference to information relative to what extent, if any, Mongolians have invaded the industries represented by the building tradesmen, I have the honor to herewith submit a tabulation which covers the entire United States, including Hawaii.

Though it is true that the building industries are not yet affected to any appreciable extent in California, yet we consider it proper to warn the people of our country that the thin edge of the wedge has already been entered.

The figures here given were compiled from the report of the Twelfth Census, 1900, and while we cannot go behind them, we are convinced, through reports emanating from Treasury Department officials that a large number of Mongolians, both Chinese and Japanese, succeeded in evading the enumerators. Keeping that statement in mind, the following should surely be of interest:

Occupation.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Total.
Carpenters	417	666	1,083
Masons (brick and stone)	4	49	53
Painters and varnishers.	105	56	161
Plasterers	...	4	4
Plumbers and gas fitters	...	1	1
Marble and stone cutters	...	33	33
Tinplate workers	116	12	128
Cabinet makers	16	7	23
Saw and planing mill workers	76	165	140
	838	1,029	1,867

It is thus seen that there were 838 Chinese and 1,029 Japanese building mechanics in 1900, but how many of them were in California we have no means of finding out. We do know, however, that since 1900 over 50,000 Japanese have come to the mainland from the territory of Hawaii, and that the Japanese population of California has increased over 600 per cent, and it would be the height of folly to assume that there was not more than a fair sprinkling of building mechanics among them. We know further that during the years 1901 to 1907, both inclusive, 109,406 Japanese entered the United States through legal channels, and of that number 4,446 were skilled mechanics. Is it reasonable to believe that they will be content to work as field laborers and domestics if the opportunity is afforded them to invade the building industries?

We have recently received the report of a meeting held in Honolulu at which resolutions were adopted looking toward the elimination of Japanese lodging camps from certain parts of Honolulu. A Mr. Robertson took the ground that the root of the evil to be remedied lay in the fact that the Japanese were encouraged to come to Honolulu because they were employed by the whites, practically to the exclusion of white artisans in many lines. Mr. Robertson said: "I believe if the records of the contracts given in Honolulu were examined, especially those dealing with carpentering, plumbing and painting, the result would be astonishing. I believe it would be found that in those branches of trade nine-tenths of the contracts are given to Orientals."

Have we any guarantee that these conditions will not prevail in America unless we fight to the bitter finish?

It has been reported to our office on several occasions that Japanese mechanics were making inroads in the building industry in some of the small adjacent towns, and those most deeply interested have denied the truth of the rumor, but advertising matter taken from the columns of one of our leading newspapers indicates that there is more truth than fancy in such reports. There we found attention called to Japanese milling, planing and carpenter establishments, painting and varnishing, manufacture and repair of furniture, store and office fixtures, show cases, counters, etc., winding up with railway and general contracting.

The Japanese must indeed feel sure of their position when they boldly insert such advertisements, and we can safely infer that they get their share of patronage or

they would not go to the expense involved (two whole pages of the San Francisco Chronicle).

This is a subject which merits the most thoughtful consideration, not alone from the workers of the Pacific Coast but every building mechanic throughout the entire country.

TURNING OF FLESH INTO STEEL.

The eight-hour day in the steel mills practically is dead. Only the few men on the Bessemer converter crews work eight hours.

The Bessemer converter looks like two giant thimbles joined at the open ends. The men pour white-hot iron and coke into the converter and seal it.

Then air, as hot as fire can make it, is blown through this converter to get rid of the impurities in the "heat," as each converter full of molten steel is called.

Only the strongest man can live around this converter, and that is why they have an eight-hour day. If they worked longer the heat would kill them.

The trust knows this, of course, and is putting the Bessemer machines out of business as fast as possible and installing the open-hearth system of steel making. Then everybody can work twelve hours a day.

Only one man in one hundred has an eight-hour day in the trust mills. Most of the rest have a twelve-hour day. Molders and machinists have what is called a ten-hour day, but they work longer. Repairs keep them busy, as each machine crew must do its own repairing.

The operating day, from the mill standpoint, is twenty-four hours long. The men work in two twelve-hour shifts. Every two weeks the day and night shifts change, this being accomplished by the day shift working Saturday through the night, twenty-four hours, sleeping all day Sunday and resuming work Sunday night for two weeks of night work. At the end of the next two weeks they are idle from Saturday morning until Sunday morning, while the other men shift as they did.

The foreman in these Homestead steel mills is called the "pusher." Driver would be a better word.

March and October are called record months, and are sacred to breaking records for output, the men being driven to the limit of human endurance to make new showings. A splitup of trust cash is made after each competition to the bosses who succeed in getting the most work out of their men. The men receive nothing in cash, but get, instead, a new and harder standard of toil for the following six months.

This splitup the trust calls a bonus system. It solely is an inducement to the pushers to drive the men under them.

Hardly less evil in its influence on the workers is the trust's spy system. Let any worker voice a complaint and he has to hunt a job somewhere else.

Having done so much to Pittsburg as a city, and to the men as workers and voters, it would seem the tariff-fed Steel Trust would stay out of the homes themselves. But it doesn't.

It owns them in many instances, and the records of the Health Department here show that the Steel Trust in these ten years has been one of the worst landlords in the world.

People live in row after row of tenements, almost unbelievable for their uncleanliness and inconvenience. When rents are within reason, wages are not.

Houses stand back to back with no alley between. Families of four and five, and even more, live in one room. Some of the inconveniences are unmentionable and even shocking.

This room will at various times of the day serve as nursery, bedroom, dining room, kitchen, parlor, laundry, and also as sick room. Drinking water is obtained from reeking wells, sometimes located close to outbuildings.

Ten years of the greatest trust in the world in a great American city has not been without its opposition. At every turn the unions and other organizations of workingmen have stood for better homes and better morals and better wages.

If the trust is now about to make good the threat of its creator, J. Pierpont Morgan, and drive unionism out of the steel business, it will sweep on to—what next?—Ex.

The Carpenter

PREACHER'S VIEW OF THE CLOSED SHOP.

Rev. E. A. Wasson, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Newark, N. J., in a recent sermon addressed to workingmen, said:

"How can we Episcopal ministers have the face to oppose the closed shop when the Episcopal ministry is the tightest kind of a closed shop? Long years of preparation are required, then careful examinations, before a man is admitted to the ministry. No suggestion here of the freedom of an American citizen to exercise his inalienable right to work where and as he pleases. And then, when we accept a call, we stipulate with our employer, the congregation, concerning our control of the shop we are to run. Our control is supreme, and this is even embodied in the law of the church, since we will not run the chance that might come from individual contract.

"No man can touch the organ without our consent. No hymn can be sung or tune selected without our consent. We have plenary authority as to the kind of choir. We can overthrow the conditions of a generation in a day, if we wish. We can force an arrangement obnoxious to every member of our employer, the congregation. We determine the service, when it begins and ends, whom we will invite to assist us and whom we will keep out. Moreover, we are not content with closing the church building; we close the entire neighborhood. No Episcopal minister can even preach the gospel on the street corner in my neighborhood without first coming to me and getting my consent."

Talk about the closed shop! Here is another uppercut:

"And yet we ministers have the nerve to say we don't approve of the closed shop! We approve warmly enough of our own closed shop, and it is only the closed shop of the poor workingman that we oppose or question. And remember, too, that our contracts with our employers are for life, and that when we are sick we are not docked, and that a lot of us get fat vacations with full pay, while our employer pays for our substitute."

Speaking of what unions have and are doing, the preacher declared:

"And look what the union has done for society as well. It bears the brunt of the warfare against child labor, and were it not for the labor union I do not believe that there would be today a single scrap of child labor legislation the country over. Like Jesus, the labor union has been a friend of the little children, when church and state turned their backs upon them. And sanitary conditions in factories, so far as they prevail; the mitigation of the sweat-shop evil, the limitation of hours, the abolition of the company stores—all this has come from the labor unions."

Men blame us for the bitterness of our language and the personality of our attacks. It results from our position. The great mass of our people can never be made to stay and argue a long question. They must be made to feel it through the hides of their idols. When you have launched your spear through the rhinoceros hide of a Webster or a Benton every whig and Democrat feels it. It is on this principle that every reform must take for its text the mistakes of great men.—Wendell Phillips.

To Labor.

Shall you complain who feed the world?
Who clothe the world.
Who house the world?
Shall you complain who are the world.
Of what the world may do?
As from this hour
You are your power
The world must follow you.

The world's life hangs on your right hand!
Your strong right hand!
Your skilled right hand!
You hold the whole world in your hand.
See to it what you do!
Or dark or light,
Or wrong or right,
The world is made by you!

Then rise as you never rose before!
Nor hoped before!
Nor dared before!
And show as was never shown before!
The power that lies in you!
Stand all as one!
See justice done!
Believe! and Dare! and Do!

—Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

The Carpenter

Carpenter's Wages 100 Years Ago.

A little handbook published a little more than 100 years ago, or, to be exact, in 1800, to furnish local house builders with a means of handy reference in setting prices on almost every conceivable kind of carpentry work has recently been discovered in the store of a Boston dealer in rare old books. It is entitled "The Rules of Work of Carpenters in the Town of Boston," and gives a striking demonstration of the great changes that have taken place in a little more than 100 years in the methods of turning out woodwork used in house building as well as in the cost of it. The preface shows that the little handbook was practically a revision of an earlier one published in 1774 by Boston carpenters, and that even before the Revolution master builders had so good an understanding one with another that they were agreed on the prices to be charged for various kinds of work.

The rules and prices of 1800 were professedly prepared by a committee of twenty-one of the master carpenters of Boston with a view to having a price scale "bearing a proper proportion to the price of other branches of labor" at that time and with a due regard to the increased cost of living that had come about since the Revolution.

The prices given in the little book appear to include the cost of the lumber to be used in the work estimated on, and are frequently figured on the "per square" basis. Here are some of the prices given in the "Rules of Work:"

Framing floors with summers or planks, 10 to 12 in. deep, per square, $1.33; framing a pitched roof, rafters 8 in. deep, per square, $1.50; rough boarding, per square, 50 cents; window frames for 24 panes of 6x8 glass, $1.25; raising house frames and putting on roofs and floors, to be paid by the day.

Sashes up to 8x10 glass, per light, 6 cents; laying shingles, per square, $1.50; ripping up shingles and clearing the nails, per square, 33 cents; water tables of plank, 6 inches wide or under, per foot, 6 cents.

Outside doorcases of plank for brick walls, per superficial foot, 8 cents; inside doorcases with framed head, 95 cents; cellar doors with head, fills and strings, slanted to the house, $3; rough plank partition, solid, per square, $1.25; rough furring and ceiling, per square, $1; partitions of boards planed on both sides, matched, per superficial foot, 4½ cents.

Single face architrave, running foot, 6 cents; double face, 10 cents; inside window shutters of planed boards, ends cleated, running foot, 8 cents; planed plank stairs, straight run, per step, 42 cents; if winding stairs, 60 cents.

Wainscoting rooms from floor to ceiling with quarter round work, superficial foot, 8 cents; wainscoting up to the windows, quarter round work, superficial foot, 10 cents; plain risers and returns for window seats, superficial foot, 11 cents; the same, with panels and quarter round work, 15 cents; eight-paneled door, quarter round work, one side, per superficial foot, 15 cents; same, two sides, 20 cents; putting on mortise locks, 75 cents each.

Casing kitchen chimney with shelf and single cornice, per shelf, $1.50; plain chimney casings, 75 cents; floors of merchantable boards, not planed to a thickness, per square, $2; if rabbeted, $2.25; if planed to a thickness, $2.75. If laid with narrow boards of the best sort, per square, $3.50; plain picket fence, running foot, 25 cents; window blinds, for 24 square, or less, of 8x10 glass, in two parts, per window, $1.25

A comparison of the above figures with current rates shows the latter in most cases to be at least double what they were in 1800. In a very few instances, such as window sashes and blinds, for example, the cost is lower today, a fact due to their being turned out now by machinery so much quicker than they used to be by hand.—Carpentry and Building.

Every union man is a buyer. He either buys union or fair-made goods, or he buys non-union, unfair, scab-made articles. If he does the latter, he carries his money to the support of scabs and other unfair men—he openly proclaims himself an enemy to unionism, and there is but one course for brave-hearted, level-headed union men to pursue with him, and that is to take him by the collar and drop him among the "scabs" he loves so well. Each to his kind.

Directions for Applying Metal Shingles.

Some very interesting information relating to the proper manner of laying metal shingles, together with directions for applying hip shingles, valley and ridge finish, is contained in a booklet recently issued by the Wheeling Corrugating Company, Wheeling, W. Va. The matter is of such a nature as to appeal to a large class of readers of Carpentry and Building and we present the following extracts herewith:

Metal shingles are applied by the same rules that govern the laying of wood shingles or slate: Cover building with sheathing boards laid tight joint; good common boards will answer, but must be of even thickness. Sheathing boards should be laid either parallel with the ridge and eaves or diagonally —never lay sheathing boards up and down.

The use of sheathing paper is recommended; being a nonconductor, it adds much to the warmth of the house in winter, makes the house cooler in hot weather, and adds but little to the cost of the roof. Never use tarred paper under metal roofing; the acid in the tar injures the metal.

Commence laying the shingles of the lower lefthand corner, when facing the comb of the roof. Let the first course project over the eaves about one inch or more, using a chalk line to keep the courses straight at the bottom. The bottom of the shingles is the guide to lay a straight course—not the top.

At the end of the building let the shingles project about one inch over the bargeboards; turn sides down and nail. In laying the second and subsequent courses, every alternate course will start with a half shingle in order to break joints. Where cutting and fitting are necessary, the good judgment of the workman must be his guide. If there be a gutter formed near the eaves, have the shingles rest upon it, as you would if using wood shingles or slate.

In flashing against a side wall bend the shingle so that it projects up to side of the wall three inches or more, and counterflash down to within one inch of the roof line. These directions apply to dormers, chimneys, skylights, etc.

In laying shingles toward the valley to make connections, cut the shingles to the same angle as the valley, allowing them to project about one-half inch over the fold, and turn same under to form a hook, then with hand-tongs or other tool lock the shingle to the flange of the valley. The fold in the valley allows for contraction and expansion.

In working from the valley it is best to lock three or four shingles together, place them in position on the roof with bottoms parallel with eaves, tack them at the top, then with a straight-edge mark and cut shingles to fit angle of the valley, allowing about one-half inch to bend under and lock on the flange of the valley; this is easily done with hand tongs or other tool.

Ridge finish, if used, must be put in place and nailed to the sheathing before the last course of shingles is laid at the top of the roof. Slide the tongue end of one piece of coping into the opposite end of the next piece to make a snug joint. Nail coping through the nailing flanges; do not nail through the folds. Insert the top of the last course of shingles into the folds of the ridge coping over the nailing flange, thus protecting the nail heads from the weather and making an absolutely weatherproof finish.

Hip shingles are applied over the main roof shingles after they are all laid and nailed in place. The roof shingles are laid clear to the hip, allowed to project and cut off one inch beyond the hip line. This projection is to be turned down over the hip and nailed.

The shingles on the other side of the roof are allowed to project about one inch back over the hip line and over the side already finished, turned down and nailed.

At the hip there is a double covering of shingles, both edges nailed. The hip shingles are then laid in place and nailed, starting from the bottom upward, overlapping each other enough to make a tight joint.

Any good carpenter or workman, who understands the simple rules for applying wood shingles or slate, will have no trouble in laying metal shingles. No solder is used. Only a pair of snips and a hammer, the most ordinary of tools, are required.—Carpenter & Builder.

Trades unions are the bulwarks of modern democracies.—Gladstone.

The Carpenter

What of Wealth?

(By John B. Powell.)

What of wealth? A portion fair has been
mine to have,
And mine to rule in tyrannic power o'er man
That he my abject slave might be in daily toil
And earn for him a mite, for me the greater
sum
With which to build a fortune, vast in all re-
sources,
A tower of wondrous strength from whose tur-
rets high
I might look down upon the moving, struggling
forms
Of hapless humanity, as on the walks of life,
They, weary and in want, unceasingly plod on
While I, in cold contempt and bitter scorn and
taunt,
Threw morsels at their feet less than I would
to dogs
Half-starved yet gnawing long upon a barren
bone.

And yet the toilers had their friends, faithful
and true,
I would I had known all of mine were just as
firm,
For in the whirl of wondrous fortune's wheel
some reared,
Castles grander than I hoped or have owned.
Aye, now, as I remember well, I've sheltered
some
When they were poor, and adverse winds, in
sullen mood,
Hung low and dark athwart their monetary
skies,
In moments when my kindness seemed a
haven safe,
From an impending wreck of fondly cherished
hopes,
Of aspirations where ambition soared aloft,
Some full of life, its pleasures and its play,
some free
From dangers hiding in this disappointing
world.

O Fate, mysterious, how cruel now to force
A change in life'a conditions and its circum-
stance
And things reveal in horrid form of woven woe
To humble me, at least to deal with mortal
man
As one strange composite, though now my eyes
behold
A pure and lowly vein yet worth far more
than all,
For other lines shine in the sheen of sordid
gold.
Aye, I am fallen, in humiliating shame,
By thy decree, so irrevocable and stern;
'Tis well. I am an o'erthrown king, to labor
hard
Or beg or steal or starve and fall in pauper
grave.

Ah, now, as I recall, pure friendship came
from thee,
For I have seen thee oft divide thine only
loaf,
And heard soft, hopeful words fall from thy
kindly lips
For those who sadly wept o'er unproportioned
pay
For many an hour of hard, ill rewarding toil
That made the toiler poor but placed me far
along
Wealth's mighty road beneath a clear and
golden sun
Where plenty smiles—not always under peace-
ful skies.
And still, on that same road, ride some of
whom I ask
For some such labor as will bring the broken
loaf
To me and her and to the idol of our hearts;
Our helpless boy; Oh, God, be merciful to him.

Oh, what of wealth! 'tis useless now to wish I
had
More liberal been to the humble workingman
And fairly shared with him the righteous
fruits of toil,
Rather than enslaving him as my helpless serf,
And crushing all his hopes of sweet deliver-
ance.
The blame lies at my door, the smiles of peace
are gone,
So let me suffer on and bear the sting and pain
Of base ingratitude, born in the womb of greed.
There'll come a time—the prayer comes from
a chided soul—
When sordid wealth will find a level where
It's grasping slaves will madly dream of
treasure lost
While labor rests beneath the smile of God's
own skies.

(The foregoing beautiful poem rests upon a remarkable foundation of fact wherein a certain manufacturer, once a millionaire, employing nearly eleven hundred persons in his late Ohio and Indiana plants, recently applied to one of the latter establishments for employment, asking but enough to support himself and wife, each near life's allotted span, and their only child, a son in manhood unfortunately maimed for life. He was refused, and again and again refused, notwithstanding he had been a strong supporter of a certain fallen "captain of industry" and aided him in holding up—we mean bolstering—the National Association of Manufacturers. Upon installing an open shop and a low wage and ten-hour schedule, his employes struck and soon after a receiver in bankruptcy was appointed. Knowing the man as a scholar, a classic in literature and one of those literants with whom companionship is always delightful, our correspondent received a suggestion from the old gentleman that the latter's life was full of poetry and pathos and contained an answer to the inquiry, "What of Wealth?" which the poet, in blank verse, the noblest and most difficult to stir the soul, weaves into a deep and beautiful object lesson that we believe will be read with interest by wage earners and capitalists in general.—Editor The Carpenter.)

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING,
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1909

Learning of the New York District, by referendum vote, having decided to increase their staff of business agents from 12 to 17, the number of business agents employed previous to the time the industrial depression set in, it bethinks us that now, that prosperity is returning and the building industry improving, it would be advisable for our Local Unions in many of the larger cities and towns to adopt a similar course.

When the territory a business agent has to cover is so vast and expanded that he cannot attend to urgent cases or jobs requiring immediate straightening out, on, or the following day of receival of notification that his call is required, then it is wise policy to at least give him a temporary assistant. The financial loss, not to speak of the moral disadvantage, accruing the organization from delay or trifling in such cases may be many times in excess of the amount of salary to be paid an extra agent.

And when a business agent collects as many initiation fees in a week that the total is double the amount or more than that of his weekly salary, then again it is time to either place an assistant or another permanent business agent in the field.

The position of a business agent, if he be a sober, industrious man, found true to the cause, is by no means a sinecure; for inactiveness is repugnant to him; he feels he must keep on "hustling."

Elect such a man and no other, and if such a man finds it impossible to cover the ground and has to leave work undone, then the appointing of an assistant or the electing of an additional agent will well pay his constituents and the entire organization.

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In a previous issue we have referred to a case of violation of the eight-hour law of the State of Pennsylvania, in which the firm of Westwater & Casey of Columbus, O., who have the contract for the building of the filtration plant in Aspinwall, Pa., was found guilty. Our District Council in Pittsburg, through its business agents, secured all evidence necessary for conviction. The men employed on the plant were required to go to work at 7:10 a. m. and work till 12 o'clock noon, take twenty minutes for dinner, go to work again at 12:20 and work until 5:30 in the evening. The District Council had a warrant issued against the firm and upon the trial of the case they were found guilty as hereabove stated. The firm then asked for a new trial, which came up before Judge James A. Macfarlane in the Quarter Sessions Court in Pittsburg on September 10, and was promptly refused. In his opinion handed down Judge Macfarlane decided the eight-hour law to be constitutional. He says:

"The statute referred to in the special verdict makes eight hours a legal day's

work for mechanics, workmen and laborers in the employ of the state, or any municipal corporation therein, or otherwise engaged in public work. It expressly applies to all mechanics, workingmen and laborers now or hereafter in the employ of persons contracting with the state or said corporation for the performance of public work. Violation is made a misdemeanor.

"The verdict finds that the defendant permitted and caused laborers employed by him to work more than eight hours each day upon the filtration plant of the city of Pittsburg, the work being done by the defendant in pursuance of a contract between him and the city.

"Is this a special law regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing? It applies to all mechanics, workmen and laborers alike who are employed on the work of the state or any municipality or on public works. It is as broad as the act of April 29, 1897, which applied to minors, male or female, and to adult women employed at labor in certain specified industries.

"Our conclusion is that this statute deprives no one of the rights guaranteed by the bill of rights and that it is not special law regulating labor, etc. We are of opinion that the facts stated in the special verdict and the acts of the defendant found to be committed by him justify his conviction of the offense alleged in the indictment and that the verdict of the jury should be entered as guilty.

"Now, September 10, 1909, the court being of opinion that the act of July 26, 1897, under which the defendant was indicted, is constitutional, and that the acts found by the jury to have been done by the defendant are sufficient to support the verdict of guilty of a misdemeanor in the manner and form as stand indicted, it is now ordered that the verdict be guilty as indicted.

"By the Court."

❖ ❖ ❖

Complying with a request by General Organizer John A. Flett of the A. F. of L., we are printing the subjoined statement issued by Rev. Father A. F. Toner, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of Pittsburg, on conditions in the Pressed Steel Car Company plant in McKees Rocks, Pa. Father Toner has been at McKees Rocks for nineteen years. This statement, which appeared in a recent issue of the Pittsburg "Leader," is so startling that, though the strike has come to an end and the men won out some weeks ago, we may not go amiss by making our readers acquainted even at this time with the conditions that caused the remarkable strike of nearly 10,000 unorganized foreigners in McKees Rocks. Father Toner states:

"Men are persecuted, robbed and killed, and their wives are abused in a manner worse than death—all to obtain or retain positions that barely keep starvation from the door.

"The place is a pit of infamy where men are driven lower than the degradation of slaves and compelled to sacrifice their wives or their daughters to the villainous foremen and little bosses to be allowed to work. I was allowed to enter the plant at my will a few years ago, but I saw too much of the malicious crime perpetrated daily and the gates were closed on me. It is too horrible to discuss.

"It is a disgrace to a civilized country. A man is given less consideration than a dog, and dead bodies are simply knocked aside, while men are literally driven to their deaths. The grafting or stealing by the bosses and other higher officials is not paralleled to my knowledge.

"For a few years after the plant was opened members of the plant visited me, had meals at my house and we were on the most friendly terms. But men were being killed daily. Their bodies simply disappeared, and when I began to make some comment I was denied admission to the grounds.

"I know of several instances when men have been killed like dogs. Their fellow-workmen halted to send the body home, but the foreman merely rolled it to one side and ordered the men to go on with their work, often trampling over the body for an entire day before it was taken away. The company keeps the men so cowed down that they have no spirit and recognize fewer rights than a slave."

From other dispatches it is learned that hundreds of the employes of the steel mills at McKees Rocks, the majority of whom are Hungarians or Slavish, earn less than $2 a day, some less than $1. Out of these wages

they pay their rent back to their employers, and the price of every mouthful of food they and their families eat comes out of their envelopes.

There are some 20,000 women and children and old and crippled people dependent upon these 5,000 workers. Any decent American farmer would furnish better quarters for his hogs than those in which live these victims of the highly-protected Steel Trust. What wonder, then that the United States Steel Corporation is able to make a profit of $12.84 on an investment of every $21.16!

The interior of a company house is more hideous than the exterior. There is a bare floor, one or two chairs, a soap box or two for company, and cheap iron cots bought at the company's store. The tired workers sleep on straw, and on hot nights the bedrooms are sickening from the heat and the smell. Bathrooms, sinks and piping are unknown in these houses. The majority of the women carry the water they use from the river. All are miserably clothed. The children run naked until they attain an age which makes it necessary to provide them with clothes. Ordinarily neither women nor children wear shoes or stockings. The average man has only overalls, shirt and rough shoes.

The Pressed Steel Car Works at McKees Rocks is a branch of the Steel Trust. The Steel Trust is one of the most highly protected industries in the United States. It has made hundreds of millions of dollars in profits through having a monopoly on American markets and being able to extort unreasonably high prices.

The tariff bill that will soon be signed by the President perpetuates the infamously high rates on the Steel Trust's products, even though Andrew Carnegie himself testified they were unnecessary.

Protecting American Labor.

The federal government has a chance, which, by the way, it seems to be determined to make the most of, to find out just how American labor is protected by the Pressed Steel Car Company. The company recently agreed to take the strikers back. An increase of their wages is promised and all other points have been conceded. The stories which the men told did not give one a pleasant impression of the protection received by the employes of this company, and the government has asked for testimony and has promised protection to all who will testify.

Thinking of all this one cannot but remember all the beautiful talk about an American rate of wages, an American standard of living, and the duty of congress to legislate so as to maintain both. The people of this country are taxed heavily in order that this may be done. If it is not done they are being taxed under false pretenses. If it is true that the workers in this plant were mistreated and half starved, it can hardly be said that they lived according to the boasted American standard which protection is supposed to make possible. So it will be seen that the question to be investigated is broad. We want to find out, not only whether these men have been abused, but, if so, what became of the money taken from the American people in order to insure the men good wages and a high standard of living.

The American people have a right to know what becomes of the billion and a half dollars—which is what the tariff costs them in increased prices, the estimate being low—that they pay to employers of labor on the assurance that it will at least be shared with the employes. If we do not get an American rate of wages or an American standard of living we fail to get the greatest boon which the protectionists promise us. If it were not for the argument based on the advantage to labor the protective system could not stand for a moment.—Indianapolis News.

Some 1,280,000 cords of wood were used for distillation in 1907. With the exception of about 60,000 cords of pine, this wood consisted of hardwoods, chiefly birch, beech and maple.

Many woods are used to some extent for shingles, but the market is dominated by cedar shingles, of which there are two kinds, the white cedar, or arbor vitae of the Northwestern and Lake States, and the Western red cedar, or giant arbor vitae, of the Pacific Coast.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

American Federation of Labor Convention Call.

The executive council of the A. F. of L., under date of Sept. 11, has issued a circular to all affiliated organizations advising them of the convening of the twenty-ninth annual convention of the A. F. of L. at 10 o'clock Monday morning, Nov. 8, 1909, in the city of Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention, and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage workers, who are not members of or eligible to membership in other trade unions are eligible as delegates from federal labor unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the secretary of the A. F. of L. immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to Sept. 30, 1909.

The various passenger associations have been requested to grant a special rate. Full particulars relative to railroad rates will be mailed to each delegate as soon as his credential is received at A. F. of L. headquarters.

Reservations in any of the Toronto hotels can be made by addressing the chairman of the convention committee, D. A. Carey, 95 Markham Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Delegates should notify Chairman D. A. Carey of the time of their arrival at Toronto and over which road they will travel. As the circular sets forth, it is entirely unnecessary to enumerate the eminent important subjects with which the forthcoming convention will concern itself, but the re-

minder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers, to strive more effectively than ever to bring about a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, and to assert at any risk the freedom of speech and of the press.

The convention will also decide upon a closer affiliation with the organized trade union movement of Europe.

Building Trades Department A. F. of L. Convention Call.

A call has been sent out by President James Kirby of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. to all affiliated organizations for the sending of delegates to the second annual convention of said department, to be held in the banquet hall at the Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla., beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, Oct. 11, 1909.

Adjustment of pending jurisdiction claims and determination of matters of unusual importance now before the department make it imperative for each affiliated organization to send a full quota of delegates.

Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L. Convention Call.

The Executive Board of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor is issuing a call for the second convention of this department, to be held in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, beginning at 10 o'clock on Friday Morning, November 5, 1909, at Room 1, Labor Temple, 167 Church Street.

It is hoped that every organization affiliated will be represented with a full quota of delegates, as the fullest expression as to the best and most improved methods of label agitation is desired at this convention in order to obtain the greatest possible results during the coming year.

Reservation in any of the hotels can be made by addressing the chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, David A. Carey, 95 Markham Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Many Local Unions Still Without Up-To-Date Constitution.

As early as in our March, 1909, issue we have notified our Local Unions that our new general constitution, which took effect March 1, 1909, was ready for distribution. In the June, 1909, number of The Carpenter we have published the subjoined notice, which, as it has apparently been overlooked by many of our Local Unions, and the situation we complained of still prevailing in many instances, we are here reprinting in full:

Provide Yourself With an Up-to-Date Constitution.

Many of our Local Unions, unmindful of the fact that our general constitution is undergoing some revision at every biennial convention, and having failed to provide themselves with copies of our new laws, are still guided by a constitution previously in force. This is causing serious misunderstanding between the General Office and these Local Unions in cases where questions of law are at issue, and sometimes causes an unnecessary delay in the passing on death or disability claims. In our present constitution, though the tenor of a given provision may not be changed, it is in many instances differently enumerated, and while the General Secretary may refer to a certain section of our present laws, the section bearing that number in an old constitution may be an entirely different provision bearing on a different subject. The Local Unions should understand that simultaneously with the taking effect of our present constitution, on March 1, 1909, all general laws previously in force have become null and void. Therefore, in order to avoid misunderstandings on questions of our U. B. laws, each individual member should be provided with a copy of our new general constitution as amended by the Salt Lake City convention. Copies in the English, German and French language will be promptly forwarded to all Local Unions applying for same at the price of 5 cents each. It is imperatively necessary that all Local Unions as yet not in posses-

sion of our new and revised constitution send in their orders to the General Office without any further delay.

The serious consequences of the Local Unions' failure to provide themselves with copies of our laws now in force are in the above notice made so apparent that it is surprising some of them left it unheeded and are still being guided by and in their communications to the General Office refering to an out-of-date constitution.

Notice to Recording Secretaries.

Under date of September 23, 1909, the quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, 1909, containing the quarterly pass word, together with six blanks for the financial secretary's reports and six blanks for the treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office, has been forwarded by that office to all Local Unions of the U. B.

Recording secretaries not receiving the circular and accompanying matter in due time are requested to notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Expulsions.

James H. Curley, the former F. S. of L. U. 983, Freeport, N. Y., has been expelled for misappropriation of local funds.

L. G. Pullen, formerly treasurer of L. U. 559, Paducah, Ky., has been expelled by the Local Union for embezzlement of funds.

R. E. Bonneville has been expelled by the D. C. of Holyoke, Mass., for holding money belonging to L. U. 656 of that city.

Rejection of Candidate.

Geo. F. Levalley has applied for admission to L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y., three times in succession, and was rejected each time.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Oceanic, N. J.	Hobart, Okla.
Allen, Okla.	Priceburg, Pa.
Hastings, Neb.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Ellensburg, Wash	Winnipeg, Man., Can
Norris City, Ill	Tuscaloosa, Ala
Aberdeen, S. D.	Houston, Tex.

Total, 12 Local Unions.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Amarillo, Tex.	Lawton, Okla.
Anadarko, Okla.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Asherton, Tex.	Marion, O.
Ashland, Ky.	Memphis, Tenn.
Austin, Tex.	Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Baltimore, Md.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Belleville, Ill.	Miami, Fla.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Chicago, Ill.	Mulberry, Fla.
Demopolis, Ala.	New Haven, Conn.
Denver, Colo.	New Orleans, La.
Detroit, Mich.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Edwardsville, Ill.	New York City.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Oakland, Cal.
El Reno, Okla.	Owensboro, Ky.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	Pottsville, Pa.
Hartford, Conn.	Rockford, Ill.
Helena, Mont.	Salineville, O.
Hendersonville, N. C.	Sayre, Pa.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Seattle, Wash.
Houston, Tex.	Salamanca, N. Y.
Johnson City, Tenn.	San Francisco, Cal.
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Tacoma, Wash.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Vancouver, B. C., Can.

Wheeling, W. Va.

In Fair October.

Fair is the world in October,
Rich and splendidly gay
In crimson and purple glory—
Bright in Autumn's array;
And fair is the pleasant sunshine
Sweetly caressing all,
And ready the ample harvest
Waiting the gleaners' call.

Beneath each stately forest oak
Where the leaves are turning brown,
Where breath of Autumn stirs the air
Ripe acorns patter down.
The hickory nuts are ripening, too,
Past glade and leafy knoll,
Just far enough away to be
Where lovers like to stroll.

The goldenrod displays its wealth
Abroad o'er field and vale,
Adorning Autumn's royal robe
On every hill and dale;
Chrysanthemums—dame Fashion's choice
Enrich the gorgeous scene,
Where cardinal and golden glow
Are mixed with tints of green.

Fair summertime we may regret
And mourn her sad decline,
Her rose in bloom—her August moon—
And all such charms divine,
But when October comes along
And brings such days as these,
It is a joy to be alive
Beneath the rustling trees.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

J. H. Bean.

Since my last report I have been working very hard to shape things as I wanted them to be, with more or less success. After leaving Indianapolis immediately after attending the dedication exercises, I stopped at Louisville, Ky., to look after the colored carpenters there. I found but a few, however, as compared with a Southern city, and the majority of them were superannuated and taking little interest in organization. I then left for Nashville, Tenn., where I had the pleasure of meeting with the members of Local Union 350, and was taken around by the business agent, Bro. Bradford. After a careful search I found quite a number of colored carpenters, but while they lived in the city they did not intend to remain because of state-wide prohibition, and those who were satisfied to remain it was impossible to organize. While in Nashville I received a letter from Local Union 410 asking me to come to Selma, Ala., to assist them in straightening out their books, which apparently were in bad condition. Following the instruction of the G. P., I stayed in the city until the books and finances of Local Union 410 were again in good order. As we were nearing Labor Day, we thought the time opportune for the holding of an open meeting, believing it possibly would bring new life into the organization. At this time a message reached me from Bro. Connelly, member of the G. E. B., who was just in from Jacksonville, Fla., asking me to meet him at the hotel. I responded and had a conference with him. He agreed to return to Selma after Labor Day and assist me in my work in that district. Allow me to say here that the Labor Day, 1909, in the city of Selma, Ala., was the most imposing and attractive ever witnessed. Our members made a good showing, and the best people of the town are now favorable to the labor movement, which guarantees success to our organization.

On Friday after Labor Day another meeting was held, Bro. Connelly being the principal speaker. Several non-union men made applications, among them a man who was a builder for thirty years. It was the first meeting of carpenters he had attended, and after listening to Bro. Connelly's address he openly confessed that as concerned organized labor he had made a mistake. Bro. Connelly was a great help in the work at Selma.

I am now at Pensacola, assisting Bro. Watts and the brothers of L. U. 107 in organizing work.

How to Remedy a Sagging Door.

A shed or barn door that has sagged so that the outer end rubs on the floor, sometimes wearing an arc-shaped groove, is quite an annoyance. If you do not want to reset the hinges on such a door, or have not the tools to do the work, the door can be raised high enough, says "Popular Mechanics," to prevent its dragging by inserting a washer or two on the pin between the halves of the hinges. The door can be lifted, carrying the pin off the hinges with the top half, the washers put on the pins and the door replaced in a very short time. —Woodworkers' Review.

What Figures Show.

Statistics recently made public by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor credit the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners with the greatest increase in membership of all organizations during the past three years, and during the same period the International Typographical Union has secured the greatest reduction in the hours of labor, and the Machinists' Union has had the greatest number of strikes and won the largest number of contests.

CORRESPONDENCE

What Do You Think of This?

Editor The Carpenter:

While working on a fine high school building some 12 or 15 miles from here, in a small country town, the evening conversation veered around to the union labor possibilities, when one of the plasterers remarked that union labor was doomed; in fact, it was down and out now. He mentioned the Hatters' trouble in the East as an example in proof of his statement; he also said the A. F. of L. was so badly disrupted that it would never be a factor in the fight again.

Of course, your humble servant took umbrage at so broad an assertion against his pet theme, "The laborer's cause against unfair capital." Now, just think of it for a minute, fellow-workers: we are down and out, and have no show whatever to better our condition, or even to keep it as good as at present!

This man was very positive in his talk. (They all are before you stick the proof at them.) He said that capital has stood our interfering and overbearing injustice long enough, and is going to stamp it out. In fact, says he, capital is so well organized now that it can bring the pressure to bear at any time so as to simply squash unionism, and has agreed that the time is ripe for doing so. In a year's time you will hear nothing but sneering remarks made of unions, and hear men say how easily some of their leaders buncoed them and robbed them and came out millionaires themselves while the poor fool union laborer was worse off than at the start. When I could get a poke in I asked him what the union men would be doing about that time, and he said they would be unable to do a single thing, but just simply grin and bear it. (Awfull isn't it?)

Of course, I was curious to know his source of information, and he stated that he had talked to a number of capitalists, and they had all agreed that the union man was on his last legs, with no hope for the future, and also he says he gleans from newspapers more signs that what the capitalists tell him is true, that organized labor is simply down from this day, and will have no place in the public eye from now on.

I asked him (in an awed voice) how about the notice the hat manufacturers gave their own association of their intention to withdraw from their agreement to forfeit $25,000 for using a union label, and otherwise recognizing union labor, and had taken on their men and promised to sign the union's demands as soon as the 90 days were up, so they would not lose their forfeit. "Bah!" says he. "That is all bosh; just paper talk, and done for effect, and would do no one any good but the capitalist, as usual."

I then made the simple remark that if such was the case, might it not be the same in the source of his information (simply done for effect)? Whereupon he became very wrothy and said that capital never had to come down to such a level as subterfuge. It always stated cold facts. Yes, I readily agreed that many of capital's statements were rather cold-blooded, but we many times refused to believe or accept them, either cold or hot, as we most always knew them to be false.

I then opened up on him and ripped him up the back properly and gave him a little information as to what the public (who were getting educated as to organized labor vs. organized capital) thought of a laboring man running down the laborer's cause. He soon tired of me, and being in need of exercise, he took a walk.

Now, I wonder what this same man (and many others) will think on Labor Day when they behold the different craftsmen parade our streets with flags and banners unfurled to the breeze, with union bands playing

union music on union instruments. In fact, when you look around you, what is it that you receive or enjoy that is not in some manner unionized? (The good things, I mean.) Why, I even expect to be housed in a union-made casket when I cross the River Styx.

Union labor in our little city has a gala day on Labor Day. We had a number of visiting locals from nearby towns, and a splendid turnout of our own locals.

Fraternally yours,

J. H. CRIBBS, L. U. 500.

Butler, Pa.

To Make State Councils a More Effective Body.

Editor The Carpenter:

At the last convention of the Massachusetts State Council, held at Taunton, Mass., July 19, 20, 21, 1909, a lengthy discussion arose relating to making the State Councils a more effective body, also the co-operation of the Local Unions throughout the states, and the exchange of ideas and conditions throughout the various localities in the states has led us to the conclusion that State Councils can greatly assist the General Officers on account of their knowledge of the conditions which they are confronted with.

We believe that the State Councils, in conjunction with the General President and his appointed organizers, could bring about to a great extent the desired redress for a long-felt need, etc., and therefore we place before the members of the United Brotherhood the following resolutions, which were adopted at the above-mentioned convention and which call for the opinion of all members of the United Brotherhood through our Official Journal, and we hope that opinions of the members of the United Brotherhood will be freely expressed in regards to the followings resolutions:

RESOLUTION No. 2.

"Taunton, Mass., July 19, 1909.

"To the Massachusetts State Council in Convention Assembled:

"Brothers—Whereas, The full recognition of State Councils by the General Office of the United Brotherhood is desired; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the convention request the General Secretary to have inserted in The Carpenter a letter asking for opinions to be published in said The Carpenter from Local Unions and members of the United Brotherhood on the following as a proposed addition or amendment to the general constitution:

" 'Shall it be made obligatory on the part of Local Unions in states where State Councils exist to become affiliated therewith?'

(Signed) "W. A. ROSSBY, L. U. 23.

"Worcester, Mass."

Moved and seconded that Resolution No. 2 be adopted and the secretary be instructed to carry out the request to General Office. Carried.

Resolution No. 15 of the New Bedford convention was taken up, which is as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 15.

"New Bedford, Mass., July 22, 1907.

"Be it resolved, That the general organizer work in conjunction with the State Council and its executive board, and the said general organizer shall be kept informed of the conditions of all the districts throughout the state. All locals affiliated with the State Council shall notify the general organizer of all controversies with their employers which may arise; also of all contemplated movements for better conditions. And the executive board or general organizer, upon being notified, shall at once work in conjunction with the local or District Council affected and assist them to adjust their differences.

"If the above resolution is accepted by the State Council, the same shall be forwarded to the General Officers for their endorsement.

(Signed) "W. J. LaFrancis, L. U. 96, Springfield; J. M. Hervienx, L. U. 96, Springfield; S. Vezina, L. U. 96, Springfield; D. O. MacGlashing, L. U. 1035, Taunton; Thos. Waldron, L. U. 351, Northampton; M. J. Nihill, L. U. 177, Springfield; Walter Prat, L. U. 624, Brockton; W. A. Rossby, L. U. 23, Worcester."

The resolution committee reported this resolution favorably and recommended its endorsement.

Moved and seconded to accept and concur in the report and recommendation. Carried.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS,

P. Provost, Jr., Secretary.

(Seal)

The Single Wage Scale.

Editor The Carpenter:

By observation while performing the duties of "business agent" for the Central Labor Union of Miami, Fla. (being agent for all the affiliated unions in the central), I have studied out the benefits of "the single flat wage rate." That is to say, we have in the building trades a single flat rate of $3.50 per eight-hour day. There being no other legal union wage scale, if a man cannot hold his job at that rate "it 's up to him" alone.

At first I was a serious advocate of a maximum and a minimum rate, and an apprentice scale of time service; but there came a time when, during a "boom" of work the town was flooded with non-union men, there not being enough union men to do the work. Right here we were forced to take any and everybody into the unions to avoid our ruin, as organized trades, and we established the rule, viz.: "Take in any man who could find a job," and "it's entirely up to the man to keep his job." He pays his dues, gets his benefits, and is forced to work the hours and get the single flat wage rate. Only discrimination against him as a union man will be determined by his union. It's really laughable to see how these fellows try to force the union to graft them onto some of the employers, which would also be at the same time grafting them onto the competent workmen. These new men were just "in the swim" as long as the rough "boom" work held out. The first sign of their downfall came when only good finishing workmen were required. Right here they were let out. Some of them proved good workmen; others studied and sought in every possible honorable way to "make good," but the great bulk of them, the bums and strike-breakers and open-shoppers, loitered around a while and left town for parts where there is a maximum and minimum wage scale.

The employers now see their folly in attracting more mechanics to Miami than they actually need. And, too, if ever there was a plan devised as an incentive to better workmanship and moral living I have never heard a murmur of it. We are just swimming along nicely, and there is not a single "scab" cloud above our horizon, but squalls often come right out of heaven's beautiful azure blue in this (union) latitude. But, like the bold mariner at sea, our ship is staunch and strong, really built for rough weather, and we are fully prepared to fight the bread and meat battle to a finish. So, "blow high, blow low," we are out here on the great sea of human life on the good ship "A. F. of L.," and propose to stick to her to the last, and when she keels over and drops to the fathomless depths of human misery we will go down with the ship, for after that day "life would not be worth the living."

Yours fraternally,

A. D. HILL,

B. A. Central Labor Union.

Miami, Fla.

Commentaries on Our New Headquarters.

On Thursday, July 22, I attended the evening ceremonies in connection with the dedication of the new building of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, located at Indianapolis, Ind. This new home of the carpenters is surely a splendid tribute to the efficacy of organization, and is a model building from an architectural standpoint as well as from the view of general usefulness—light, airy, complete in every detail, the building is the most perfect one and well calculated to merit the admiration of all. The carpenters are indeed to be congratulated on the possession of the new home.—John R. Alpine, President Journeymen Plumbers.

One of the most progressive organizations of workmen in this country is the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. It has a great host of intelligent

men as its membership and its growth in members and strength has been steady and rapid since its organization.

An indication of the progressiveness of this organization is shown in the fact that on July 22 last there was dedicated in Indianapolis, Ind., a magnificent three-story and basement building, which is now the national headquarters of the organization. Above the keystone of the beautiful entrance, cut into the stone, are the words: "Labor omnia vincit," meaning "Labor reigns omnipotent."

The carpenters' headquarters is a home of credit to the craft, which cost $100,000, and which has at its head Wm. D. Huber, General President; Frank Duffy, General Secretary; Thos. Neale, General Treasurer, and an executive board representing seven districts, by which the organization is divided, and over a half million dollars always on hand as available money. This is an organization that has the greatest numerical strength as a skilled craft.—Baltimore Building Trades Journal.

A Plea from Porto Rico.

Editor The Carpenter:

As a member of Local Union 1474, Yanco, Porto Rico, it is my most ardent desire to see part of our official journal, The Carpenter, printed in the Spanish language. A translation and printing of the contents of the Craft Problem pages in that language would further the cause of our U. B. here on this island immensely. A request to the above effect has been made to several of our last general conventions; unfortunately, however, it could not be backed up by delegates of our own, as the Local Unions of Porto Rico do not command the necessary funds to defray the expenses of delegates to conventions.

We here in Porto Rico find that the progress of our U. B. in that country to a great degree depends on the system of propaganda carried on. The education of our men here on craft and organization lines is a crying necessity, and were some pages of The Carpenter printed in the language spoken by our men every copy mailed to us we could utilize as agitation literature. It would be a great help to the organizer; his work would be more effective and far better results could be achieved.

Knowing that the carpenters in all parts of the world are among the most progressive of all workers, and it being generally conceded that the principles of our U. B. are the most lofty and altruistic, I hope the brothers will enthusiastically support our request and help us to obtain what we are asking for.

The printing of some pages of our journal in the Spanish language is in my judgment an easy task for our U. B., and if our request is granted the carpenters of Porto Rico will have an opportunity to become better educated as to the objects, aims and aspirations of organized labor. They will enhance their mechanical knowledge and ability and a more rapid progress of our organization in Porto Rico will be assured.

The glory attached to this eventual new departure in our journal will then fall upon the U. B. at large, and though the brothers I am appealing to are far beyond the seas, I hope they will do their best to help the men of the craft on this little island, who are always ready to hear the advice of their brothers living in the great United States.

Fraternally yours,

ANGEL BECERRA, F. S., L. U. 1474.

Yanco, P. R.

Some of the Work of Trades Unions in England.

Editor The Carpenter:

In bringing before the readers of The Carpenter the following facts I wish to give them an idea of the activity of the trade unions here in this country. One of the most powerful trade unions here is the coal miners', which now is affiliated with the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. Their membership is about 89,000 men and boys, and they are enjoying the eight-hour workday, the law establishing the same having taken effect on July 1, this year, with the exception of Northumberland and Durham. In these two counties the system of work is so different that the law does not become operative until Jan. 1, 1910. The miners, properly speaking, however, work only from

six and one-half to seven and one-half hours per day in these two counties mining coal, but the boys and all those engaged in getting coal to bank work nine and ten hours per day.

One of the greatest shut-downs has just been averted by the miners taking a ballot throughout the kingdom as to whether or not they should all come out in support of the Scotch miners who refused to accept a 12½ per cent reduction in their wages. The result of the balloting was 6 to 1 for a total shutdown. It fairly took the breath away from the companies and, coming down from their high horse, they acquiesced to a settlement which is a decided victory for the miners.

The coal miners of Great Britain have seventeen men from their own ranks representing them in Parliament. The total number of labor representatives in Parliament is 54, and they have proved a great power on the side of the wage earners and their legislative interests. These "labor members," as they are called, represent different trade unions and several reform organizations. But little headway is being made here with some of the latter, as their ideals are too imaginary; they are displaying too much of the dictator spirit. Today it is the trade union movement of Great Britain that is bringing the practical part of its work before the people, and from a political point of view I will point out a few measures in which they are prime movers.

First, the "Labor Exchanges Bill," which is a measure to establish 120 different labor exchanges to be in working order for the incoming winter. The government contributes £200,000 towards defraying the expenses of these exchanges. When the whole scheme is completely in operation we will have double the number, 240, of these labor exchanges.

The trade unions here are very much in earnest about this scheme, and are pushing it with all their might in the expectation that through these exchanges the poor fellow out of work will have a chance to obtain employment, walk with his head erect and not become a wastrel (profligate or bum).

The second measure is the bill to prevent or eliminate the "half time system" in factories and mills of all kinds.

I have before me some statistics which show that the average number of partial exemption scholars was 47,360. Of that number 34,306 were employed in factories. Of these latter 20,302 were employed in Lancashire alone, principally in the cotton mills, and 10,517 in Yorkshire. Agriculture accounts for not more than 3,800 of these scholars. Many parents are opposed to this measure, they claiming that their children working in mills and factories are bringing them a small income, thus helping to support the family. Nevertheless, the trade unions as a solid body are determined to see to the passage of this measure. The writer being one of a committee (after hard day's toil in the mines), visited the schools, and he can state that all teachers and schoolmasters agreed that there should be a bill passed by Parliament that would protect the children from the hardships encountered in mills and factories. The school teachers also pointed out that the employment of children in factories worked an injury to them physically and morally; their mental faculties were being overtaxed; the interest and attention of children so employed were divided between the school and the factory; they came to school sleepy and tired, all of which greatly retarded their progress in many ways.

The third is a measure to reduce the working hours and improve the condition of shop assistants generally. The bill in this regard provides that the working hours of these assistants shall not exceed 60 hours in any one week exclusive of mealtime. Notices showing the working hours must be exhibited in the shop; two hours overtime on thirty days in the year only are allowed; all shops to be closed on Sundays; all shops to close not later than 2 p. m. one day in the week. The bill applies to the whole country, including Ireland and Scotland.

These measures are trade union measures and nothing more. They may not be as ideal as they might be under certain conditions, but you know the workers of this country (and there are others.—Ed.) have been slow in matters concerning their own interests. However, a new era is dawning upon the industrial world, and trade unions are awak-

ening, and onward and upward to a higher, nobler and ideal life is now their watchword.

Fraternally yours,
HENRY EVANS.

West Allotment, Northumberland, England, Aug. 17, 1909.

From McAlester, Oklahoma.

Editor The Carpenter:

Having never seen anything in the Journal from Local Union 986, McAlester, Okla., I deem it not out of place to try and glean a few jottings from this place for publication.

Our town is one of the most thoroughly organized in the West. We have a trades council with five craft organizations affiliated, and have complete control over all other crafts not affiliated. The carpenters' being the strongest union, it is the most influential in town.

The unions are in fine condition, and when a non-union man strikes the town and applies for work to our contractors he will invariably and at once be reminded that he must be equipped with a building trades council card before he can go to work. We have but one scab contractor, and he cannot secure any work of importance, the entire business circle here being in sympathy with the unions.

Labor Day was celebrated at this place in a royal manner. We had a large parade of enthusiastic union men, headed by our Labor Queen, Miss Ethel Dobb, and followed by a large number of floats.

Trade conditions are satisfactory at present. As a result quite a number of strangers have come to this place. However, to save traveling brothers from disappointment we would advise them, before coming here, to communicate with the R. S. of this Local Union and ascertain conditions, but we would advise them also not to pay attention to the misrepresentations of the Texas Construction Company, who have the contract for the states's prison at this place.

If this communication does not find its way into the wastebasket you may hear from me again.

Yours for the cause of unionism,

R. A. BRADLEY, R. S., L. U. 986.
McAlester, Okla.

Wants History Straight.

A communication was received at The Times (Davenport, Ia.) office recently, signed "W. H. H." Internal evidence leaves no room to doubt but that it was from W. H. Hitchcock of the Carpenters' Union. Mr. Hitchcock, even though he always takes his drinks diluted in 100 per cent of water, insists that history be kept straight, and for this reason adds a bit of valuable chronicle to the much-discussed polar question, as follows:

"Do, for pity's sake, keep history straight.

"Have just received a letter from Eskimo Union No. 1, Fur Pullers of the Far North. Says that when Bob Peary reached the north pole he found a large ripe Muscatine musk melon on ice carefully cut in halves. Pinned to one half, by one of Roger Brothers' 47 different brands of silver forks, was a plain piece of white card board bearing this inscription:

Compliments, Dr. Cook.
April 21, 1908.

"On the reverse side was scratched, 'I cut the melon, but will go halves with you.'

"From the same source I learn that when Dr. Cook pried up the first piece of ice in order to plant the brass tube containing the American flag, he was astonished to find the union label on the bottom of the cake, and also that the pole itself bore the label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"This communication is reliable. You may gamble on it. If you don't believe it, send a man up there and ask the secretary of the union. W. H. H."

It feels glorious to brag about "freedom." Sure! But the press is not free. Right of assembly is abridged by the police. Peaceful picketing is injunctioned. Where are we at? This means you! If you read a lie on labor in the papers, you better spend two cents and tell that editor's tasked nerve all about it.—The Union Leader.

NEWS NOTES from LOCAL UNIONS

Laport, N. Y.—Our Local Union 289 is not only holding its own but prospering and taking in new members. Trade is pretty fair at this time and all our members have employment.

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Oklahoma City, Okla.—The prosperity wave reported from different parts of the country has as yet not reached this city. Work is very slack here and there is no opening for newcomers. Traveling brothers will act wisely by remaining away from Oklahoma City until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Greeley, Col.—There is as yet no sign of returning prosperity in this section of the country. Work is very slack and new comers will find it exceedingly difficult to obtain employment. We have more than enough men here now to do all the work, and traveling brothers are advised to stay away from this place at this time.

❖ ❖ ❖

Paducah, Ky.—All migrating carpenters are requested to remain away from this city until further notice. There is not work enough here to keep our home brothers in employment, and for this reason many of our members have left town lately, seeking employment elsewhere. Trade is very dull, and no immediate improvement is in sight.

❖ ❖ ❖

Boise, Idaho.—Brother carpenters will observe that winter will soon be here. Boise is always dull in winter. We are already overstocked with men, many of whom must of necessity be idle this winter. We are glad to see our brothers and are willing to share with them our little $3.60 per day (in a $5 town) but duty calls us to warn all, so none may be disappointed.

❖ ❖ ❖

Norfolk, Va.—The two Local Unions heretofore existing in this city, Local Unions 331 and 1774, have consolidated. The new Local Union will henceforth be known as Local Union 331. By this consolidation we have made a good move. Since we merged we have admitted a dozen new members.

❖ ❖ ❖

DeLand, Fla.—W. C. McHale, a carpenter by trade, has disappeared from DeLand, Fla., deserting his wife and family; he also attempted to defraud the U. B. and a warrant is out for him. When last heard of, McHale was in Atlanta, Ga. He is rather below medium height; has brown hair; gray eyes; a couple of fingers missing from right hand; he is a good talker. Anyone who can locate him would convey a great favor by communicating with Alex Lindquist, R. S., L. U. 1328, DeLand, Fla.

❖ ❖ ❖

Butler, Pa.—We had an ideal day for our Labor Day celebration. There was a large turnout and we had the town with us. Seven local unions of different trades participated; also several visiting locals. The police force, mounted, led the parade, followed by the mayor and several prominent divines and speakers in carriages. Our aids were all mounted. After the parade the people took the cars for Alemeda Park, where they continued the fun until 11:30 p. m. All report a splendid time.

❖ ❖ ❖

Durant, Okla.—On Sept. 17 Local Union 1816 of this city held a special meeting in response to an invitation from the Chamber of Commerce, the project of buying a site for a hardwood company being the object of discussion. All members present agreed that it was in their interest as residents of Durant to assist financially in the promotion of the project. Nineteen members signed for $5 each, and many others will undoubtedly follow suit. It is, of course, taken for granted that the plant, the erection of which seems assured, will be built by union labor.

❖ ❖ ❖

San Antonio, Tex.—We took a prominent part in the Labor Day parade, Monday,

Sept. 6, marching in the building trades division 300 strong. Our members have not been attending meetings as regularly as they should have, but they were out in full force in the parade. At present all carpenters belonging to the Brotherhood are working. The business agent cannot furnish enough finishing men. With this outlook before us we ought to have no trouble in getting new members and hold good meetings. The District Council will give its first annual ball at Beethoven Hall, South Alamo Street, on Thanksgiving Eve, the proceeds of which are destined to replenish that body's treasury.

❖ ❖ ❖

Jay, N. Y.—John Fitzpatrick, a carpenter by trade, is inquired for by his sister, Mrs. Mary J. Peyret, Jay, N. Y., who has not seen or heard from him in ten years. He is 5 ft. 7 in. in height; weighs about 165 lbs.;

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

brown hair and blue eyes. Ten years ago he was working on the high school building in Burlington, Vt. Members or readers knowing of his whereabouts are requested to kindly communicate with Mrs. M. J. Peyret, care H. C. Boynton, Jay, N. Y.

❖ ❖ ❖

Information Wanted.

Sloatsburg, N. Y.—Wm. James, the treasurer of Local Union 389 Sloatsburg, N. Y., has absconded with money belonging to the Local Union. He is 45 years of age; about 5 ft. 8 in. in height; walks a little stooped and is bow-legged; has sandy hair (and beard when last seen); small face when shaved. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will please communicate with Chas. Burris, R. S., L. U. 389, P. O. Box 89, Sloatsburg, N. Y.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 309 to Celebrate Its Golden Jubilee.

New York City.—Our Local Union 309 of this city (the oldest German labor organization of the world), being 50 years of age, we will celebrate our golden jubilee the 16th of October, this year, in the large hall of the Grand Central Palace. Our existence of half a century alone is ample proof of our strength and unity, and our records may attest to our fighting ability and endurance in every conflict we had to face during this long period. We now take the pleasure of inviting all our friends, all good union men and all veterans of the labor movement to participate in our celebration, assuring them that this, our day of honor, will be especially devoted to the noble cause which the color of our new flag, which will be dedicated at the occasion, signifies. Hoping to meet you all who mean well with our great common cause as our guests, we remain, yours fraternally, Local Union 309, U. B. of C. & J.; Benj. Fried, Secretary.

The Password.

When the meeting's called to order,
By the president in his chair,
And the warden has done his duty,
To find all are union there;
Did you ever stop and figure,
What that meeting means to you?
Of the strong and manly vigor
Represented by those few?
That this great and glorious nation
Is sustained by union's might,
And ruled in just equation,
Will allow each one his right?
When you think on this, my brother,
It's the small things make the great;
And by standing by each other,
You are sustaining union's fate;
So do your utmost for your local,
For your brothers, all you can,
And when you pass death's portal,
The password will be "A Man."

J. G. NANTZ.

Practical Architecture and Drawing.

(By Prof. A. Edward Rhodes.)

LESSON II.

Nearly if not quite all of the small houses erected in recent years are framed balloon frame, which differs from the braced or old fashioned frame in that the several members of the balloon frame are held together by spikes and nails instead of mortise and tenon joints, as in the braced frame. In the balloon frame the framing lumber is of smaller dimensions, and the cost of erection is much less than for a braced frame. The braced frame is, decidedly, the stronger construction and should be used for large buildings. In our next lesson we will consider the braced frame.

Figure 1 is an isometric drawing of a framing used extensively for six to ten-room houses. The first floor joists rests on the sill without notching other than such as may be necessary to bring the tops of the joists level; in fact, many contractors assume that the joists are of even height and lay the floor without first leveling up the joists. This is a bad habit and should not be allowed. Figure 6 shows how a great many contractors notch the joist and then spike it to the sill. This is better than the method shown at Fig. 1. Care must be taken, however, to notch the joist deep enough for it to rest on the foundation, and not on the sill. If it rests on the sill the strength of the joist is only that of a joist equal to the thickness resting on the sill. Suppose the sill to be 4 x 6 inches and the joist to be 2 x 10 inches, and the joist to be notched 2 inches. Then the strength of the joist would be the same as an 8-inch joist resting as shown in Figs. 1 and 4. If this same joist was notched about 4¼ inches so that it would rest on the foundation instead of the sill its strength would be that of a 2 x 10-inch joist, which is what we want.

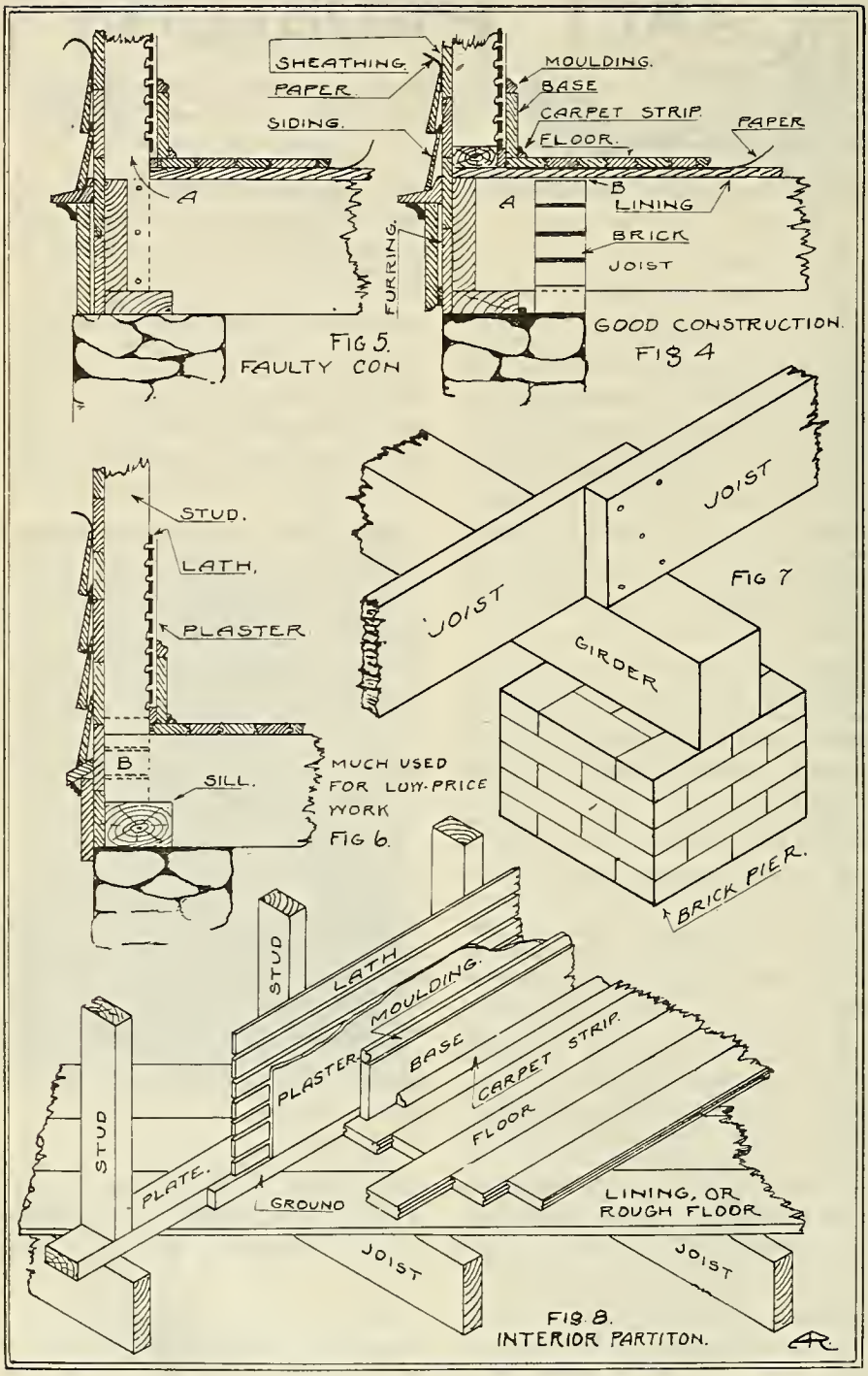
Fig. 2 shows how we double the framing around window and door openings when they are wider than the strength of single framing will support. In other respects Fig. 2 is like Fig. 1.

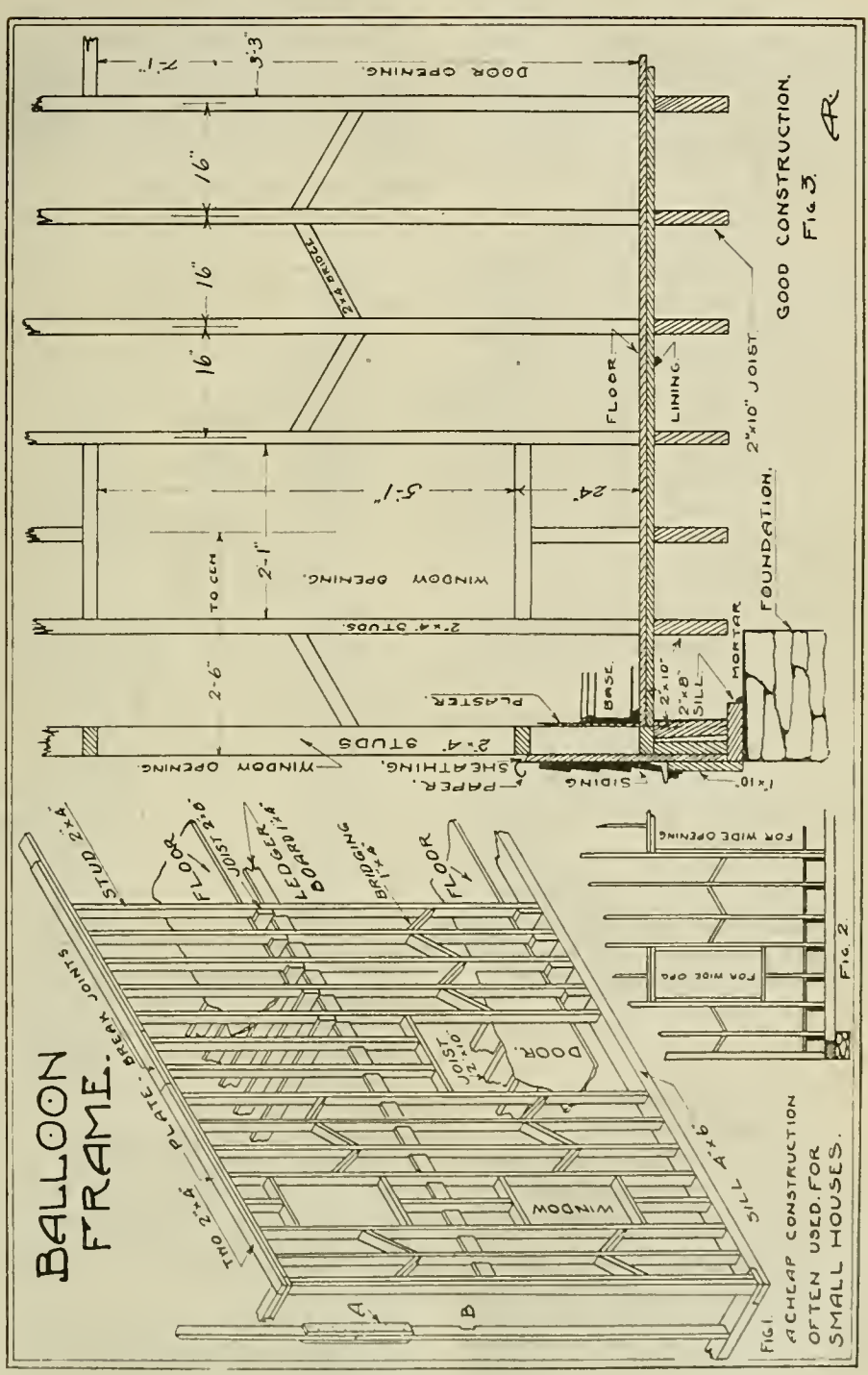
Fig. 3 shows a construction that is very good. The sill is painted on the under side and bedded in mortar. The two 2 x 10-inch joists and the 2 x 4-inch plate make an air-tight and therefore a more fireproof framing. In dimensioning drawings it is a good plan to give "distance from corner of building to center of window or door opening" wherever possible.

Fig. 5 shows a construction sometimes used. Its greatest defects are the foundation extends beyond the base board and the sill is laid on the foundation without being bedded in mortar. This allows the water to run and beat under the sill, the irregularities of the stone holding the water, and in a few years the sill is rotted out. The open crevices also let in the cold. The spaces between the studding form a flue for the circulation of air as indicated by the arrow, A, and would tend to circulate the flames of a fire in an exceedingly bad way. The danger from fires may be overcome by filling in between the joist with brick as in Fig. 4.

In Fig. 4 the sheathing is flush with the foundation and the base sets clear and a little below the top of the foundation. The back edge of the base is beveled to form a drip. The sill is bedded in mortar and the spaces between the joist and studding are cut off. The spaces between the joist are filled in with brick, with a space B to allow for shrinkage.

In Fig. 6, the studding rests on the sill and the spaces between the studding is filled in with brick B as indicated by the dotted lines. Here is shown a floor of only one thickness, as floors are laid in nearly all small houses. The additional cost is so slight and the advantages so many that I always try to persuade my customers to have a double floor, at least on the first floor over the cellar.


SHEATHING.
PAPER.
SIDING.
A
FURRING.
FIG 5.
FAULTY CON
MOULDING.
BASE
CARPET STRIP.
FLOOR.
PAPER
B
LINING
BRICK
JOIST
A
GOOD CONSTRUCTION.
FIG 4
STUD.
LATH.
PLASTER
B
SILL.
MUCH USED
FOR LOW-PRICE
WORK
FIG 6.
JOIST
JOIST
GIRDER
FIG 7
BRICK PIER.
STUD
LATH
MOULDING.
PLASTER
BASE
CARPET STRIP.
FLOOR
STUD
PLATE.
GROUND
LINING, OR
ROUGH FLOOR.
JOIST
JOIST
FIG 8.
INTERIOR PARTITON.


BALLOON FRAME.
STUD 2"x4"
FLOOR JOIST 2"x8"
LEDGER 1"x4"
BRIDGING 1"x3"
FLOOR
DOOR
WINDOW
SILL 4"x6"
TWO 2"x4" PLATE
JOISTS
A
B
FIG 1
A CHEAP CONSTRUCTION OFTEN USED FOR SMALL HOUSES.
FOR WIDE OPENING
FIG. 2
DOOR OPENING
7'-1"
3'-3"
16"
16"
16"
2"x4" BRACE
FLOOR
LINING
2"x10" JOIST
GOOD CONSTRUCTION.
FIG 3.
5'-1"
24"
WINDOW OPENING.
TO CEN
2'-1"
2"x4" STUDS.
2-6"
PLASTER.
BASE.
2"x10"
2"x8" SILL
MORTAR
FOUNDATION.
2"x4" STUDS
WINDOW OPENING.
PAPER.
SHEATHING.
SIDING
1"x10"

The Carpenter

Fig. 7 shows a girder with joist resting on top. Joist should lap over the girder and be spiked together as shown.

Fig. 8 is an isometric drawing showing the construction of an interior partition running at right angles to the direction of the joist. This is a good construction, and is easily understood.

—Making the Drawings.—

Figs. 1, 7 and 8 are made at 30 degrees to the horizon. The measures are the same as for a working drawing. As a comparison I made Figs. 1 and 2 to the same scale, ¼ inch to the foot. When making Fig. 1 I drew the sill, then the double corner post (stud) and the plate. I next drew the filling in studs, and placed the window and door openings. Next the lower floor joist and the floor. After that the ledger-board, second floor joist and the floor. At A is shown how we lengthen studding by nailing pieces of board on each side. At B is shown the notch for the ledger-board.

For Fig. 3, I started with the sill, then the joist and floor, then the studs, and then the details. For Figs. 4, 5 and 6, proceed same as for Fig. 3.

For Fig. 7 I started with the joist, then the girder, then the pier. Fig. 8 is more difficult. Draw the plate and the nearest stud, then the lath and plaster, then the ground, then the top flooring, then the base and its moldings, then the two remaining studs, the floor lining and the joist.

I will answer any questions pertaining to these lessons provided postage is enclosed for remailing the same. Write direct to me at 901 S. Broom St., Wilmington, Del.

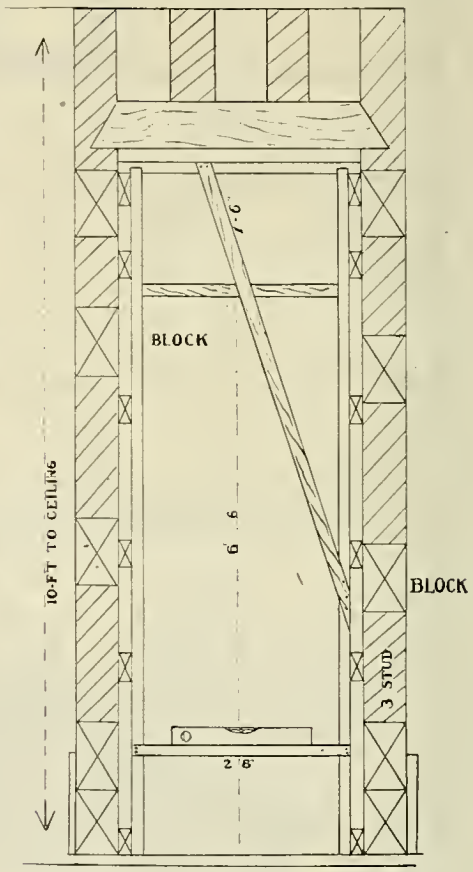
(To be Continued.)

Jamb Setting.

(By James Barry, L. U. 509.)

To set a pair of transom jambs successfully, is a job requiring considerable skill and patience, not to say diplomacy, with the studs already in place, very often too far apart, or worse still, too close. The first thing necessary is a plumb rule, also a level. After having prepared jambs braced, as in sketch, with the lower cross-brace parallel with transom and head, which does away with jumping up and down in order to level transom (place level on this brace).

Having nailed grounds on plumb on left-hand or hanging side, making sure to have one on each side a little bit above transom, wedge home here, as per sketch, plumb on edge, two 8D on each side and half your troubles are over. Now cut in a piece exact width and tack on floor, toe nail and use narrow wedges or shingles if handy;



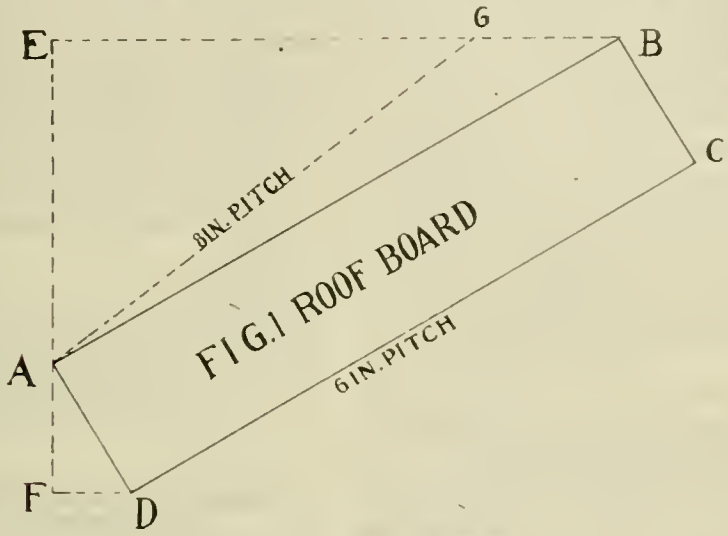
nail through under stop-head, if jambs are not rabbitted in solid (if so you may have to face nail). Now nail grounds on face of studs, back of butts, opposite back and behind the base, leaving stick out for base (per sketch). Studs should never be wider than back of trim.

Next time I will try to set a pair of "Kalomine" or pressed steel jambs in a strictly fireproof job, which is an entirely different study.

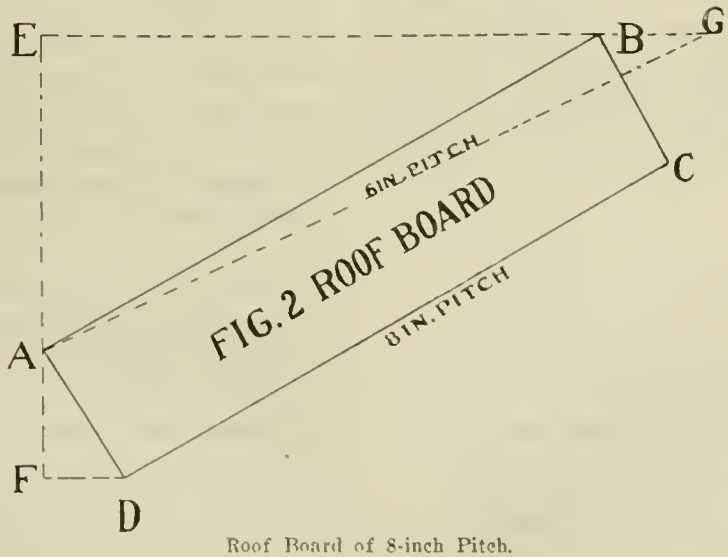
Mitering Boards in Valley of Two Pitches.

(By James Barry, L. U. 509.)

Lay out sections of board full size, as shown in Fig. 1. A, B, C, D represents section of covering board having 6-inch pitch; to find bevel required for mitering covering board in valley where two different pitches intersect, draw line 8 inches p, shown at A G. Distance from G to E is bevel for face of board on 6-inch pitch roof, and distance from D to F is the bevel for thickness



Roof Board of 6-inch Pitch.



Roof Board of 8-inch Pitch.

A, B, C D (Fig. 2) 8-inch pitch. Get your level lines from top face corner of boards from B to E. Draw plumb line touching lower face corner, as at A from E to F. (The layout so far for both pitches is the same as in a previous sketch). But in order of board on the 6-inch pitch roof. Make a 6-inch pitch line, as from A to G (Fig. 2). Distance from E to G is the bevel for the face of 8-inch roof, and distance from D to F is bevel for thickness of board for 8-inch pitch roof.

The Bay Window Problem.

Editor The Carpenter:

As to the laying out of a bay window with a span of 7 feet, a projection of 2 feet and three equal sides, I wish to submit the following:

The length of the sides can be found by solving the equation

$$x^2=\left(\frac{7-x}{2}\right)^2+2^2 \qquad x=2.8734 -$$

The laying out is now so simple that it needs no explanation.

The following formula is derived from the equation:

Multiplying 4 by the square of the span $4\times7\times7=196$

Multiplying 12 by the square of the projection $12\times2\times2=48$

244

Extracting the square root $\sqrt{244}=15.6204-$

Subtracting the length of the span

$15.6204 - 7 = 8.6204 -$

Dividing by 3. $8.6204 - \div 3 = 2.8734 -$ feet or nearly 34½ inches.

The quotient is the length of one side.

For all other dimensions of a three equal-sided bay window substitute the numbers of span and projection respectively for the numbers 7 and 2. Thus, let the span be 13 feet and the projection 3 feet, we then have:

$4 \times 13 \times 13 = 676$
$12 \times 3 \times 3 = 108$

784

$\sqrt{784} = 28$
$28 - 13 = 15$
$15 \div 3 = 5$ feet is the length of one side.

F. SWINNEN, L. U. 309.
New York, N. Y.

Strength of Girders.

Editor The Carpenter:

In answer to the question asked by Alvin H. Eames in the August Carpenter, I wish to present the following:

Shearing Strength of $2 - 2 \times 8 - 16 =$

$2 \times \frac{2 \times 8 \times 500}{16} = 1000$ lbs. center loading.

Strength of trussed girder

$2 - 2 \times 8 - 16$ with 2x4 truss bracing.

Strength of $2-2\times8$ spiked together=1000 lbs.

Strength of 2x4 bracing =

$\frac{2 \times 4 \times 6000}{8} = 6000 \qquad \frac{6000}{7000}$ lbs.

Which makes the trussed girder equal to seven times the strength of a plain girder. This is for hemlock timber. For yellow pine (Southern) or Georgia pine plain girder:

$\frac{2\times2\times8\times800}{16}$ =1600 lbs. center loading 1600

$\frac{2\times4\times8500}{8}$ =8500 lbs. center loading 10100

= Strength of trussed girder 10100

This would make the trussed girder in either case about seven times the strength of a plain girder of equal cross-section.

FRANK REIFF, Local 465.
Ardmore, Pa.

In Answer to Question: Which Is the Stronger?

Editor The Carpenter:

In compliance with request of L. U. 1328, DeLand, Fla., in August Carpenter, I am herewith offering my opinion as to the bearing strength of the dual construction of three pieces 2 x 8 x 16 ft. spiked together and two pieces 2 x 8 x 16 ft. with 2 x 4 rafter truss spiked between the truss construction, or rather which one of the two will carry the greatest load.

Let us assume that three pieces 2 x 8 x 16 ft. will carry, when equally distributed, 8,000 pounds. If the pieces are of equal strength the breaking point will be in the center when overloaded. The load-bearing strength of all construction is increased or diminished according to length of span. If, therefore, three pieces 2 x 8 x 16 ft. will carry 8,000 pounds, then, by making the span 8 ft. the carrying strength would be four times as much and the breaking point would be 4 ft. from bearing, or in center.

If three pieces 2 x 8 x 16 ft. will carry 8,000 pounds, two pieces of 2 x 8 x 16 ft. and one piece 2 x 4 x 16 ft. will carry 6,666 pounds, and if we reduce the length of the span to 8 ft. its load-carrying strength will be four times as much, or 26,664

pounds. But do we shorten the span by constructing the truss?

Reposing our calculations on the immobility of the heel of the 2 x 4 truss and the perfect joint in center, we will come to the following conclusion: The rafter truss having a rise of 8 in. and 8 ft. run, it is 3/8 in. longer than 16 ft. and cannot be shortened except through compression. The heel of rafter being rigid and the center bearing of truss having 8 square inches for compressive resistance, technically forms a center bearing, and the breaking point is in the center of each rafter of truss, or four feet from ends.

For further argument and information as to center resistance and end resistance of rafters I would advise L. U. 1328 to apply to the Governmental Forestry Department. Fraternally yours,

G. H. NORIE, L. U. 80.

Chicago, Ill.

Last Year Memorable for Forest Fire Destruction.

Forest fires are causing considerable damage in many parts of the country at present. It will be several months before the total destruction is known, for the fire season has considerable time to run. In figuring out this year's losses it will be natural to make comparison with losses for last year which, according to Treadwell Cleveland, Jr., in the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, will cause 1908 to be long remembered.

"A dry season, combined with what seemed to be even more than the usual indifference toward small fires which might easily have been extinguished at the start," says Mr. Cleveland, "caused destructive conflagrations in practically every state, with losses aggregating $100,000,000. In comparison with the havoc wrought elsewhere, the damage done to national forests was exceedingly slight. Had fires raged within the forests as they did outside, they would have destroyed timber worth $30,000,000—enough to run the forest service for six years. Moreover, it is practically certain that most if not all of the damage which was done might have been prevented had the forests been fully manned.

"Finally, the estimates of loss made by the service on national forests are particularly searching, and take full account of the injury done to young growth. Commonly, estimates of loss from forest fires are based upon the damage done to standing timber and to property; they do not reckon the usually far greater loss in injury or destruction of young growing stock."

The methods by which the government keeps down the fire losses on the national forests include:

1. Constant and systematic patrol by picked forces of rangers and guards.

2. The construction of roads, trails, and telephone lines, which facilitate the massing of large fire-fighting forces.

3. The construction of fire lines which, in some instances, check the spread of fire without human help.

4. The equipment of the forests with fire-fighting tools and other supplies necessary in fighting fires. The supplies of tools are kept at convenient points at all times in order to have them easily accessible to forest officers in case fire break out.

5. Co-operation with railroads, timberland owners, and settlers in fire protection, in this way making it possible to protect both the lands of the companies and the forest service at a much smaller cost to the government than would be the case were the national forest lands alone protected by the local officers.

Just as the practice of forestry is important in the movement for the conservation of all natural resources, so is the protection of the forests from fires important in the furtherance of rational forest work. In fact, forestry in many instances means nothing more than conservative lumbering and the prevention of forest fires. Uncle Sam realizes that only through the wise use and care of the forests will it be possible to make natural timberland permanently productive. The practice of forestry does not mean abbreviating the use of the land. Instead, conservative lumbering and protection of the young growth from fire will bring about a steadily increasing use, for with cultivation and care the yield of the forest increases and the product improves in the same way that the value of the farm increases under a proper system of management.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Am Ende der Krise.

Die industrielle Depression der letzten zwei Jahre naht sich nun wirklich ihrem Ende zu und eine neue Prosperitätsperiode ist im Anzuge. Die Krise hat die ganze Arbeiterschaft schwer heimgesucht; sie hat vielen unter uns so tiefe Wunden geschlagen, daß die Betroffenen noch Jahre lang daran zu leiden haben werden. Tausende konnten im Laufe der letzten zwei Jahre kaum einige Monate oder gar nur Wochen Beschäftigung finden und waren infolgedessen der größten Not und Entbehrung ausgesetzt. Das Unternehmertum hat sich denn auch die große Notlage der Arbeiter und die ungeheure Arbeitslosigkeit zu Nutzen gemacht indem es die Löhne auf der ganzen Linie herabdrückte. Auch unser Gewerk ist von der allgemeinen Lohnbescheidung nicht verschont geblieben; nur in wenigen der größeren Städte gelang es einer geringen Anzahl, Bevorzugter, sich den von der Union während gutem Geschäftsgange festgesetzten Lohn zu erhalten. An eine Verlängerung der Arbeitszeit haben sich indessen die Arbeitgeber unseres, und der meisten anderen Gewerke nicht herangewagt; wohl deßhalb weil die Krise auch die ganze Mittelklasse erheblich in Mitleidenschaft gezogen hat, weil diese durch eine Finanzkrise, durch nie dagewesene Mißwirtschaft auf dem Geldmarkte geradezu mutwillig heraufbeschworen wurde und weil unter diesen Umständen und bei der allgemeinen Arbeitslosigkeit die an vielen Orten bedrohliche Formen annahm, eine Vermehrung der Arbeitsstunden, die die Zahl der Arbeitslosen noch vergrößert, unter dem Publikum einen Sturm der Entrüstung hervorgerufen hätte.

Der Arbeitslohn ist aber in den letzten zwei Jahren nicht nur durch Herabdrückung seiner Norm, sondern auch durch die Herabdrückung seiner Kaufkraft verkürzt worden. Die Preise der Lebensmittel, besonders Fleisch, Brod und Gemüsepreise, sind bedeutend heraufgeschraubt worden.

Dazu kommt nun noch neuerdings die erhöhte Inlandsteuer und der erhöhte Einfuhrzoll auf Gebrauchsgegenstände die ebenfalls die Kaufkraft des Arbeitslohnes zum Nachteile des Arbeiters beeinflussen indem sie die Kosten des Lebensunterhaltes bedeutend erhöhen.

Daß auch die Organisation der Arbeiter unter den Wirkungen der Krise leiden mußte ist einleuchtend; auch unsere Brüderschaft hat einen Rückgang an Mitgliederzahl zu verzeichnen. Es ist in eine alte Erfahrung und in jeder früheren Krise, und während anderen schechten Zeiten, wurde die Wahrnehmung gemacht, daß diejenigen Mitglieder denen es an männlichem Charakter mangelt, die es daher nicht für notwendig halten an dem Werke der Befreiung der Arbeiter aus dem Joche der Lohnsklaverei Teil zu nehmen, die nicht aus Lust und Liebe zur Sache der Organisation angehörten, die derselben nur deßhalb beigetreten waren weil sie sich dadurch lohnendere Beschäftigung sicherten, daß sobald die Aussicht hierfür geschwunden war, sie sofort der Organisation wieder den Rücken kehrten. Es sind dies die sogenannten „Mußmitglieder," die unzuverlässigen Kantonisten deren wir auch während der letzten Krise eine große Anzahl verloren haben. Wir haben aber auch gute, tätige Mitglieder verloren deren Verlust wir auf unser eignes Schulkonto schreiben müssen; und diese Tatsache ist es teilweise die uns zu diesen Betrachtungen Veranlassung gibt. Der Verlust dieser Mitglieder ist unserer eignen Rücksichtslosigkeit gegenüber den Arbeitslosen zuzuschreiben. Nur wenige unserer Lokal-Unionen haben ihren arbeitslosen Mitgliedern eine Unterstützung zukommen lassen die es ihnen ermöglichte ihren finanziellen Verpflichtungen der Organisation gegenüber nachzukommen und sich so ihre Mitgliedschaft zu erhalten. Es ist nicht nur rücksichtslos von uns wenn wir einem Mitgliede das vielleicht sogar Vater einer zahlreichen Familie ist, oder sonst nichts besitzt als seine Arbeits-

traft, das nach Monaten der Arbeitslosigkeit aller Mittel entblößt und nebst seiner Familie dem größten Elend preisgegeben ist, die kalte Schulter zeigen, sondern wir handeln damit auch unseren Organisationinteressen zuwider, denn der Verlust eines jeden Mitgliedes verringert die Einnahmen der Organisation und während ein nur kleines Opfer aller übrigen Mitglieder genügt hätte ihr die arbeitslosen Mitglieder zu erhalten, kostet es hunderte und oft tausende von Dollar die verlorenen Mitglieder, und dazu häufig noch verlorene Positionen, zurück zu gewinnen.

Wir halten es für das weitere Gedeihen unserer Bewegung und den ferneren Ausbau unserer Organisation höchst notwendig die Mängel die im Verlaufe der Depression zu Tage getreten sind bloß und den gegenwärtigen Stand unserer Organisation festzustellen. Wir müssen uns jetzt schon, ehe der industrielle Aufschwung beginnt, darüber klar werden wo Bresche zu machen ist und welche Mittel und Wege einzuschlagen sind um unsere Organisation und die Arbeitslöhne wieder auf ihre frühere Höhe und noch höher heraufzubringen. Wir dürfen jetzt nicht müßig zusehen und gleichgültig die nahende Prosperitätsperiode erwarten, denn unsere Feinde, das Unternehmertum ist einig und besser organisirt als vor der Krise. Die Zeit ist jetzt gekommen wo wir unsere Reihen fester schließen müssen um mit vereinter Kraft, Einigkeit und Entschlossenheit und wohl gerüstet den uns bevorstehenden Kämpfen zur Widergewinnung verlorener Positionen, entgegen sehen können.

Wir sind uns alle darüber einig, daß gerade in Zeiten einer Geschäftsstockung die Organisation am allernotwenigsten ist und diese Ueberzeugung müssen wir auch den uns abtrünnig gewordenen Mitgliedern und den noch außenstehenden Gewerkskollegen beizubringen suchen. Vergessen wir nicht, daß letztere die größten Stützen unserer Feinde sind die ihnen zu entziehen für uns Pflicht der Selbsterhaltung ist.

Die noch außenstehenden der Organisation zuzuführen muß von nun an mehr denn je unsere ernsteste Aufgabe sein; doch um in dieser Beziehung erfolgreich vorgehen zu können ist in unseren eignen Reihen noch ein Werk der Aufklärung zu verrichten. Die Ansicht, daß es den Interessen der Mitglieder förderlich sei, Nichtmitgliedern den Beitritt durch Erhebung hoher Eintrittsgelder zu erschweren, muß energisch bekämpft werden. Die Erfahrung hat uns längst gelehrt, daß durch ein solches Verfahren, abgesehen davon, daß ihm höchst egoistische Motive zu Grunde liegen und es dem Geiste der Brüderlichkeit zuwider ist, nur Scabs gezüchtet werden die uns dann auch bei jeder Gelegenheit in dem Rücken fallen. Mache man den Nichtmitgliedern den Beitritt leicht, eine Eintrittsgebühr von $5.00, wie es unsere Konstitution vorschreibt, ist besonders in gegenwärtigen Zeiten, vollauf hoch genug; alles was darüber ist, ist vom Uebel und schadet uns selbst.

Eine andere Frage die unser ungeteiltes Interesse verdient ist die Unterstützung langjähriger und bejahrter Mitglieder. Hauptsächlich in den größeren Städten, wo der Lohn verhältnismäßig hoch ist, und deßhalb größere Anforderungen an die Leistungsfähigkeit des Arbeiters gestellt werden, und besonders in den Shops und Fabriken, ist es dem alten Arbeiter unmöglich gemacht noch Beschäftigung und Verdienst zu finden. Was soll unter diesen Umständen aus den alten Kollegen werden? Sollen wir sie verhungern lassen? Wer wäre so gefühllos diese Frage mit Ja zu beantworten? Also, mögen unsere Lokal-Unionen diese Frage in Erwägung ziehen und über Mittel und Wege beraten wie den alten Mitgliedern geholfen werden kann, wenigstens so lange bis sich die Nachfrage nach Arbeitskräften so gesteigert hat, daß auch alten Arbeitern wieder Gelegenheit geboten ist Beschäftigung zu erhalten. Keine Lokal-Union die in dieser Richtung nicht schon permanente Maßregeln getroffen hat sollte es versäumen jetzt, und sofort, einen Spezial, oder Contingent Fond anzulegen dessen Bestand obigem Zwecke gewidmet ist.

Auch der Arbeitslosen-Frage überhaupt, vielmehr der Einführung eines permanenten Arbeitslosen-Benefits sollte nun etwas mehr Aufmerksamkeit und Interesse entgegen gebracht werden.

Es ist ja richtig, und wir haben die Ansicht schon des öfteren an dieser Stelle ausgesprochen, daß die Gemeinde oder der Staat für die Arbeitslosen aufkommen sollte, weil sie die Opfer unserer heutigen wirtschaftlichen Einrichtungen sind für die nicht sie, sondern die ganze menschliche Gesellschaft

verantwortlich zu machen ist. In dieser Beziehung ist Europa, Amerika weit voraus; in den meisten Ländern Europa's ist ein Arbeitslosen-Versicherungssystem eingeführt, welches den Arbeitgeber und die Gemeinde zur Unterstützung der Arbeitslosen heranzieht. Leider aber sind die Arbeiter dieses Landes in politischen und selbst ökonomischen Fragen noch so rückständig, daß sie bei den Wahlen für die Außerwählten der kapitalistischen Klasse stimmen, für ihre Feinde mit denen sie doch Jahr aus Jahr ein zur Erringung besserer Arbeitsbedingungen im Kampfe liegen. Die Arbeiterklasse selbst hat infolge dessen kaum einen Fürsprecher in der Gesetzgebung und mithin ist an ein Eingreifen der Regierungen im Interesse der Arbeitslosen nicht zu denken. So lange aber solche schmachvollen Zustände vorherrschen müssen wir selbst die nötigen Opfer bringen um es zu verhindern, daß unsere arbeitslosen oder bejahrten Kollegen elendiglich zu Grunde gehen.

Lokal-Union 309 New York am Vorabende ihres 50ten Jubiläums.

Lokal-Union 309 New York City, die älteste Arbeiter Organisation deutscher Zunge der Welt, wird am 16. Oktober d. J. in der großen Halle des Grand Central Palace ihr 50 jähriges, oder goldenes Jubeläum feiern. In einer, an alle ihre Freunde und Veteranen der Arbeiterbewegung gerichteten Einladung zur Teilnahme an dieser Feier, die wir auf den englischen Seiten dieser Nummer veröffentlichen, sagt Lokal-Union 309: „Die einfache Tatsache, daß wir uns eines halbhundertjährigen Bestehens erfreuen, genügt als Beweis unserer Macht und Einigkeit, und unsere Geschichte legt beredetes Zeugnis ab über unsere Kampffähigkeit und Ausdauer in jedem uns, während dieser langen Zeitperiode entgegengetretenen Konflikte.

Mit dieser Jubiläumsfeier ist zugleich die Einweihung einer neuen Fahne verbunden bei welcher die anderen deutschredenden Lokal-Unionen New Yorks Patenstelle versehen werden. Ueber den Verlauf dieser denkwürdigen Feier werden wir, wenn irgend möglich in der November Ausgabe des Journals, berichten.

Ein Brief.

An den Einzelnen, auf den es nicht ankommt.

(Aus dem „Grundstein," Organ der Maurer Deutschlands.)

Möge es der Leser gütigst verzeihen, daß ich an dieser Stelle einen Brief veröffentliche, der doch nur Einen angeht, den Einzelnen, auf den es nicht ankommt. Wiewohl er ein guter Bekannter von mir ist, weiß ich augenblicklich seine genaue Adresse nicht. Ich weiß nur, daß er in eben dem Augenblick, in dem ich an ihn schreibe, irgendwo zu Hause oder auf dem Bau oder am Stammtisch sitzt und alle hartnäckigen Mahnungen, er möchte doch der Arbeitersache etwas mehr Interesse zuwenden, mit der Bemerkung beantwortet, er sei doch nur ein Einzelner und auf ihn komme es nicht an.

Ich weiß, auf welchem Bau er augenblicklich arbeitet. Aber sicher gibt es dort eine tüchtige Organisation, oder es gibt dort keine. Gibt es eine, dann erklärt mein Freund gewiß, wo so viele andre ohnehin schon rührig die Gewerkschaftsarbeit betreiben, sei er vollkommen überflüssig; gibt es aber keine oder nur eine schwache, so stört ihn das noch minder in der erhabenen Ruhe seines Gemüts, denn er allein — pflegt er zu sagen — würde ja auch nicht das Kraut fett machen.

Ich nenne ihn meinen Freund, denn ihn ziert in hohem Maße eine der schönsten menschlichen Tugenden — die Bescheidenheit. Jede große Bewegung besteht bekanntlich aus lauter „Einzelnen." Nach den letzten Zählungen stehen in den modernen Gewerkschaften nahezu zwei Millionen Mitglieder! Auch das sind lauter Einzelne, aber von meinem würdigen Freund unterscheiden sie sich dadurch, daß es auf sie „ankommt," auf ihn aber nicht. Diese zwei Millionen Einzelne haben der ganzen Welt vor der Arbeiterklasse Respekt eingeflößt. In dichten Scharen haben sich die Unternehmer zusammengeschlossen, um sie zu bekämpfen; Kaiser und Minister haben große Reden gegen sie gehalten, man versuchte sie durch Zuchthausgesetze unschädlich zu machen oder durch gesetzliche Maßregeln zu gunsten der Arbeiterklasse umzustimmen. Man kann kein Zeitungsblatt in die Hand nehmen, ohne daß man gezwungen wird, sich mit ihnen zu beschäftigen; in das Papier, das über sie verschrieben worden

ist, könnte man den ganzen Erdball einwickeln; die Gelehrten des Staates haben Bücher über sie verfaßt, die, auf einen Haufen gebracht, die Pyramiden überragen würden. So wichtig sind diese Einzelnen und so unwichtig fühlt sich mein armer Freund, auf den es nicht ankommt.

Nun sagst du: Es sind ja doch immer bloß die „Führer," von denen geredet und geschrieben wird, nicht aber die Masse der Einzelnen, nicht die Müller, Schulze und Lehmann." — Schlaukopf! Wenn diese Müller, Schulze und Lehmann nicht wären, dann würden sich die herrschenden Mächte um die „Führer" der Arbeiterbewegung gar wenig kümmern. Die Sache liegt gerade umgekehrt, bescheidener Freund! Gerade die „Führer" sind die „Einzelnen, auf die es nicht ankommt" — solange sie nämlich Einzelne bleiben. Nicht auf sie kommt es an, sondern gerade auf dich!

Du magst dich noch so klein machen, noch so sehr hinter deine Arbeitsstätte oder deinen Stammtisch verkriechen, der Weltgeschichte entkommst du doch nicht! Du suchst dich zur Null herabzudrücken, aber du bleibst doch eine Eins in der Statistik. Dort wirst du dann ein artiges Klümpchen bilden in der großen Eisenkugel, die das Volk an seinem Fuße schleppt, der Indifferenz, die in den Zahlen derer zum Ausdruck kommt, die sich um die Arbeitersache gar nicht kümmern. Eines Tages wirst du dann, gedankenlos wie du bist, bei den Streikbrechern stehen, die den Kollegen im Kampfe um ihre gute Sache in den Rücken fallen! Und so wirst du zuguterletzt nur noch für Streikbrecheragenten und anderer Seelenverkäufer — ein Einzelner sein, auf den es ankommt!

Denn von allen Torheiten und Irrtümern, von allen Formen des politischen Aberglaubens, ist die Selbstverkleinerungssucht des „Einzelnen, auf den es nicht ankommt," die schlimmste, abscheulichste und gefährlichste. Die Verfassung macht dich zum Staatsbürger — du erniedrigst dich zum Sklaven. Sie erlaubt dir, für deine Ueberzeugung zu kämpfen — aber du sagst: „Danke, ich will lieber fein still bleiben!" Deine Klassengenossen rufen dich, einzutreten in ihre Kampfreihen — aber du antwortest: „Was habt ihr von mir; ich bin doch so unbedeutend!"

Darum bist du der wahre Fluch und das wahre Erbübel der Menschheit! Deinetwegen — denn du bist nicht von heute und gestern, du bist unsterblich — mußten sich die Menschen jahrtausendelang treten lassen, deinetwegen hungern Millionen, an dir und deinem dicken Kopfe sind die Besten, Klügsten, Edelsten der Menschheit gescheitert!

Als sie den Nazarener ans Kreuz schlugen, saßest du hinter dem Ofen und erklärtest: „Auf mich kommt es nicht an." Als Herzog Alba die Niederlande mit Blut und Mord und dem Geiste der heiligen Inquisition erfüllte, da guckest du ängstlich durch die Butzenscheiben; denn als Einzelner hättest du die Greuel doch nicht verhindern können. Beim Sturm auf die Bastille bist du — nicht dabei gewesen, in den Märztagen hast du über deine Unbeträchtlichkeit gewimmert und an den Schrecken der späteren Reaktion hast du nichts ändern können, weil du der Einzelne warst, auf den es nicht ankam.

Die die Wahrheit suchten und irrten, die das Recht wollten und Unrecht schufen, mit gefehlten Waffen kämpften und falsche Wege gingen, sind, an dir gemessen, Helden, Götter, Wohltäter der Menschheit! Denn sie haben gesucht, gewollt, gekämpft und sind weiter gegangen. Aber du suchst nicht, du stehst ewig stille! Kein Tyrann, kein Ausbeuter, kein Mörder hat soviel Uebel in die Welt gebracht wie du!

Das alles sage ich dir nicht, weil ich hoffe, dich aus deiner Erniedrigung, deiner Hundedemut, deiner Trägheit aufzustacheln. Man hat mit Engelszungen auf dich eingeredet, aber dein einziges Argument ist unerschütterlich und unwiderleglich geblieben. Mit dem gleichen Tonfall hast du es durch alle Stürme der Weltgeschichte gleichmütig wiederholt. Nicht dich belehren wollte ich, sondern dir nur wieder einmal die Wahrheit ins Gesicht sagen, die Wahrheit! —

Du aber wirst dieses Blatt in gemächlicher Ruhe aus der Hand legen und gähnend zu deinem Weibe sagen: „Ich bin ja doch nur ein einzelner und auf mich kommt es nicht an!"

✣

Ihr andern aber alle werdet tun, was eure Pflicht gegen euch selbst und gegen eure Brüder ist. Sei jeder, was er sein kann: ein freiwilliger Soldat im großen Freiheitskrieg der Menschheit!

Jahrhundertelang ist die Welt im Interesse der besitzenden Klassen regiert werden. Als Einzelne sind die Besitzlosen schutzlos aller Willkür und Gewalt preisgegeben, als Masse sind sie eine unüberwindliche Macht, die die Welt in ihrem Interesse, regieren wird, sobald sie wollen, sobald ihr Einzelne es wollt, die zu ihr gehören, mit ihr leiden!

Rottet euch zusammen! Hinein in die Gewerkschaften, jeder an die Stelle, an die er gehört!

Es lebe die brüderliche Solidarität der Arbeiter aller Länder! Und zum Teufel mit allen Schlafmützen!

Ein Einzelner.

Department Francais

Les Ecoles Professionelles en Europe.

Dans un recent voyage que je fis à Hamburg, Allemagne du Nord, j'ai fais la connaisance d'un jeun homme, professeur à l'école professionelle de Vienne, Autriche, et que le gouvernement de ce pays avait subventionné d'une somme suffisante, pour lui donner l'occasion d'aller visiter et étudier les écoles professionelles de divers autres pays. Par lui, jai obtenue des renseignements que je trouve utile de porter à la connaissance de nos membres aux Etats Unis et je ne doute pas, que tôt ou tard nos organisations ouvrières exigent de leur gouvernement des écoles semblables. Voici en substance ce qu'il m'a expliqué sur ce sujet:

Les pays qui ont adopté le système des écoles professionelles obligatoir sont les suivants: l'Allemagne, l'Autriche, la Suisse, le Danemark, la Suède, la Norwège, la Belgique et la Hollande.

Quoique le système adopté dans ces divers pays varie de la règle générale, c'est à peu pres le même et consiste à procurer aux apprenties des divers métiers une somme de connaissances théorique tant que pratique que l'apprenti ne saurait acquérir ailleur.

En dehors de cours plus elevés de comptabilité, de dessins, d'expériments chimiques, selon les métiers, on enseigne aux apprenties les points difficiles, les points de vue nouveau de ces derniers; par exemple dans le métier du bois, on leur enseigne de nouveaux procédés d'assemblage, une nouvelle colle et la manière de s'en servir, un system nouveau pour assemblage de bois de bout, etc. L'ontillage est fournie par la ville, et gratuitement mis à la disposition des élèves. L'instruction est obligatoire et le patron qui retient son apprenti des cours professionaux, est punie d'une amende sévère.

L'apprenti qui fait défaut à la classe, est appréhendé par un agenty spécial parail à nos "truant officers," et peut même être punie par incarceration dans la maison de correction. Comme on peut voir, le gouvernement tient son rôle an sérieux.

Maintenant il faut bien comprendre que dans ces écoles il ne s'agit point de faire des apprentis mais bien de leurs donner un renseignement qni ni patron ni ouvriers travaillant dans le même atelier ne sauraient donner aux jeunes gens de leur métier, encore ne faut il pas oublier que le système d'apprentissage en Europe diffère beaucoup du nôtre aux Etas Unis. Lorsque le gamin a l'âge de quitter l'école publique, les parents signent un contrat avec le patron d'apprentissage et ce généralement pour une période variant de 3 à 4 ans, suivent le métier, ou selon, si l'apprenti est nourrie et couché dans la maison patronale. Dès son engagement, l'apprenti tombe sous la juridiction de la chambre syndicale de son métier; celle ci controle le nombre d'heures qu'il doit travailler, elle inspect sa chambre à coucher et son lit; s'informe si la nourriture qu'il recoit est suffisante et saine, et surtout s'occupe de ce qu'il peut apprendre, de sorte que le patron ne peut pas l'employer à d'autres traveaux; de ménage, dans les champs, ou comme garde d'enfants comme cela ce pratiquait dans le bon vieux temps.

Avant l'échéance de la période d'apprentissage, l'aspirant ouvrier doit prouver, par un objet de sa propre fabrication, qu'il a usé son temps d'une manière utile pour son avenir, et il ne ponrra entrer à la chambre syndicale qu'à condition que cette pièce d'éssai lui a bien réussie.

En Autriche, l'apprenti doit aller à l'école professionelle trois fois par semaine de 5 à 7 heure du soir et le dimanche matin de 10 heure à midi. Il doit suivre les cours spéciaux de son métier, et à la fin de l'année scolaire passer un examen.

Il n'est pas difficile de voir le grand avantage de ce système d'éducation, quelque peu paternel; il empêche l'exploitation à outrance de la part du patron auquel il ne permet point de faire de son apprenti un

spécialiste, juste apte, un bout de 3 à 5 ans, de faire une seule partie du métier, de ne servir que juste une machine, et de faire du jeune homme, prêt à rentrer dans la vie, un manoeuvre, qui n'est devenir autre chose durant le temps de son apprentissage, que l'éselave d'une machine, ou qui n'a appris de son état autre chose qu'un true qu'un garçon intelligent pourrait apprendre dans une semaine de temps, quellque fois même dans quellques heures comme nous le voyons souvent dans nos ateliers et fabriques en Amerique.

Dans l'époque ou nous vivons, on se plaint généralement de la décadence de l'art et des métiers de décorations en général; cela n'a rien d'étonnant si l'on considère notre manière de produire et de travailler. La tendance de faire vite, le détestable mot "hurry up" donne bien la signature du temps en Amerique; faire beaucoup en peu d'heures, reduire le prix de l'objet en reduisant le temps nécessaire à la fabrications, la concurrence que les fabricants se font entre eux, tous cela a crée une architecture sans goût, sans formes et sans art. Le public achête, non pas parceque l'objet est de bon goût, ou artistiquement travaillé mais bien parcequ'il est bon marché; on finit par acheter parceque'on a besoin d'un objet d'utilité, mais on achêtera bientôt plus parceque l'objet a le don de nous plaire. Le mal, qui est obligatoire jusqu'à un certain point chez les classes salariés devient aussi de rigueur chez les gens aisés, qui cependant possèdent les moyens d'acheter un objet pour la beauté et le bon goût qu'il représente.

Nous avons l'exemple de ceci dans l'art en général aussi bien dans l'architecture et la peinture que dans la musique et la literature; on achête la quantité et on néglige la qualité; l'art et le bon goût sont des principes que l'éducation doit cultiver, que notre entourage doit nous enseigner, que la vie de tous les jours doit tenir constamment sous les yeux d'un people d'une culture plus élevée; et par qui doit on commencer cette éducation sinon par l'écolier et par l'apprenti.

En Europe on suit aujourd'hui l'exemple greque de l'antiquité et de nos ancêtres du temps de la renaissance; on inculque aux enfants que le culte du beau, l'amour du bien et on met moins de poids sur l'ésprit du gain à outrance, suivant la maxime du père américain, qui comme dernier conseil dit à son fils partant pour la vie, "Make money, my boy, honestly if you can, but anyhow make money."

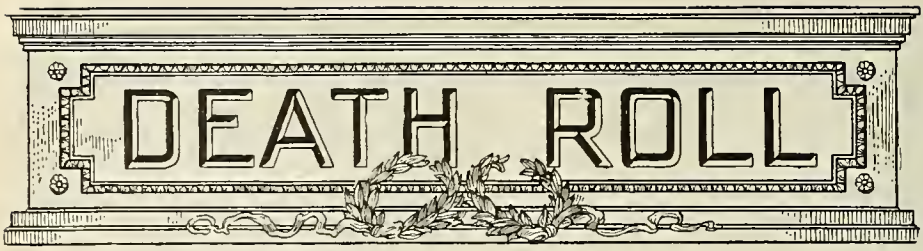
En conclusion de cet article je veux rappeler l'appel que j'ai fait maintes fois à cette place appel aux parents, d'abord, de mettre leurs fils en apprentissage, au lieu de les envoyer à la fabrique; les travailleurs en Europe avec un salaire d'un dollar par jour, font certainement de grands sacrifices pour leurs enfants que nos pères, avec bien moins d'éxcuses; ensuite j'appele de nouveau à nos organisations ouvrières à s'occuper de la question des apprentis, sous un autre point de vue que celui qui consiste à ne voir dans l'apprenti qu'un concurrent à combattre. N'oublions pas que le future de notre organisation réposo sur les époules de nos enfants, que l'Union de l'aveuir sera ce que nous saurons faire de nos fils, et que le meilleur moyen de ruiner nos organisations et de les mettre à la mercie de nos patrons consiste à leur abaudonner nos enfants sans les mettre en état de se defendre.

Notre métier dans toutes ses branches depuis le menuisier qui prépare le materiel pour le bâtiment, jusqu'au charpentier qui rend la maison habitable, depuis le travailleur préparant le bois à l'aide de la machine jusqu'à l'ouvrier ébéniste, tous ont péché jusqu'à ce jour à cet égard; plus peut-être que tout autre métier le notre a-t-il besoin d'une réorganisation fondamentale sur ce point, et je m'estimerait heureux si par ces ligues je parvienne à reveiller les énergies de nos camarades et à les porter sur ce point d'une importance incontestable.

Jo'tâche en ce moment de me procurer des documents des écoles divers de plusieurs villes et je m'empresserai d'en rendre compte à nos lecteurs dans un prochain numéro. ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Union labor men propose to remain American citizens and to have their say about their own dinner pails. Fill the pails themselves.—The Union Leader.

It won't help your own crop any to sit on the fence and count your neighbor's weeds.



MABLEY, W. R., of L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga.

JAEGER, JNO., of L. U. 930, St. Cloud, Minn.

ANNIS, WILLIAM H., of L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.

MEEK, JOSEPH, of L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.

WEWICK, HERMAN, son of Bro. Ole Wewick, of L. U. 948, Sioux City, Ia.

DEEMER, ALBERT, of L. U. 1603, Anadarko, Okla.

CLAIMS PAID

DURING SEPTEMBER, 1909

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
11486	James Duffy	77	$137.75
11487	Christian Jensen	91	200.00
11488	Joseph McAdam	98	200.00
11489	Robert W. Reed (dis.)	125	400.00
11490	Mrs. Marie Stickel	231	50.00
11491	Mrs. Johanna A. Werner	349	50.00
11492	Charles Ulliberg	381	200.00
11493	Wm. Newberth, Sr.	601	200.00
11494	C. M. Thomas	696	200.00
11495	Mrs. Jennie Everman	1026	50.00
11496	E. A. Joyner (dis.)	1432	300.00
11497	Mrs. Mary C. Cross	4	50.00
11498	Fritz G. Eckert	12	200.00
11499	Mrs. Frieda Stoecker	41	50.00
11500	Eddie St. Jean	88	50.00
11501	Mrs. Althea M. Carter	98	50.00
11502	Mrs. Fannie L. Corby	132	50.00
11503	Mrs. Stella Rice	141	50.00
11504	Mrs. Alvina Clausheide	664	50.00
11505	Adelard F. Pigeon	859	200.00
11506	Chas. E. Winter	908	200.00
11507	Leonard F. Gammon	914	50.00
11508	John Yager	930	200.00
11509	Randal Mayo	1052	50.00
11510	Mrs. Mary L. Walter	257	50.00
11511	Mrs. Catherine Selzle	464	50.00
11512	Wm. Heitmann	578	200.00
11513	H. L. Allen	633	50.00
11514	John Larson	1717	200.00
11515	Mrs. Maria Handzel	1786	50.00
11516	Axel Jacobson	422	200.00
11517	G. A. Harman	1364	200.00
11518	Alexandre Dupont	1610	200.00
11519	Mrs. Carolina Highfield	16	50.00
11520	Mrs. Susan S. Small	18	50.00
11521	Robert J. Wright	22	200.00
11522	D. H. Secrist	106	200.00
11523	Chas. Hook (Dis)	169	400.00
11524	Mrs. C. A. Farmer	443	50.00
11525	Charles Guay	911	200.00
11526	George Fellows (dis.)	1155	400.00
11527	John B. Mason	10	200.00
11528	Thomas Smyth	340	200.00
11529	Mrs. Francis E. Porter	198	50.00
11530	Frank C. Lombardy	422	50.00
11531	Mrs. El Harrington	109	50.00
11532	J. M. Mowers	158	200.00
11533	John W. Spriggs	186	50.00
11534	Charles McDonald (dis)	846	400.00
11535	Jesse I. Tyler	1317	200.00
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11537	Mrs. Theresa Kozelsky	1596	50.00
11538	Mrs. Charlotte Martin	118	50.00
11539	Nels Berlin	1	200.00
11540	Frank E. White (dis.)	181	400.00
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11542	Mrs. Mary H. Shaw	90	50.00
11543	Frank G. Swedersky	1166	200.00
11544	Mrs. Barbara Caulfield	2	50.00
11545	Karl Kitt	12	200.00
11546	Andrew Graham	27	200.00
11547	H. W. Sommers	45	200.00
11548	Samuel B. Thompson	69	200.00
11549	Ferdinand Carlson	122	200.00
11550	Thomas Wilson	224	200.00
11551	Mrs. Marietta Apicella	387	50.00
11552	John F. Rougert	515	50.00
11553	Mrs. Sarah S. Asbell	680	50.00
11554	Joseph Frantz	484	200.00
11555	J. P. Beasley	696	200.00
11556	Frank Challender	750	200.00
11557	Chas. Oberg	7	200.00
11558	Mrs. Ida Richardson	73	50.00
11559	D. M. Monroe	103	200.00
11560	Napoleon Berthiaume	134	200.00
11561	Henry Koch	242	200.00
11562	Mrs. Theresia Stuchly	242	50.00
11563	Alfonzo Puzzino	262	50.00
11564	Mrs. Lena Powell	266	50.00
11565	Mrs. W. V. Hehurn	337	50.00
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11569	Chas. H. Kreiter	556	200.00

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11570	David Hammond	683	50.00
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11573	Daniel Brown (dis.)	1107	400.00
11574	Joseph Marcean	1354	50.00
11575	Peter Watler	1354	50.00
11576	Harvey W. Hinds (dis.)	75	400.00
11577	Charles Minten	2	200.00
11578	F. L. Miller	131	200.00
11579	Mrs. E. M. Patton	943	50.00
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11581	Leander Farmer	1074	50.00
11582	Christian Gross	1598	200.00
11583	Milo P. Corbin	818	50 00
11584	Milton H. Trisler	667	200.00
11585	Oliver Gratton	70	200.00
11586	C. S. Horner	1	200.00
11587	Rudolph Disch	19	200.00
11588	Wm. F. Leimer	31	200.00
11589	Fred A. Roos	45	50.00
11590	Mrs. Ida Essig	120	50.00
11591	Mrs. Marie Becker	291	50.00
11592	Alexander Kennedy	586	200.00
11593	Emil Grignon	1319	200.00
11594	Harry Roberts	112	200.00
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11596	Christian Hansen	301	200.00
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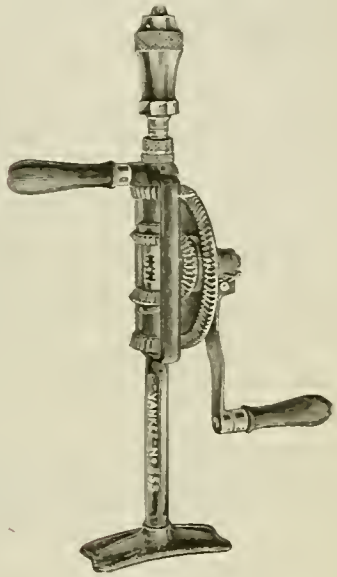
11598	Mrs. Lena Lorenz	522	50.00
11599	Mrs. Ann Mary Grimm	522	50.00
11600	A. Bjornsson	617	200.00
11601	Albert Fehsenfeld	1577	200.00
11602	Matthew A. Laird	62	200.00
11603	Thomas Ennis	127	200.00
11604	Wm. Shoberg	158	100.00
11605	Mrs. Ida A. Deal	269	50.00
11606	F. B. Wentworth	586	50.00
11607	I. Poore	701	50.00
11608	Wm. F. Calkins	1015	50.00
	Total		$17,787.75

North Brothers' New "Yankee" Breast Drill.

The new "Yankee" breast drill just placed on the market by the North Bros.' Mfg. Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., is pre-eminently a machine shop tool, but its superior advantages will be none the less appreciated in places outside of shops where a Breast Drill can be used. In many places for lighter work it will be even more convenient than the Bit Brace.

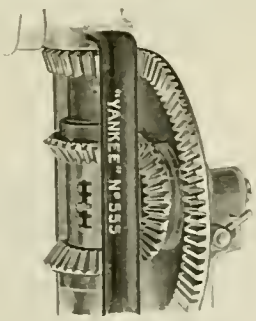
The peculiar feature of this tool is found in the shifter on cylinder between the small gears. The mere movement of this shifter in the various notches causes the tool to perform different movements. In the first notch nearest the chuck it is an ordinary or plain Breast Drill. In the second notch it becomes a left-hand ratchet useful in removing taps, but especially to loosen drill if it becomes jammed in a hole and cannot be moved forward or crank revolved backward. In the third notch it becomes a right-hand ratchet. In the fourth notch it becomes what is difficult to describe, but when seen excites admiration for what it does and curiosity as to how accomplished. When in this notch any movement of the crank, however short, or turned continuously in either direction, or a combination of the two, the



No. 555
DOUBLE SPEED.

drill in the chuck will always turn to the right and drill continuously, hence no time is lost and double the work is done as compared with single or a right-hand ratchet.

This peculiar movement is obtained through a more extended combination of pawls and ratchets used in North Bros.' other Yankee



Tools. It is absolutely positive in action and cannot get out of order. In the fifth, or lowest notch, the spindle is locked tight so that the drill chuck can be rapidly opened or closed.

The change of speed on the No. 555 (double speed) is made by pushing the little lever at the hub of the crank toward gear for fast and away from gear for slow speed. This is done in the fractional part of the revolution and at any time, even while drilling, without remov-

ing the tool from work, and with any of the various movements of the shifter explained above. The convenience of doing this will be appreciated when using the fast speed in drilling to slow up in going through casting, or in running against hard spots. In no other Breast Drill can the speed be changed quickly or conveniently while the tool is at work, nor in some of them when they are not at work.

The side handle on the Yankee Breast Drill can be unscrewed and has on it a screw driver bit to take care of all the screws on the tool.

The breast plate can be adjusted to right angle of position shown, and thus enable the tool to be used close against partitions or in corners.

The adjustable ball bearings in spindle take up all the strain or thrust and relieve all other parts of the tool. Any lost motion can be readily taken up by the adjustment provided on same.

The chuck is of new design and will hold accurately and securely with the two jaws either square or round-shank drills or other tools up to one-half inch.

A hexagon at the end of the shell of chuck permits the use of a monkey wrench for tightening large drills instead of the common practice of holding the chuck shell in vise to the detriment, if it does not entirely ruin chuck.

This chuck will hold any tools that can be held in chuck of a Bit Brace, as screw driver bits, countersinks, or rose bits, etc.

In design and construction the Yankee Breast Drill is a machine, built and finished as such. The frame is malleable iron, the spindle of steel, turned and fitted, the gears have the teeth cut from the solid to run smooth and accurately. The tool is finished in a dead black color in keeping with its character of a machine, and not in bright or gaudy color as hardware. The bright parts are nickel plated and polished, and will not rust in stock or in use.

Kindliness.

Think not evil of another
If a good thought we can find,
For it harms a heart to harbor
Thoughts revengeful and unkind;
Much of evil here encountered
May be overcome by good—
Hate is impotent whenever
Matched with love and brotherhood.

Think the best we may of others,
Though one's conduct may seem base,
With environment that he has
We might do worse in his place.
Thoughts are souls of human action—
As we think our lives must be.
Deeds are only thoughts in practice
Kindliness is harmony.

Angry words we leave unuttered,
Bitter letters never sent,
Victories that leave us happier
Are in wrongs we ne'er resent;
Think the best we may of others
When our kindness meets with hate—
Conquer self and foes are vanquished,
Thus we best retaliate.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Clear the Way.

Men of thought! be up and stirring
Night and day;
Sow the seed, withdraw the curtain,
Clear the way!

Men of action, aid and cheer them,
As ye may!
There's a fount about to stream,
There's a light about to beam,
There's a warmth about to glow,
There's a flower about to blow;
There's a midnight blackness changing
Into gray!
Men of though and men of action,
Clear the way!

Once the welcome light has broken,
Who shall say
What the unimagined glories
Of the day?

What the evil that shall perish
In its ray?
Aid the dawning, tongue and pen;
Aid it, hopes of honest men!

—Charles Mackey.

The whistle has blown and each man takes his place
To toil for the world at a death-dealing pace.
Each movement is skilful, each brain is alert,
While they patiently work in the factory dirt.
Just look at that picture and then make a note,
That united they sweat, but divided they vote.

The machines and the belts and the shafting are still,
And not a wheel turns—there's a strike at the mill.
A strike! Every workman has solemnly vowed
To stand by his mates till their claims are allowed.
'Tis a brave thing to do, but don't fail to note
That united they strike, but divided they vote.

The sun brightly shines as there passes along,
In holiday raiment, the Labor Day throng.
Each man is decked out in his Labor Day best—
"Labor omnia vincit," the banners attest.
Yes, labor may conquer, but never, please note,
While united they march, but divided they vote.

—Ellis O. Jones.

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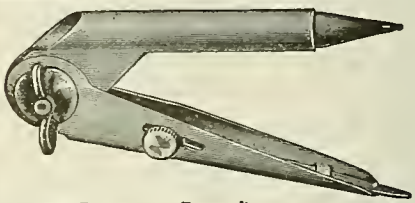

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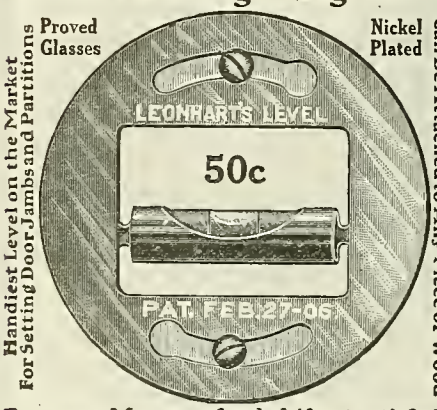
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He declared that he was loyal to the union worker's cause,
And he ranted of his stanchness without any halt or pause.
He would spout of unionism, from the dawn till set of sun,
And he said that as a booster he would surely rank A-1.
He would spout upon the corner and he'd spout within the hall,
And he spouted in the barroom till he'd make the ceiling fall.
When he saw non-union workers he would fairly writhe with rage—
But he clean forgot the label when he spent his weekly wage.

He would rise up in the morning with his talk works running free,
And he'd holler unionism till as hoarse as he could be.
He would damn the "scabs" a plenty, but he dearly loved the most
To heap curses loud and hearty on Van Cleave and Sawdust Post.
He was always loudly wailing that the honest workingman
Got the lemon handed daily by the "scab" employing clan.
Early morning, noon, and evening in such talk he would engage—
But he clean forgot the label when he spent his weekly wage.

"We are victims," he would holler, "of the host of greed and graft!"
He would cuss the man who didn't join the union of his craft.
"We've just got to hang together or degenerate to slaves
And go down to death forgotten and be dumped in unmarked graves!"
He would orate and palaver till the atmosphere was blue
And insist that what he told them all the workingmen should do.
In the union hall he'd rampage like a lion in a cage—
But he clean forgot the label when he spent his weekly wage. —Exchange.

The Pilgrims.

They were men of present valor, stalwart and iconoclasts,
Unconvinced by ax or gibbet that all virtue was the Past's;
But we make their truth our falsehood, thinking that hath made us free,
Hoarding it in molding parchments, while our tender spirits flee
The rude grasp of that great Impulse which drove them across the sea.
—James Russell Lowell.

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The latest improvement in Mechanics' Tools. A useful and labor-saving device. The short point of the punch is used for head nails and the long point for the finish nails.

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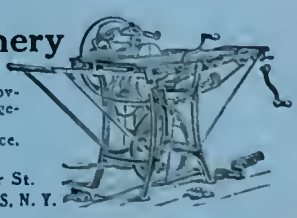

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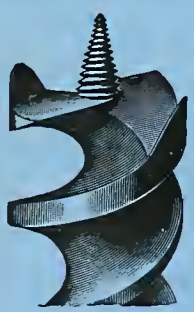

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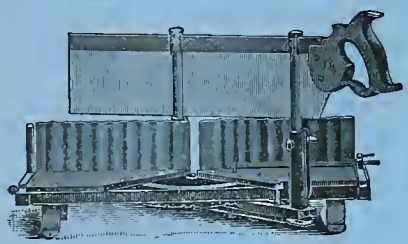

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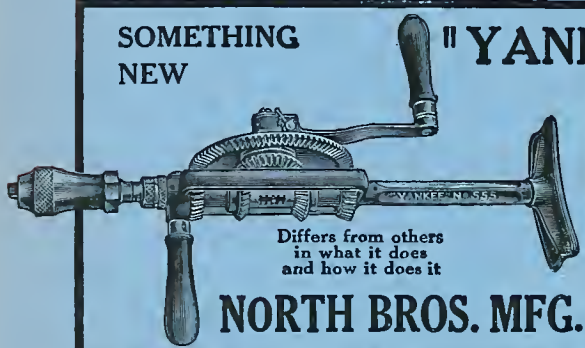

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Gentlemen: A number of my brother carpenters have tried in vain to get your planes. I have an OLD smooth plane brought from the East which, though badly worn, is the ENVY OF ALL THE MEN ON THE JOB. We want some planes, so let us hear from you at an early date.

Truly yours, C. L. BOYNTON, R. F. D. No. 2.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXIX—No. 11
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1909

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

THE REAL ISSUE

By J. W. FOLEY

There are two issues, after all,
Above the ones the speech may call
  Or wisdom utter;
Two issues that with men and you
Are most important—and the two
  Are bread and butter.

Let patriotic banners wave,
Let economic speakers rave;
  'Tis not potential
That Art proclaim and Music sing—
The Loaf is, after all, the thing
  That's most essential.

Truth seeks some broader meeting place
For breed or clan or tribe or race,
  For saint and sinner;
But after all the noise and fuss
The issue paramount with us
  Is—What for dinner?

New theories we may evolve,
Old governments we may dissolve,
  New flags float o'er us,
And truth may search and wisdom think,
Still these two planks of meat and drink
  Are yet before us.

So let contention hotly wage,
And let wars of logic rage
  In discourse fretted;
When all the clamor is complete
The issue still is what to eat
  And how to get it!

The Carpenter

ORGANIZED LABOR'S FINANCIAL POWER.

(By Prof. Ezra G. Grey.)

THE ancient Greeks had it that the earth holds all undeveloped wealth—that is, the original things that have wealth or from which wealth may be developed. It may be upon the earth's surface or so far below it that neither human eye can see nor human mechanism reach it. Each, however, may show samples and specimens of wondrous value and beauty, and what the eye discovers the hand may develop.. The theory of the Greeks was as profound as it was true, in fact, but God created the heaven and the earth and made man his instrument in discovery and development to mortal beings.

We do not depend wholly but largely on the soil or the seed that grow in it, nor upon the success that nature, when in her warm moods, gives to either. The same Creator has taught us to depend also upon the faculties and strength which he has given us. It is said, figuratively, that we are of the dust of the earth, and in the theory of many we shall again return to it, while the insistence of many others is that our dust will again be of utility. For myself, I can hardly imagine that I shall be turned into a plowshare, nor that a plowshare will ever be turned into me.

However, these things may be, discovery and development of nature's wealth will continue and man be its searchlight and the hand that will move his mechanism, but all and everything will need and require his labor in order that all that is brought from the depth or taken from the surface of the earth to be turned into wealth may be made beautiful, useful and productive.

What a wonderful thing, then, is Labor! How poorly is it paid, how strangely some regard its dignity and service, some treating it with a contempt that makes them all the more contemptible for their contemptuous treatment. Is it true that this is the one country on earth where there is a right appreciation of the value and dignity of Labor; the one nation where contempt prevails for the man who has contempt for Labor?''

I can hardly agree with the Colorado preacher-politician, for I am quite certain there are many who have a contempt for the laboringman, notwithstanding he has made it possible for them to amass fortunes and affluence. I know one in Battle Creek, Mich.—a nature faker of food—another in Dayton, Ohio, one in St. Louis, Mo., another in Indianapolis, Ind., and many more of their associates, who have an eminent respect for the laboring people so long as the toilers work for contemptible wages. Frankly, if there are no others, I am one in this nation who has a contempt for the men who, such as I mention, have a contempt for the laborer.

It is the inelegant thought that ''money makes the mare go.'' I confess I am not in an elegant mood, and cannot resist asking of what service would the mare be had it only the wild domain of nature to live in, only wild fruit to subsist on, none to equip it with the auxiliaries of exertions and service or give it care, kindness and attention. The soil grows its food which the farmer cultivatingly tames. The earth produces the iron which the blacksmith shapes into shoes for its feet, the teamster guides and cares for its strength, the carpenter erects shelter for it from the season's vicissitudes, but neither nature or the farmer, the blacksmith, teamster, carpenter nor other crafts furnishing auxiliaries entering into the work of the beast, are any more dependent upon money than money is dependent upon their labor to make the mare go.

Enlarge the illustration.

The United States government is just now actually needing a billion of dollars to enable it to avoid the verge of a financial fall, as the alarm has gone forth that the working balance in the treasury is so very near the danger line that unless there is an immediate, unusually heavy, increase in receipts, certificates are foreshadowed ''to keep the financial machinery going until incoming revenues increase sufficiently

to relieve the alarming drain.'' A contemplated but doubtful relief is evidenced in the demand, started by the American Bankers' Association, for a Central Bank ''subsidized or provided with a capital from the government of $100,000,000,'' which, it is ''suggested,'' shall ''be subjected to a bonded loaning to manufacturers, merchants and producers at a rate of 3 per cent.''

Just here I, too, have a suggestion—that all labor should sit up and take notice of this. With such an indebtedness hanging over the government, the probable issuance of certificates, and the advantage that would be taken by manufacturers, merchants and ''producers''—better say ''promoters'' and ''brokers''—who might—undoubtedly would—control bonds and bonded loans, it may be seriously asked if there is not a crisis impending that would, at least might, fall heavily upon labor and insignificantly light upon Capital?

The optimist will say there is nothing to fear; that the government itself will provide the money, if not from its revenues, then from its mints, and the pessimist will answer that nature may not immediately yield up its precious metals or that the manufacturers may not find himself able to turn out such other material requisite in the making of money.

Let me advise Mr. Optimist to have a heart-to-heart talk with Mr. Pessimist, since the latter is of that class that cannot be fooled ''all the time,'' and in that class may be found the miner and the mare and the skilled mechanic and industrial toiler with an arm in the making of money and moneyed materials—in brief, with a power in all the industrial and business affairs of the country.

The American Federation of Labor is virtually the congress of organized labor, although there is a small unaffiliated minority, part of which are numerically and financially strong, that do not bind themselves to or are bound by the congress. They are, however, organized, and with many that are unorganized associate their common interest with it in the common cause and give it at least a moral support. In the survey of general receipts and disbursements they join it as one institution having, as was safely estimated by the late Carroll D. Wright, a membership in excess of five million, three-fifths of which, let it be stated, constitute the organized class. The minimum wage of this united force was estimated January 1, 1909, as earning $1.00 on each of the 365 days of the year. Placing the united membership at five million, their united annual wage sum reaches one billion, eight hundred and twenty-five million of dollars. Three-fifths of this wage gross constitute the amount received by the organized class, the governing bodies deriving an income from membership fees, dues, assessments and exigent resources annually averaging $11.80 per member. Give to this income the proper multiplication, and it will be seen that organized labor has an enormous sum of money which cannot be but simply amazing in its power throughout the land.

The public has no access to the itemized expenditures, but the fact is manifest that this vast sum is not hoarded, much less invested in stocks, bonds and other interest-bearing securities, but is moving in the deep, broad tide of business, aiding our purchasing power in all things and at all times. The presentation is something for the American people to study and reflect upon, and instead of weakening it or giving encouragement to its destruction, the wiser course is to morally support it as a factor shortening if not removing the danger line of a financial crisis.

To the unionist and all wage earners let me say, ''Don't give up the ship.''

Clear the Way.

The crest and crowning of all good
Life's final star, is brotherhood;
For it will bring again to earth
Her long-lost poise and mirth;
Will send her new light on every face,
A kingly power upon the race,
And still it comes, we men are slaves,
And travel downward to the dust of graves.
Come, clear the way, then, clear the way;
Blind creeds and kings have had their day.
Our hope is in the aftermath—
Our hope is in heroic men,
Star-led to build the world again.
To this event the ages ran;
Make way for brotherhood—make way for men.

—Edwin Markham.

The Carpenter

SCOPE OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.)

Structure of Education.

THE anxious mother, as she watches her babe pass into sensory life—sees, in the look that meets her own, embryotic thought; in the stretching forth of tiny hands, to welcome her grasp, the courage of confidence; in the murmured words "papa-mamma," the power of speech; in rompings in childhood, muscularity's development; in mud-built mansions, young exertion and inventions and realizes childhood's intellect has found understanding, yearns for broader conditions and is prepared, by nature, for human education. Primary perplexities are overcome, syllabic paths measured, sentence and construction formed, writing, speaking—aye, the genius of the mother tongue inured, enlargement and improvement advanced, academic honors obtained and pride and pleasure divided and enjoyed by and between parent and child.

What of the Future.

We are supposed to educate ourselves and others to form pure thought, deal in truth, express opinions clearly, calmly, to tread cautiously, regard honest purpose and yield to convictions when right, reason and logic demonstrate wrong and error. Hence we are all concerned in education because its influence governs life, improves society, solidifies business, makes peace safer, prosperity and prospects more certain if not more assured. Under its impetus and aid millions of people have lived, thrived and built up and enjoyed their intelligence, intellects and fortunes. We respect it as a distinetive feature and fruit of Christianity, a higher action of the mind, a framer of science, a command to the soul to realize what is right, what is wrong, to secure a higher order of things the better to feel, work for, and manifest life's noblest aims and ends that we and all mankind may have and enjoy human benefits. It may be that some have abused or been abused by it and many have been deprived of its benefits by cold, pinching poverty. But the deprivation or lessening of its advantages affect all, yet it will readily be seen that wage workers are most affected by or compelled to fight such disheartening effects because poverty is their mightiest antagonist. To otherwise increase the power of such antagonist is but to destroy education and hold in contempt the Maker's concern for human welfare and happiness.

Work of the Hour.

What has been said may define the general structure and scope of scholastic education, but it seems to me the work before us is to do and say only those things that lead to the need of more liberal harmonious training and instructions the better to guide Capital and Labor toward and for each other, to speak for individual and collective interests and find whether the two real factors in industrial life have been or are wise and just and in accord with moral, legal and constitutional rights, privileges, and premises, for candor admits both have and are susceptible to error and mistake, often painful, often dangerous, often disastrous one to the other, each to the interests vital to both, to the people and to the country in which both exist.

Wrongs and Rights.

Let me say that the extremists of Capital may anathematize members of labor unions as "criminals"—their leaders as "Charlatans" and "Blatant agitators"—all as anarchists—but educated people know that such implications are acts not covered nor countenanced by either the members or unions of organized labor, that no such workers built the mighty ships leaving or returning to our shores, railways running over our lands—in brief—the stupendous enterprises, structures or buildings serving commerce, transportation, or other needs of business life, but on the contrary by the creators of capital—labor's skilled mechanics, and industrial workers.

The law is supposed to favor no crime nor convicted criminal, but I can see neither law nor mercy, nor justice extended to free, law-abiding workmen in making the criminal their competitor in home and foreign labor.

It is a senseless argument that cheap prison labor lowers cost. The spirit that employes it is insatiate and in its greed it seeks cheap material as well as cheap labor, making both expensive to purchaser or consumer because of loose workmanship and material inferiority. As education teaches us to be just as well as generous, I must ask if it is not grievously wronged by such deceptions and fraud? Nor do I believe it is the broad spirit of industrial education to take advantage of toilers by foreing a wage so low that the alternative is to beg, borrow, steal, starve, or slave and wear out human nature's vital forces in long, weary hours of toil. I believe we should join in the effort of the Eight-Hour League of America to make the eight-hour rule universal, even to taking Labor with that organization into politics and demanding, as it proposes to do, political, legal and official recognition.

Child Labor.

Few of our citizens realize the enormity of child labor, but every one should be made well informed with its sad effect upon our civic and national economic conditions, menacing as it does the long established standards of literacy and culture and commercial and industrial advancement.

Immigration.

Let me ask our educators to tell me the effect upon American industries of placing the ignorant, half-famished working masses of Europe—those who toil for any wage and devote no redeeming hours to personal, mental, social or industrial improvement in competition with us. It is my conviction that any thing and every thing should be done to either elevate this class of our population or preserve us from its presence.

Limit and Liability.

The limiting of the freedom of speech and of the press disturbs the most important principle of government equal in its seriousness to the denial of the old Anglo Saxon prerogative that a man shall be tried by his peers. Fully as wrong and serious and beyond all sympathy and approval is the demand upon Capital that it equally divide profit and property and assume all responsibility and that the element that asks for fair work for fair pay should be denied its insistence and its existence.

Influence of Educators.

Certain of our college professors declare that every healthy, vigorous wage-earner, not past the half century of life, should be educated in some college of learning and instruction if he, or she, would earn a living sufficient to provide for present and possible needs. Indeed! Well, many an educator had not even a rudimentary training until long after the period where one must decide between an idle, aimless life or one of active useful purpose. The right turn is, of course, to the latter. Whichever it is, it must be understood, and understood labor means intelligent, reliable, organized labor. Educate our youth or our fellow beings entering labor life to seek understood labor and they will stand securely upon the principle and basis of union labor.

Dr. Eliot, late president of Harvard college, insists that workingmen without education show no self-respect, social influence or standing, no certainty of a providence for later life, while his successor, Prof. Lowell, declares scholarly attainments are essential to make the workman strong in competitive labor. Dr. Hadley of Yale is quoted as classing Education as "the only distinguishing mark of intellectual industry," he also asserting "the laborer is less concerned about culture and scholarship than about controlling might and muscle," which reminds us that to a question asked by Abraham Lincoln as to how many animals were in the barn when one was stolen, the answer was "two, besides the man," and evidently Dr. Hadley believes man is a beast. Only recently Prof. Wilson of Princeton sorrowed for the lad, born or left heir to money, "growing into years amidst sympathy for uneducated people of the working class." "The idea," says the Detroit News, "that in some trades it will presently not be worth the employer's

while to attempt anything at all,' as stated by Mr. Wilson, might be interesting if only some of these trades were specified. Utterances of this character in baccalaureate sermons to graduating classes are enough to create a suspicion that some universities make a practice of teaching what isn't so, and filling the minds of young men and women with false ideas of life.'' Disputes, contentions and indifferences of opinion will incessantly arise between interests. If Labor has views which it consistently believes are true and should be known and their merits and demerits discussed, it deserves not an arrogant, insolent ''Nothing-to-Arbitrate'' refusal. The spirit certainly does not follow the rule recognized as golden, indeed many may insist upon David Harum's favorite of ''doing'' others as others ''do.'' In most instances where strikes are forced by oppressors, the oppressed generally follow ''Professor'' Harum.

Technical Schools.

Admitting that education aids the understanding and performance of excellent work, I nevertheless cannot persuade myself that books, charts, treatises, lectures, lessons and instructions alone demonstrate or secure perfect, practical results in mechanical techniques and industrial efficiency. Real values and usefulness come from some regular course of action or specific operation. Experience may be imagined, but never realized until the principle and science of the use and action of things has received severe test and trial in the real schools of labor—the shops, factories, and where actual operations are performed and service and study explained and demonstrated by masters and past masters who have spent years at, in many instances, hard labor, in others slavish toil, who teach as they work under the noise and impetus of both mental and physical life.

One young man who had ended a year's course in a Western technical institute admitting having only a theoretical knowledge of practical work, in an attempt to gain the latter among others, answered a call of the National Association of Manufacturers to replace striking unionists, and being assured of traveling expenses and ''prevailing wages,'' which he found was a cut of 20 per cent. from the union scale, accepted the job. On the fourth day of his employment he and his friends were told by the superintendent of the plant that each ''looked and worked more like thirty-cents-a-day men than thirty-cents-an-hour mechanics,'' to ''go back to the institute and tell the professors and students to throw away books, put on overalls and settle down to a life course in mechanics, as the company was not employing mimics.''

''And I conscientiously believe,'' added our young friend, ''that this institution and its kind cause more harm than benefit to young men seeking purely mechanical trades, indeed as the judge (his father a prominent lawyer and jurist) says, penitentiaries, so far as practical mechanical instructions and knowledge is concerned, are better schools in which to learn trades.''

There was no surprise over the association's part. It boycotts union and all other labor that resents its oppressions and demands; that prisons, however were better industrial schools than institutions offering technical instruction under guarantee of theoretical and practical correctness was, at least, a moral surprise.

Another, a pupil in an elsewhere located school, which had added certain trades more properly belonging to art, expressed elation over deriving a small revenue from the sale, to private parties, of blue prints accompanied by details and specifications. It brought to our mind what the National Bulletin said, ''We may question the good taste of the man who builds from advertised blue prints, though a majority of these are creditable productions, or we may doubt the ideal of the professional ethics of the architect who grinds out the blue prints without fear or favor. It may be that many of these prints are simply ''pot-boilers,'' the work of some struggling artist who is using the blue print business as a means for reaching better things. It will be noticed that our architects never advertise ''blue prints for sale cheap.'' They have an architectural reputation to make and hold, and they know quite well that while a good honest reputation may be smashed to atoms by the blue-print habit, a good lasting architectural reputation can never be built up with safety on the frag-

mentary bones of patched up blue-print art.''

At the first annual convention of the Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, it was realized that the day of the unreliable, uneducated workman should pass from recognition and approval in view of the fact that home labor was in competition with ignorant, illiterate workmen in and from European countries, that therefore an increasing need of and demand for systematic education was present because of its importance to manufacture, production, and building or structural work.

The Apprenticeship System.

It is generally believed that organized labor is opposed to the apprenticeship system. How this belief came about is hard to say, but nevertheless it is a fact just the same. We are found fault with because the American boy has neither an opportunity nor a chance to learn a trade; certain employers' organizations, manufacturers' associations and so-called philanthropists bewail and lament the stand trade unions have taken on this important question. They say it is wrong, unjust, unfair and un-American to prevent a boy from learning a trade, and so say we. They cry out that this evil must be stopped—so say we. They propose to remedy this matter by establishing trade schools, where the theories of the trade are taught within a given time, say, from three to five months. From these trade schools they expect to bring forth the mechanics of the future; a very laudable idea and very good act on their part. But can they do it? Are they honest in their undertakings and intentions? Let us see. It takes more than theory to make a mechanic. It takes practical, hard work, careful training, time and experience and continual perseverance. It takes adaptability on the part of the boy. It takes a determined will to master the intricacies of any trade. If not, the boy will never amount to much, can never do a good job and will always be a botch. The average employer does not care much whether the American boy learns a trade or not. All he wants is to have his work done in the quickest way possible and at the cheapest price. It seems that quantity counts these days instead of quality. In times of strikes it is very handy for the employer to fall back on the trade schools in order to replenish his working force, and in this manner show the world that he can conduct his business in his own way without interference from any one, and especially from members of organized labor. This is the only reason why they favor and support trade schools. The fact is, the bosses nowadays don't want apprentices. They are too much trouble and annoyance. They don't want to be tied up with them or with trade unions in any shape or form. They want to be free to hire whom they please, work them as they please, pay them what they please and discharge them when they please. All this rant and bosh about trade unions opposing the American boy in learning a trade is but playing to the galleries and to public sentiment in order to throw odium on the organized labor movement of our country.

Our organization, and every well organized trade, favors the apprenticeship system. We have advocated it for years. It is the only legitimate way a boy may become proficient in the trade he desires to follow. It is the only logical way that he can become an A No. 1 mechanic. We have drawn up apprenticeship laws and forms of indenture papers covering the apprenticeship system, but in the majority of cases we found that the employers did not want to have anything to do with them. We were told that it was too troublesome to be bothered with boys at all, and so the matter was thrown back on our hands and we have since dealt with it as best we could. We have taught the carpenter trade to the boys irrespective of apprenticeship laws, indenture papers and trade schools, or whether the bosses coincided with us or not. We have given the trade to hundreds of boys, yes, thousands in the past, and at the present time have more than five thousand apprentices affiliated with our organization as semi-beneficial members, who, on attaining the age of twenty-one years and being otherwise qualified, will be admitted to full beneficial membership, entitled to all the rights, benefits and privileges guaranteed by our organization. Because we have protected our trade by limiting the apprentices in number, we are

told by our enemies that we are preventing the American boy from learning a trade. Nothing of the kind. We had to do that or else some employers would have nothing but apprentices all the time—some of them with whiskers a foot long—working any number of hours per day at starvation wages. The unions fight for the protection of their members, old and young alike, the improvement of the trade and the welfare of humanity in general. Surely it cannot be said that they are not doing a grand and noble work.

Value of Labor Organizations.

The general discussion at the first convention of the National Industrial Education Society established the fact that the real strength and value of all labor lies in organization, able leadership, intelligent instruction and general efficiency; that the most dangerous element to industrial understanding and prosperity developed from the unorganized classes, especially those new to our nationality and its conditions, too old to enter our schools of learning and instructions, too new to assume our systems and methods.

The late Carroll D. Wright added the thought that the influx, having no understanding of or experience in our grade of practical workmanship, it was unjust to our American workmen, native and naturalized, to equalize wages with or send the former to our manual or training schools—incomplete, he thought, without shop, factory, or work of practical sort—at public or contributed expense. Jane Addams protesting that nearly if not all such schools were captured or being captured by capitalists, manufacturers, and employers imposing insufferable conditions and giving inadequate pay.

Work of Architects.

The work of architects should receive more attention from builders, contractors, employers and employes in order that these may obtain a lessening of the vagueness of contracts, the elimination of useless terms and conditions and the incorporation of plainer, more proper phrasing and clauses covering the legal, trade and industrial rights of employes, their safety and protection and an equitable assumption of personal and property responsibility on the part of both employer and employes. There is no doubt in the mind that this is an important matter of industrial education. Let me call your attention to another excerpt, also from the National Builder, which has a bearing on this point. "Sometimes the penalty clause, after providing for the payment of a certain sum, goes on: "The same to be regarded as liquidated damages, and not as penalty." This is an attempt to exclude the jurisdiction of the courts to interfere, even if the penalty is out of all proportion to the damage done. It has been held that in spite of these words, if the judge sees a method of assessing damages and relieving the party at fault against payment of a large sum, the mere use of the expression, "liquidate damages," does not in any way curtail his power to do so.

Trade Agreements.

I cannot better express my sentiments upon this matter than by quoting those of John Mitchell, who said, "The trade agreement is an unmistakable recognition of the interdependence of labor and capital; it is the concrete expression of co-operative effort between these two dominant factors in our industrial life. It is an acknowledgment of the rights and obligations of the workmen and the rights and obligations of the employer; its formulation gives the workman a knowledge of the employer's business and it gives the employer a knowledge of the workman's needs and wants which it is essential that each should have in fairly determining all questions of wages and conditions which leads up to the consummation of a trade agreement, opens the way for dissipating many false impressions and clearing up misunderstandings which of themselves frequently lead to serious consequences."

Building Trades Department.

At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor a building trades department was established with a purpose of making more distinctive the relations of building and structural work and more firmly uniting such trades in closer affiliations with each other. Its effect upon industrial education can certainly be en-

larged. Rather than the minds of children filled with what endangers their moral honesty and rectitude, gives them no certainty, no assurance from any of the outside schools or institutions of ever being competent and efficient and able to earn their own living, we should encourage this and every branch of organized labor as better qualified to instruct and also to solve labor's problems.

I am of the opinion that the grand purpose of all doctrines, teachings, instructions and promises, whether of institutions, or individuals, is to have mankind raised above the "Glitterings of selfish gold" and dissipated, low, idle, indolent life; to educate men to remunerate Labor as fairly as Capital is compensated; to awaken new activity, secure harmony, employ the mightiest, widest agencies in all the affairs of humanity the firmer to clothe the greatness of ourselves with broad usefulness and make our inner selves fountains whence shall spring blessings for our fellow beings that upon our ears may fall the pronunciamento, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Vincit omnia veritas! Labor omnia Vincit!

WORK AND REST.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Life sets every man a task—
Great or trifling? Do not ask.
Just get at it.

SOCIOLOGICAL, political and religious problems occupy the public attention. These problems interest all sections and representatives of these subjects are found over the whole country. A step in the right direction for one of these problems means a proportionate advancement to higher ground for each and every other problem involving improved conditions for humanity. Reform and improvement mark the tendency of modern progress.

Industrial life, with all its vexations, privations, barrenness and burdens, embraces all our problems, and its organized effort inspires the general impulse toward better things. Trenchant criticism from friends and foes; approval, condemnation, uncompromising antagonism, enthusiastic and loyal co-operation, all have beset labor, industrial advancement has known them all. The bitter with the sweet has been the portion of industrial life as demonstrated in the activities of organization. And life, the real life worth living, is made up of work and rest. Work is said to be chiefly an energy expending and tearing down process of physical being, while rest is one of the essential conditions of growth. Each has its uses, and neither overdone can be done well. Work must not become so continuous or monotonous as to master individuality. The multitude of small cares and duties forever calling for attention must not encroach on the necessary period of relaxation, for rest is as important as work.

In the pressure of national development, the toiler, individually and collectively, has realized that some established custom or law of balance between work and rest is necessary, or labor will be crushed and the laborer sacrificed to the demands of progress. Hence, one of the most emphasized demands of organized labor is insistence upon the eight-hour work day. The establishment of such a rule would mean more for the hope and happiness of the people, the general uplift of the masses, and improvement not only of the present generation but of the future's unborn millions, than any one reform yet agitated by civilization's complicated problems. The eight-hour law, so far reaching in results, would not only revolutionize the hopeless degradation and ignorance of the very poor, but through its beneficent effects throughout all lines of industrial life, it would perceptibly aid the political problem in its efforts toward readjustment for purity and justice, and the eight-hour law, with its opportunity for recreation and mental development for the better class of the world's workers, would be most apparent and soonest felt in the happy solution of the religious problems of the time.

A maximum of eight hours for toil in which to earn a comfortable livelihood, gives

the worker the necessary leisure for recuperation of bodily and mental powers without robbing him of any of the required time for rest and sleep. This would be a decent and normal state of industrial life and organized labor's demand for the establishment of the eight-hour work day rule tends toward these ideal conditions. Crimes are committed in the name of business, and any financial policy that exists and flourishes at the expense of labor and the comfort and well being of the laborer, is, under moral ethics, a criminal policy. By work we earn and enjoy rest, and by rest we are fitted to give our renewed energies to do with our might the work at hand. Idleness is not rest. "Idleness is death; activity is life," and rest is the intended state conducive to growth or recuperation spiritually, intellectually and physically. While striving to promote his own welfare, the worker blesses and benefits the world. To keep busy is to keep happy, and the active, industrious life is rarely a wicked one.

Our works bear witness of us, and "as a man thinketh so is he" for

> Life is the mirror of king and of slave,
> 'Tis just what we are and do.
> Then give to the world the best you have
> And the best will come back to you.

Through too much work or too much rest our best that the world rightfully demands of us, becomes a very inferior effort. The idle and luxurious rich are no less parasites on the life of the community than the hobo, tramp and beggar who subsists on other men's earnings.

Agitation for reform, whether in sociological, political or religious problems, is a wholesome strife for better conditions. Every effort for improvement, every desire for refinement and culture better than they have known, every wish for brighter, cleaner and more habitable homes should not only be stimulated and encouraged among the poorer working people, but it is right that such ambitions and hopes should be awakened by organized effort for better industrial conditions. Work and rest when once established in correct proportion as outlined by the rule of the eight-hour work day, will fit the masses for the intelligent use rather than a bestial abuse of privileges won for them in labor's struggle for industrial good.

"God's in His heaven. All's well with the world." Then all our problems must at last work out in a glorious victory for right and justice, and rest will be sweet for all who have deserved it.

BRITISH CARPENTERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

NUMERICAL, FINANCIAL AND HISTORICAL DETAILS OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, THE ASSOCIATED SOCIETY, AND THE GENERAL UNION. HEAVY GROWTH OF LIABILITIES OWING TO ADVERSE TRADE CONDITIONS, BUT HOPES OF IMPROVEMENT IN THE FUTURE.

(Exclusive Correspondence to The Carpenter by Thomas Reece.)

THE trade union organizations of carpenters and joiners in this country form a very important part of the general unionized mass of workers. Carpenters and joiners' associations have felt the effect of hard trade conditions and membership on the whole is a long way below the level of the good years not so very far behind us.

Three unions of importance may be specified, the others being trifling and local. At the head of the list stands the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, whose destinies are watched over by General Secretary F. Chandler, one of the old standard-bearers of the trade union movement.

This is the union that has an exceptional number of foreign members, especially in Canada and the United States. Curiously enough, it is in the foreign membership that the only recent numerical gains are shown.

Established in 1860, the union opened in its first twelve months twenty branches with a total of 618 members and finished up the year with a cash balance in hand to the amount of $1,600. Hard work was put in and steady progress shown with the result

that until 1903 continual additions were made to the roll. In that year the union found itself with a total membership of 71,547. Already, however, the effect of bad times had been felt, for the high water figure of cash balance had been reached in 1900 when the union finished the year with over $1,020,000 in hand. From that year the financial figures fell away as the numerical figures did from 1903. Membership at the end of last year was only 61,220 and the cash balance in hand was $466,830.

It is not surprising, therefore, that General Secretary Chandler is unable at the present time to speak very brightly although he, like the good trade unionist he is, looks for better times ahead and from his expert knowledge of labor and trade movements his hopes are justifiable. Discussing the decline in membership, Mr. Chandler declares that it would be wrong to put it down to any one special reason. A variety of causes have led to it, the chief among them being the absolute inability of many members to meet the increased demands made upon them in the form of general levies. Wages have not permitted members to pay 50 cents and 60 cents a week and heavy exclusions have taken place in consequence.

The question of superannuation has pressed as heavily upon our carpenters and joiners as upon other trade unions and the financial arrangements which were made necessary to enable this growing burden to be met led to a lot of dissatisfaction. Following upon the alteration of the rules relating to this pension benefit numbers of members ceased contributing and were eventually excluded for arrears.

There has also been the exodus of American and Canadian members into the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 4,000 being the loss to the English union this way last year.

With not more than 90 per cent. of its membership on the average employed during the whole of the last financial year, it is not surprising that the Amalgamated Union disbursements for out-of-work pay reached the record figure of over $561,000, the payments under this section alone being equal to $9 per head of the entire membership of the union. The previous highest figure for out-of-work pay was that recorded for 1905 when the total outgo was $461,000.

Perhaps the most threatening, however, of all the disbursements of the union is that in connection with superannuation. This figure grows every year, more members, of course, going on superannuation benefit than going off. The first year (1867) in which the Amalgamated Union paid pensions the outgo was only $80, equal to one cent per head. The total pension paid last year amounted to $234,000, or nearly $4 per head of the entire membership.

Sickness benefit is another section which grows steadily and disproportionately. It has been paid ever since the union started and from $55 for the year 1860 or 9 cents per head of the then membership, it has grown until last year it required $226,500 for its satisfaction, equal to over $4 per head of the entire membership.

Second in importance in carpenters and joiners' trade organizations in this country comes the Associated Carpenters and Joiners' Society. This society is forty-seven years old, and, like the bigger association, is finding trade conditions very trying. The membership at the end of 1908 was 5,708, a figure which shows that the decline of recent years is being continued. As recently as 1903 the union had 8,659 members. During the present year the decrease has continued and at the end of June there were on the roll only 5,294 members.

The net balance in favor of the society on the 31st of December last was $17,815. This was a reduction on the year of $18,230, so that in twelve months the funds have been reduced by more than half. In each year from 1900 with the exception of 1906 and 1907 there has been a loss of reserve in this society. In fact, taking the forty-seven years of the society's life, thirty only have shown a profit in the shape of a gain of reserve funds at the end of the year. This is a most disheartening experience and one that it takes very strong pluck to stand up against. For the six months ended June last, no better showing can be found and a further reduction of nearly $3,000 is shown in the reserve. Serious bad trade is the cause of all this.

The dues of the society are quite light. Members can join for the trade section

only paying 8 cents a week or for sickness section only paying 12 cents a week. They can also join for trade and sickness benefits only combined by paying 18 cents a week. Trade and unemployed benefit may be obtained for 12 cents a week and full benefit trade, sickness and unemployed, for 24 cents a week. Practically half the membership join the trade, sickness and unemployed section.

Alexander Stark is the General Secretary of the Associated Union. Like Chandler of the Amalgamated Society, he declares himself keen upon the amalgamation of their two unions. This amalgamation question has been one of the biggest problems of the trade for some years past. It came very near success in July of last year The Associated Society had made all arrangements to join the Amalgamated Society and terms of a scheme agreed to when a hitch occurred. The Amalgamated Society, on presenting its rules to the registrar for registration, including the two special rules agreed to as contained in the scheme, ascertained that difficulties were being placed in the way by objecting and dissentient members and branches, some of the Amalgamated members disagreeing with the alteration of the rule relating to superannuation benefit and others opposed to amalgamation on the suggested lines or any other lines. Upon this the government official raised objections with the result that the application to sanction the amalgamation had to be withdrawn.

Following upon an attempt to put matters right, both societies took a vote of their members and the matter might have gone through, but the associated poll resulted in thirty-six votes short of the requisite two-thirds of the members voting, and so everything came to an end for the time being.

Secretary Chandler predicts, however, that time, that great leveler of all things and all people, will at no distant date furnish such convincing evidence of the need for closer association of unions in the same trades as a first and necessary step towards the greater question of the unity of labor as a whole, as will render the task, so far as carpenters and joiners are concerned, comparatively easy when the effort is again made to bring about amalgamation.

The remaining union is the General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners, established as far back as 1827. Very much the same story is told by this society as by the kindred associations. The membership is 5,250, and this figure has been a curiously fluctuating one. In the middle and latter seventies this union's membership reached close upon 12,000. Ten years later it worked down extremely low and in 1888 it touched very near the 1,500 mark. From that depression it recovered, and in 1900 was 7,727, from which figures it has gradually fallen away to the present roll.

Trade being in the well-known deplorable condition, financial or numerical progress could scarcely be hoped for. The net income for the last financial year was $56,500, a decrease of about $2,400 on the previous year. The net expenditure was $63,500, a loss on the year's transactions of about $7,000. This loss was owing to the increased amounts paid for out-of-work and superannuation benefits, and although apparently heavy, Secretary William Matkin points out that it is light in comparison with several other kindred societies paying similar benefits. It would soon be recouped with a slight improvement in trade, and the continuance of the 6 cents per week extra levy and the $1.8 levy for the excess of expenditure on superannuation over the amount stipulated by rule.

Since the year 1864 this society has paid altogether in out-of-work, sickness, superannuation, accident, funeral, tool insurance, strike, lockout and victimization benefits, the sum of over one and a half million dollars.

The reserve fund at the end of the year 1908 amounted to $31,400, which was necessarily a reduction upon the figures of the year before, as explained above.

Secretary Matkin does not find trade prospects for the forthcoming winter at all bright, especially in the building trade, and unless there is a marked improvement in shipbuilding, he regards the outlook for carpenters and joiners in Great Britain as very gloomy. He is hopeful, however, with regard to the steps which are being taken to resuscitate the Building Trades Federation and to again introduce the card system.

BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT.

(By F. J. McNulty, President Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.)

WITH the formation of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor came renewed hopes to the building trade artisans of the country in their battle for justice and right. It fills a long-felt want of the building trades organizations of the country because it is intended to solidify all of them in one grand organization through which it will be possible to centralize the forces of the building trades. It has been falsely said by some that the building trades were opposed to the policies of the American labor movement as laid down by the American Federation of Labor, and that its members, generally speaking, were not consistent inasmuch as they were not more enthusiastic supporters of the various union labels.

As a building trades man I want to emphatically assert that the organized building tradesmen of the country are loyal trade unionists and have done their share in creating a market for union label products. It is true that in many cities of the country the building trades organizations could not get along harmoniously with the miscellaneous trades, but this is accounted for by the fact that the method of defense and the working practice of the building trades is different from that of the miscellaneous trades. The building trades organizations must, if they hope to be successful, be in a position to take immediate action against an unfair employer without waiting for one or two weeks to elapse in order that they may get their grievances sanctioned by the trades assembly, as a few days in the erection of a building means the passing of opportune time for action and the defeat of just claims of the interested organization. The miscellaneous trades, on the other hand, generally confine themselves to moral suasion and the united use of their purchasing power in order to have the wrongs that unfair employers force upon them righted. The different methods of policy have caused many misunderstandings between the representatives of the miscellaneous trades and those of the building trades, such misunderstandings sometimes ending by the formation of an independent building trades council and the withdrawal of delegates of the building trades from the central labor unions.

This action did not tend to help us in any way, shape or form and, in fact, was hurtful to our cause. For many years agitation has been going on for the formation of a Building Trades Department, but the agitation did not for a time seem to make any great headway, because many trade unionists did not think that a Building Trades Department would be successful.

The agitation, in my opinion, would still be without results were it not for the fact that local conditions made it necessary for the formation of the local building trades sections of the central labor unions in various cities—among them Cleveland, Boston and New York City. In Cleveland the writer first saw the feasibility of the building trades department plan. It was successful in every particular locally, and capable of national application.

The National Building Trades Council, founded on good principles and governed by splendid rules, was not successful owing to the fact that it was a separate and distinct movement from our parent organization, the American Federation of Labor. The Structural Building Trades Alliance, somewhat similar in laws and principles, but numerically much stronger, failed for some reason, and it was natural that such organizations should fail when one stops to consider the fact that human nature is the same regardless of where you find it, and so long as an organization could receive the protection of the American Federation of Labor it was inclined not to live up to the laws or the mandates of the Structural Building Trades Alliance or the National Building Trades Council.

Our trouble has been in the past that we were all good trade unionists (to hear

(Continued on page 42.)

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price, One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1909

As a striking difference to the views held by Professor Eliot, who recently denounced trades unions as a monopoly, stands the opinion expressed by Judge Woodson of the Missouri Supreme Court. In a recent suit by the Lohse Patent Door Company against our U. B., and in answer to the very same claim, that our organization was a monopoly, Judge Woodson said:

"While it might be conceded that labor organizations might be proper subjects for legislative control and regulation, yet the legislature has not in its wisdom seen proper to do so, and at common law, personal service—an occupation—could not be the subject of a monopoly. The authorities seem to be uniform in holding that individuals have a perfect legal right to form labor organizations for the protection of the interests of the laboring classes, and deny the power to enjoin the members of such organization from peacefully withdrawing from the service of the employer. These decisions are based upon the law which permits everyone to enter into any kind of a contract, which has for its object and purpose the protection and promotion of the interests of the parties thereto, as well as the betterment of their condition in life, and that right to so contract is not curtailed or abridged if, perchance, the contract, indirectly or incidentally, operates in restraint of trade. We must therefore hold that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and their allied associations, whom the defendants represent, are not unlawful combinations, made and entered into in restraint of trade."

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We are advised by one of our organizers operating in the East that all mills, chiefly furnishing trim and interior decorations for New York City, with the exception of four, are now working eight hours per day, and that these four may also adopt the eight hours next spring to the end that all trim used in New York City will bear the label of our U. B.

This is indeed cheering news. There is not a city or town on this continent where the men in the shops and mills for many years have so seriously suffered from unhealthy competition; where the importation from all parts of the country of building trim manufactured under a system of long hours and low wages has had the disastrous effect on shop and mill conditions as it had in the city of New York. Even at this time, and though building operations are quite brisk in that city, most of the shops, mills and factories, unable to compete with the cheap material shipped to New York during the summer, are almost completely shut down and half of our membership, who under normal conditions find employment therein, are still walking the streets. The unionization of the mills furnishing this

cheap non-union material, the establishing of union conditions in these mills and by this means to place the New York manufacturer on a more equal footing, is the only remedy for the deplorable conditions obtaining in the mills and shops in New York and other larger cities. The unionization of every mill in the country should henceforth be our slogan. It is to be hoped that every one of our Local Unions will cooperate with our general officers in their endeavor to accomplish this end.

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The Swedish strike against a reduction of wages, which began August 4, is still on despite the desperate efforts made by the employers to get scabs to take the strikers' places. Several weeks ago the employers in the city of Stockholm received bombs through the mail and accused the strikers of sending them. The police, however, in their search for the sender, or senders, of the explosives, established the fact that the perpetrator was one of the employers' own ranks, a Ph. D. and engineer by the name of Eckenburg, who under the protection of the employers and possibly that of the authorities, was allowed to make his escape via Germany, reaching an Italian port, where he boarded an East Asiatic steamer. Of the 163,000 men who struck work on August 4 there are still 50,000 out, with a good prospect of ultimate victory.

The executive council of the A. F. of L. at their last meeting in Washington, D. C., decided to issue an appeal to all organized labor in this country for financial assistance in behalf of the workers in Sweden.

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The executive council of the A. F. of L., in session in Washington, D. C., on October 19, adopted a resolution denouncing in the strongest terms the condemnation by court-martial and the shooting in Barcelona on October 13 of the revolutionary educator, Professor Francisco Ferrer, declaring that this judicial murder has given the cause of liberty fresh impetus not only in Spain and other European countries, but everywhere where human aspiration yet seeks attainment.

All over Europe, and also in this country, the liberty-loving people, irrespective of social standing, are protesting against the killing of Ferrer by the Spanish government.

Running Side Heads Backward.

Some of the finer jobs on the molder can be made better and without loss from splintering the edges if the side-heads are run backward instead of forward and against the grain. As in fluting columns on a shaper, the bit cuts cleaner when not having the stock to tear against. This plan works well more particularly on plain surfaces than it will on molded edges. Molding knives that have the cut broken by the sections of the knife are not so apt to tear out the grain. Nearly all square heads can be reversed and the knives made to work with the travel of the feed instead of against it. This is especially helpful in working moldings that have a small bead or square fillet on the edge.—Wood Craft.

Protection of Workmen at Machines.

Where men have to operate wide surfacers, a short man is at a disadvantage when he has to reach close to the guard when it is set at the back of the machine. The man is liable to slip on the hardwood floor and fall against the knives. This danger may be greatly reduced by using a piece of rubber matting in front of the machine. If the machine is very high and most of the men working it are of medium height, it is sometimes advantageous to build a low platform in front of it and cover the top of the platform with matting.—Wood Craft.

Where everyone has an ax to grind there will be little hewing to the line.

On the Way.

Plant the seeds of kindness where you pass along.
Keep the note of courage always in your song;
Though the fates may drive you onward day by day,
Spread the cheerful gospel as you go your way.
Plant the seeds of friendship everywhere you go,
In the days that follow they will grow and grow,
Preach the creed of good-will all along the way,
You may be returning from defeat some day.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
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Second Vice-President,
LEONARD FUNK, E 2307 5th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

General Executive Board,
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ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

W. A. COLE, 24 Tilden St., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS. A. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. D. Huber for Quarter Ending September 30, 1909.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 30.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board. Greeting:

Brothers—In submitting this, my quarterly report, for July, August and September, I desire to say that our organization is forging ahead rapidly. We are making an excellent showing, both numerically and financially. Members who dropped the organization last winter during the hard times, are slowly but surely coming back to us. Towns that we have been unable to organize during the past two years, are now waking up and sending for charters and outfits. Not only have we increased in membership, but we have improved conditions, and materially advanced the interests of the craft in hundreds of instances.

So far, according to reports received, we have not lost a trade movement entered into. In all cases our men have been successful and gained better conditions, or raised their wages.

This success is due largely to the activity of the men themselves. They seem to realize the necessity of working upward and striding forward, and looking after their own material ends, by getting shorter hours and increased wages.

In our headquarters city, Indianapolis, we have made fine progress; so have all the other trades. In fact the Building Trades Department of this city has accomplished something that is a credit to itself and the labor movement. All building trades of the city are standing together, shoulder to shoulder, making the unfair employers come to a realization that the unions are organized to protect and assist their members.

The same might be said of Kansas City, Mo. They are in better condition in that

city, than ever before to my knowledge, and have unionized scores of jobs that seemed impossible to handle at first.

In Los Angeles, Cal., Brother Sexton has been able to accomplish more during the last three months than could have reasonably been expected. With the assistance and cooperation of the rank and file he has got the city down to an eight-hour work day and has organized several mills as well, which heretofore have stood aloof.

In Boston our men have been successful in adjusting their difficulties, and they are still making further inroads on the unfair employers. May they meet with greater success in the future than they have in the past.

In Newark, N. J., Brother Cook, with the assistance of the rank and file, has been able to settle practically all their disputes, as well as organizing a number of mills. The bar fixture manufacturers, with the exception of one, we are advised, will shortly also fall in line. Our members in Newark have rendered Brother Cook meritorious service, for which they are entitled to a great deal of credit. May they keep up the good work until that city is thoroughly controlled by organized labor.

Other cities could be mentioned where we have gained great advantage for our members and made inroads on the selfish practices of the unfair bosses.

For instance, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.; Edmonton, Alberta, Can.; San Antonio, Texas., and many others have bettered their conditions. Especially in the South have conditions been improved, particularly in Texas, we have been very successful. The South is beginning to realize the benefits and worth of an organization to back them up in their demands.

We have also made inroads in the A. W. W. At Springfield, Ill., we have taken over the entire L. U. of that organization. It came over voluntarily. Much credit is due Brother Bush and the rank and file of Springfield in showing the local of the A. W. W. the benefits to be derived from having just one L. U. in Springfield. In their consolidated condition they are bound to grow and prosper. In scores of localities throughout the U. S. and Canada our Local Unions have done likewise. Also we have captured many of the A. S. members, and the only way I can account for this seeming indifference for their own organization and the respect they are showing for the U. B. is that the men themselves are realizing what we have always contended: That there is not room for more than one good organization of the woodworking craft in this country, and that is the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Our membership also realizes the fact that they must present a solid front to the employers if we may expect any material gains, and to do this we must interview the bosses without dissension in our ranks and without having two or three organizations interested. The only way to accomplish this it to have the members of the A. W. W. and the A. S. amalgamate with us.

If we present a solid front, then there is no reasonable demand which will be refused or which cannot be obtained if wrongfully withheld.

In many localities the clamor for consolidation is so strong that not only do the A. W. W. members and the A. S. members come over, but the men consolidate their own locals, thus cutting down the expense of a D. C. and being better able to meet oftener and thus learn the exact conditions each week, instead, as under the old plan, of meeting twice a month, sometimes waiting two weeks, and in many instances longer, to learn what has been done at the last meeting of the D. C. through the report of their delegate.

May this consolidating movement of the Local Unions go still further. Many cities could consolidate, reduce the number of their Local Unions to one-half and be in a better condition, have less strife and ill-feeling and get along so much better than they do today.

However, I am sure that time and experience, and a good, broad way of looking at this question in the future, will bring the results we desire. Wherever we have consolidated two, three or four locals, as the case might be, it has been a pronounced success. A few places are still in a receptive stage of consolidation, and I expect to see them make a reality of this before cold weather sets in.

In looking over our records I find there are several places still striving for better

conditions, but in a fair way to accomplish their desires. May the rank and file continue to do in the future as they have in the past six months; that is, use their best efforts for the making of the U. B. a greater and stronger organization than it is now. The organizers have certainly done their best. As stated before, they have been successful in almost every movement for better conditions. With their help and the able assistance of the rank and file, we will continue to make greater strides in the future.

As you are aware, the last meeting of the General Executive Board, referred certain papers to me and requested that I take action thereon.

Relative to Local Union No. 343 Winnipeg, Canada, I desire to say that Board Member Foley was instructed to go there and assist them in their difficulty, and his report is herewith appended for your information.

In regard to the controversy over the per capita due this office from Local Union No. 361, Duluth, Minn., Board Member Walquist was sent up there and his report is attached for your information.

In regard to the jurisdictional dispute at Portchester, N. Y., Board Member Post was instructed to visit that city; his report is herewith attached.

Relative to the action of the Board in donating $150 to Nashville, Tenn., I desire to report that this money has been forwarded. The letter of acknowledgment is herewith attached as well as a statement of items for which the money is to be expended.

Your Board also requested me to send an organizer to Rockford, Ill., and I wish to report that Organizer Kline was sent to that locality; his letter is attached herewith.

Trusting my report will meet with your approbation and approval, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. D. HUBER, General President.

Proceedings of Fourth Quarterly Session, 1909, of General Executive Board.

The following matters were acted upon by correspondence between the G. S. and G. P., and the G. E. B., in the interim between the July and October meetings.

August 13.

August 13. Kingston, N. Y. Request from L. U. 1560 for a donation to assist in organizing. The G. E. B. appropriates $300.00.

August 18. Chicago, Ill. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation to defray court costs. The Board appropriates $1,000.00.

August 25. New York City. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for the purpose of organizing the mills and factories. The Board appropriates $1,000.00.

Sept. 2. Winnipeg, Man., Can. Request from L. U. 343 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wages. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Sept. 8. Montreal, Can. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $300.00.

Sept. 16. Pittsburg, Pa. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $500.00.

October 4.

The regular quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date, Chairman Schardt presiding and Bausher, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

The G. E. B. adjourned immediately after convening to meet as the Board of Trustees to consider matters pertaining to headquarters building that had accumulated since the July session, and remained in session during the entire day.

October 5.

All members present but Cole.

Report of the General President was read and filed.

Report of the First Vice-President was read and filed.

Rockford, Ill. Report of trade conditions in Rockford submitted by the G. P. was read and filed.

The G. E. B. having received information that the Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America was now in convention assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., the G. S. is instructed to extend fraternal greetings of the U. B.

New York City. Appeal of Local Union No. 375 and others from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 375 and others vs. the Joint D. C. of New York City. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Milwaukee, Wis. Request from the D. C. for the services of an organizer and also financial assistance for organizing purposes. As the G. P. has already notified the D. C. that an organizer would be sent to that city, the communication is filed.

Kingston, N. Y. Additional information received from L. U. No. 1560 in regard to present trade conditions in that city and acknowledgment of an appropriation of $300.00 was read and filed.

New York City. Appeal of John C. Holst from the decision of the G. P. in the case of

L. U. 109 vs. John C. Holst. The papers in the case show irregularities in the trial, as the trial committee was not drawn in accordance with Section 206, General Constitution. The case is referred back to the G. P. with the request that he instruct L. U. 109 to proceed to a new trial according to the constitution.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Appeal of N. R. Dalzell from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 203 vs. N. R. Dalzell. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

October 6.

All members present but Cole.

Great Falls, Mont. Appeal of A. E. Caulfield from the decision of the G. P. in the case of A. E. Caulfield vs. L. U. 286. The appeal is dismissed, as the appellant failed to comply with Section 96, General Constitution, by paying to the Local Union the amount of money involved. The decision of the G. P. is sustained.

The G. P. submitted to the Board a communication in regard to the Meador Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, a non-union manufacturer of building material wherein it is recommended that steps be taken by the General Office to organize the Meador Company and that the Chairman of the Board be delegated to visit the different districts where the Meador Company have work and be given full power to take such action as may be necessary to unionize this concern. The Board concurs in the recommendation of the G. P.

Seattle, Wash. Appeal of R. A. Hicks from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Seattle D. C. vs. R. A. Hicks. The papers before the Board do not show that sufficient evidence was submitted at the trial to substantiate the charges. The appeal is therefore sustained and the decision of the G. P. is reversed.

The G. P. submitted to the Board a report pertaining to the injunction case of the Commercial Sash and Door Company of Chicago vs. the Chicago D. C. The papers were read and examined and filed for future reference.

Report from the G. P. on conditions of mills and shops in Westchester county, New York, was ready as information and filed.

Winnipeg, Canada. Report as to present trade conditions and progress of trade movement for an increase of wage was read and filed.

Duluth, Minn. Report of special auditor on books and membership rolls of L. U. 361 was read and filed.

Report of deputy on the dispute between Portchester, N. Y. District Council and L. U. 196 of Greenwich, Conn., over a question of jurisdiction involving East Portchester, Conn., was read and filed.

Portchester, N. Y. Appeal of Portchester D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Portchester D. C. vs. L. U. 196, Greenwich, Conn. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed. The Board recommends to the G. P. that there be an exchange of working cards between the two districts.

October 7.

All members present but Cole.

New York City. Appeal of the Joint D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 727 vs. Wm. Grassgreen, Jacob Efron, Chas. Shernberg and S. Espsin. The appeal not having been taken within thirty days as prescribed in the constitution, the Board will not consider the appeal. The papers are filed.

Du Bois, Pa. Request from the D. C. of western Pennsylvania and New York for sanction of a trade movement for an eight-hour day to go into effect May 1, 1910. The request is laid over awaiting additional information.

Greenville, Tex. Request from L. U. 856 for sanction of a trade movement for an eight-hour workday, to take effect September 15, 1909. As the date for this movement to go into effect has already passed, the request is read as information and filed.

Fond Du Lac, Wis. Request from L. U. 782 for sanction of a trade movement for a reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day. As the L. U. has not been organized for twelve months, as per Section 151 of the constitution, the request is filed.

Indianapolis, Ind. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board donates $500.00 to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

New York City. Appeal of L. U. 126 of Brooklyn Boro from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late Joseph Hoffman. The decision of the G. S. is reversed and the claim ordered paid.

Shreveport, La. Appeal of L. U. 764 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the disability claim of Lee Norris. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Milwaukee, Wis. Request for an appropriation to reimburse the D. C. for money expended in a late movement for an increase of wage The request is denied.

Canton, Ohio. Request from the East Central Ohio D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.00.

Minneapolis, Minn. Request from L. U. 7 that permission be granted them to invest 50 per cent. of their funds in real estate for the purpose of providing a suitable building as a meeting place. The property is to be held by L. U. 7 in the name of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. The request is granted.

Piqua, Ohio. Communication from L. U. 1908 acknowledging receipt of an appropriation for organizing purposes made at the July session.

October 8.

All members present but Cole.

Pekin, Ill. Explanation received from L. U. 644 as to the expending of an appropriation made by the Board at a former meeting. The report was read and filed.

Kingston, N. Y. Accounting received from the D. C. of $300.00 appropriated by the Board during the interim between the July and October sessions, was read and filed. The G. S.

will request the D. C. to forward receipts to this office.

Du Page County, Ill. Accounting received from the D. C. for money appropriated at the April meeting of the Board for organizing purposes was read and filed.

Montreal, Can. Communication from the D. C. acknowledging receipt of an appropriation of $300 made by the Board for organizing purposes was read and filed.

Pittsburg, Pa. Communication from the D. C. acknowledging receipt of an appropriation of $500.00 for organizing purposes was read and filed.

Communication from the secretary-treasurer of the B. T. D. of the A. F. of L. was read, stating that the convention of the National Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers of America had at their convention held in Buffalo, N. Y., August 2 to 7, 1909, repudiated the agreement entered into between their representatives and representatives of the U. B. Communication filed.

Holyoke, Mass. Resolution from the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters in regard to the firm of Irving & Casson was read and filed.

Communication received from the Associated Carpenters of Scotland in regard to interchange of membership cards along the lines of a decision rendered by the G. E. B. at the July, 1907, meeting. The G. S. is authorized to enter into such an agreement with the Associated Carpenters and submit the same to the G. E. B. for their approval.

Request from the Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association of America for a donation to assist in supporting their members now on strike was read and filed.

Detroit, Mich. Communication from J. M. Macgregor, insinuating dishonest methods in the affairs of the D. C. and Local Unions of that city. was read. If Brother Macgregor desires to prefer charges against any member or official of the U. B. of Detroit or elsewhere to be submitted to the Board, such charges must conform to the constitution.

Rochester, N. Y. A proposed amendment to Section 108 of the constitution, submitted by L. U. 72, was read. As the proposed amendment merely changes the wording and not the intent of the section, and in the opinion of the Board does not materially alter the section as it now stands, the proposed amendment is filed.

Muscatine, Iowa. Appeal of L. U. 1069 from an alleged decision of the G. P. in regard to local by-laws of 1069. A careful perusal of the papers in the case show that the so-called decision of the G. P. was merely a recommendation, and in view of that fact the papers are filed.

October 9.

All members present but Cole.

Chicago, Ill. Communication from the D. C. requesting permission from the Board to place a memorial window or tablet in the U. B. building in Indianapolis to the memory of the late P. J. McGuire and permission to solicit funds for the same. The Board grants permission to the Chicago D. C. to erect a tablet to the memory of the founder of the United Brotherhood, provided a sketch of the same be submitted to the Board for their approval previous to the tablet being procured so that the design may conform to the general architectural appearance of the building.

Communication relative to the bond of the G. S. was read and filed. The bond of the G. S. being in the possession of the Chairman of the G. E. B.

Greenwich, Conn. Communication from L. U. 196, relative to the controversy between L. U. 196 and the Portchester, N. Y., District Council in regard to jurisdiction, was read. The matter already having been acted upon by the Board and this communication containing no additional information, the letter is filed.

Tacoma, Wash. Communication from L. U. 470, addressed to the G. E. B. relative to a point of law, was read and referred to the G. P., as he is the officer designated in the constitution to decide all points of law subject to an appeal to the Board. See Section 31.

The matter of printing supplies for the G. O. was taken up and the Folk-Keelin Company of Nashville, Tenn., having complied with the specifications, the G. S. is instructed to procure supplies from the Folk-Keelin Company as per the action of the Board on April 29, 1909.

The banking of funds was taken up at this time. The Western National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., in which the Board at the July session decided to deposit $50,000.00 at 3 per cent., with a surety bond supplied by the bank, will be changed to 3½ per cent. interest and the U. B. pay for the bond.

Communication from the Columbia National Bank of Indianapolis and the Security Savings Bank of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, relative to depositing funds of the U. B. were read and filed for future reference.

The matter of affiliation with the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., that was laid over from the April meeting of the Board, was taken up and after discussion the G. E. B. decides to refer the entire subject matter to the next general convention of the U. B.

Lorain, Ohio. Request from L. U. 705 to reopen the case of L. U. 1616 Selma, Ala., vs. Wm. Scott of L. U. 705. The case was decided by the Board at the April, 1909, session. At the July session L. U. 705 asked that the case be reopened. The fine not having been paid to L. U. 1616, as prescribed in Section 96 of the constitution, the Board refused to reconsider its former action until such time as the fine had been paid. The G. S. will notify No. 705 that the Board will not reopen this case until such time as the fine has been paid to No. 1616, and the Board so notified by No. 1616.

October 11.

All members present but Cole.

Des Moines, Iowa. Communication from the Great Western Accident Association in regard

to insurance for carpenters was read and filed.

The plan of insurance submitted to the Board at the July session by George B. Geran and laid over so that Mr. Geran might submit to the Board additional information was taken up. The additional information not being at hand, the matter is laid over and the G. S. is requested to procure the insurance laws of each state insofar as they pertain to such organizations as the U. B.

The matter of apprentice laws, laid over from the July meeting, was taken up. After reading considerable correspondence from different localities relative to apprentice laws in vogue in the different cities, and the further fact that a great many localities have no apprentice rules at all, the Board is of the opinion that no mandatory law can be made that would be satisfactory and could be enforced in all localities.

Therefore the Board recommends that each locality formulate laws that are practicable and at the same time will improve the apprenticeship system.

That no apprentice be admitted as such who is more than twenty-one years of age and that all apprentices be indentured for a term of not less than three years. The G. S. is requested to communicate this action of the Board to the D. C.'s in his next quarterly circular.

The G. P. reported to the Board that L. U. 718, New Rochelle, N. Y., had refused to comply with the decision rendered by him. The Board directs the G. P. to take such steps to obtain compliance with his decision as in his judgment may be necessary.

New York City. An invitation was received from L. U. 309 that the Board attend the fiftieth anniversary of the L. U. on October 16. The Board regrets its inability to be present on that date, but it extends to L. U. 309 its best wishes for its future success and prosperity.

El Paso, Tex. Request from L. U. 544 for sanction of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from nine to eight per day and an increase of wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect January 1, 1910. Sanction granted. No financial assistance required by the L. U.

Madison, Wis. Request from L. U. 314 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a minimum wage of 37½ cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts of the General Office is taken up at this time.

October 12.

All members present but Cole.

The auditing of the books and accounts of the General Office continued.

October 13.

All members present but Cole.

Auditing of the books and accounts continued.

October 14.

All members present but Cole.

White Plains, N. Y. Communication from L. U. 53, in regard to a controversy with L. U. 1134, was read and referred to the G. P., as this question comes under his jurisdiction.

Wichita Falls, Tex. Communication from L. U. 977 in regard to the right of the L. U. to levy an assessment. The matter is referred to the G. P., as it is a request for a decision on a point of law. See Section 31, General Constitution.

Des Moines, Iowa. Communication received from L. U. 106 in regard to affiliation with the State Federation of Labor. The request of L. U. 106 is practically a request for a stay of proceedings until the meeting of the A. F. of L. in convention at Toronto, Canada. As the time for holding the convention is but a few weeks off, the request is granted.

Atlanta, Ga. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200.00.

Dallas, Tex. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an eight-hour workday and enforcement of a working card in mills, to take effect March 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

The recommendation made by the G. P. at the July meeting in regard to having carpenters in towns where there are not enough to form a L. U. join the U. B. direct at headquarters was taken up by the Board. As this is a great departure from the established policy of the U. B., and in the opinion of the Board is scarcely practicable, the Board does not concur in the recommendation of the G. P.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts completed. The report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the General Office and the books and accounts are found to be correct.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet again at this office on January 10, 1910.

R. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary.

Attest. FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec.

Report of Delegates to the Second Annual Convention of Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.

To the General President and General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Brothers—The second annual convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:30 a. m. Monday, October 11, 1909, in the assembly hall of the Tampa Bay

Hotel, Tampa, Florida, by President Rigby of the Tampa Building Trades Council.

The mayor, the president of the Board of Trade, the officers of local central bodies and our own Franklin Pimbley, former secretary of our General Executive Board warmly and kindly welcomed us to the city and assured us of their co-operation in order to make our stay pleasant.

The following organizations were present:

National Association of Asbestos Workers of America, entitled to one delegate, and sent one.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, entitled to three delegates, and sent three.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, entitled to two delegates, and sent two.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, entitled to seven delegates, and sent seven.

American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, entitled to three delegates, and sent three.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, entitled to three delegates, and sent three.

International Union of Elevator Constructors, entitled to one delegate, and sent one.

International Union of Steam Engineers, entitled to four delegates, and sent four.

International Association of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, entitled to three delegates, and sent three.

International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, entitled to two delegates, and sent two.

International Association of Marble Workers, entitled to one delegate, and sent one.

International Alliance Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, entitled to four delegates, and sent four.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, entitled to five delegates, and sent five.

United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, entitled to four delegates, and sent four.

International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers. Damp and Water-proof Workers, entitled to one delegate, and sent one.

International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America, entitled to two delegates, and sent two.

Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, entitled to three delegates, and sent three.

International Union of Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers, entitled to one delegate, and sent one.

Operative Plasterers' International Association, entitled to three delegates, and sent three.

Besides these Geo. G. Griffin, represented the Building Trades Council of Baltimore, with voice on matters pertaining to his council only and no vote.

O. E. Woodbury represented the Chicago Building Trades Council, with voice but no vote.

Geo. J. Hally represented the Denver Building Trades Council with voice but no vote.

Brother P. H. McCarthy not being able to attend, President Huber appointed Brother William B. McFarlane in his place.

The other six delegates elected at our Salt Lake City convention were present and all took an active part in the entire proceedings of the convention.

Each delegate was appointed on some important committee.

Brother Featherston was on the Adjustment Committee.

Brother Henderson was on the Organization Committee.

Brother Duffy was on the Law Committee.

Brother Cosgrove was on the Committee on Local and State Organizations.

Brother Deegon was on the Committee on Secretary-Treasurer's Report.

Brother Macfarlane was on the Committee on Executive Council's Report.

And Brother Kirby was in the chair.

The report of President Kirby was a very lengthy one and dealt with many important matters pertaining to the building industry. It practically contained an account of his work since the last convention, and is well worthy of consideration.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed:

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1908	$ 1,060.99
Receipts from all sources	15,942.22
Total	$17,003.21
Disbursements	14,724.53
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1909	$2,278.68

The Executive Council's report dealt with the many difficulties, controversies and disputes met with during the past year.

The two affecting the Brotherhood of Carpenters being the Denver situation and the erection of hollow metal trim.

Herewith follows the complaint lodged against us by the sheet metal workers:

"Kansas City, Mo., June 5, 1909.

"Mr. Wm. J. Spencer, Washington, D. C.:

"Dear Sir and Brother—Pursuant to the instructions of our general executive board, I herewith file with the Building Trades Department official complaint against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, upon the grounds that said organization has conspired to, and is now actually trespassing upon the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance. In pursuing this purpose the carpenters are not only doing a great injury to a friendly organization, but are indulging in practices wholly unexpected of an organization that lays claim to the name "Trade Union." In entering this protest and in support of our charges, we make special reference to the conduct of a number of national representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in Jamestown, New York, in which they are deliberately and wilfully endeavoring to wrest from our organization and gain control of the manufacture and erection of that branch of the sheet metal industry known as "metal trim." For a number of years we have maintained an organization composed of employes of the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company in Jamestown, N. Y., this being one of the pioneer firms in the development of this metal trim industry; throughout this period our local union has been recognized through yearly agreements. However, on or about May 1, a difference arose between the company and the Local Union, which resulted in a strike. This strike was officially sanctioned by our general executive board, carrying with it full financial assistance as provided by our constitution, and which aid was extended. Through some process unknown to us, representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America appeared on the scene at this time, busying themselves in the direction of scattering seeds of dissension, and were successful in persuading the members of our local to desert their parent organization and take membership in a local of carpenters. This action was taken during an enforced temporary absence of a representative of our I. A. who had been previously on the ground.

"We look upon this move as being nothing short of a premeditated plan or conspiracy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to seize control of one of our branches of industry and which any fair-thinking person must recognize as nothing short of conspiracy. Against this unfair conduct on the part of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in Jamestown, and elsewhere, and its apparent purposes, we most vigorously protest, looking to the Building Trades Department for redress, believing as we do that protection from such high-handed proceedings is due us.

"Trusting this question may be given such prompt consideration as it surely deserves, I am,

"Fraternally yours,

"(Signed) JOHN E. BRAY."

The grievance of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance covered in the above correspondence, applying as it does to the city of Jamestown, N. Y., against the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was referred to President Kirby and Vice-Presidents Hedrick and Ryan, to be taken up by them on the occasion of their meeting with the officers of the Brotherhood of Carpenters on or before July 15 at Indianapolis.

Subsequently the committee provided for reported as follows:

"Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 5, 1909.

"We, the undersigned members of the sub-committee appointed by the Executive Council to take up and try to adjudicate the differences between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, beg leave to recommend the following for your consideration:

"In the dispute of jurisdiction over the manufacture and erection of hollow metal trim between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance in Jamestown, N. Y., it is agreed:

"1. That all men formerly belonging to the Sheet Metal Workers' Union of Jamestown, N. Y., who joined the U. B. be turned over to said organization again.

"2. That the agreement entered into by representatives of the U. B. with the Dahlstrom company, relative to manufacture of said trim be cancelled.

"3. It is further agreed that the Sheet Metal Workers do not call a strike of its members employed by the Dahlstrom company on account of said firm employing members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters on the erection of metal doors and trim elsewhere.

"On the failure of either side to comply with the recommendation herein set forth, the department's law providing for the settlement of jurisdiction disputes be complied with.

"JAMES KIRBY,
"GEO. F. HEDRICK,
"F. M. RYAN,
"Committee."

The foregoing report was approved by the Executive Council.

This matter was referred to the Adjustment Committee, and, after an extensive and exhaustive hearing, the committee reported as follows:

Majority Report of the Adjustment Committee on Resolution No. 26, Submitted by the Sheet Metal Workers, also the grievance of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance Against the Brotherhood of Carpenters that was Handled by the Executive Council Which was Referred to Us by the Executive Council's Report:

The committee regrets the entire proceedings in the Jamestown, N. Y., controversy in the dispute of the jurisdiction over the manufacture and erection of hollow metal trim between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Sheet Metal Workers' International Union in Jamestown, N. Y.

Your committee concurs in the agreement proposed by the Executive Council and further decides that the manufacturing of hollow metal trim and doors belongs to the sheet metal workers, but the erection of the same belongs to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and we herewith order that the decision of Judge Gaynor (Brooklyn, N. Y., April 23, '09), in the matter of the arbitration between the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, Local 11, on the one side and the Joint District Council of Carpenters and John W. Rapp on the other:

("My Dear Sirs: The question presented has proven difficult to answer, but after reading all of the evidence and papers submitted to me, I come to the conclusion that the setting of iron or steel trim and doors, samples of which were submitted to me, does not belong to the Sheet Metal Workers. They are thick castings and not of the kind of sheet metal which the Sheet Metal Workers handle, and to which their tools are adapted. The samples before me are so thick that they have to be cut with a saw and no doubt such castings may be even thicker. They could not be cut with a shears or bent or united or soldered after the manner sheet metal is handled and fashioned. They are not contemplated by the rules which fix the domain of the Sheet Metal Workers. The method and skill which the work requires does not belong to the craft of the Sheet Metal Workers but to that of the carpenters. The substitution of metal for wood does not oust the carpenter, even though the butts on which the trim and hinges are to be put be of iron or steel. The case is the same.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) WM. J. GAYNOR.)

be observed and lived up to by all parties affiliated with the Building Trades Department.

Minority Report of the Adjustment Committee on Resolution No. 26, Submitted by the Sheet Metal Workers, also the Grievance of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance Against the Brotherhood of Carpenters that was handled by the Executive Council which was referred to us by the Executive Council's Report:

Moved and seconded that we condemn the actions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in Jamestown, N. Y., and instruct the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to turn over to the Sheet Metal Workers all employes in the Dahlstrom shop who are now members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and that we concede the right of manufacturing and erecting all metal trim to the Sheet Metal Workers.

The fight on the floor of the convention lasted three hours in which your delegates took an active part, pointing out the reasons why the carpenters should do this work, and submitting at the same time Judge Gaynor's decision, wherein this work was awarded us in the city of New York, but all to no purpose—the delegates deciding by a vote of 35 to 13 to sustain the minority report of the committee.

Insurance.

The question of organizing a union labor insurance company for the protection of labor organizations in the payment of benefits was brought to the attention of the convention through correspondence from Mr. Geo. B. Gerau, an attorney of Los Angeles, who has given this matter much consideration for the past few years, and a special committee of five was appointed to investigate and inquire into it and report its findings to the convention. The committee reported as follows:

"Having carefully inquired into, investigated as fully as possible, and considered the plan as proposed and submitted by Mr. Geo. B. Gerau and approved by the State Building Trades Council of California, relative to the formation and organizing of the Protective Union Labor Insurance Company of the United States and Canada for the protection of labor organizations in the payment of insurance benefits; and after hearing Mr. Gerau explain in detail the scope and method under which said company is to be operated and conducted, your committee admits and acknowledges that the formation of such a company is a step in the right direction in order that the rights and benefits—as far as insurance is concerned—of the organized wage workers of our country may be preserved and retained without forcing national and international labor unions to incorporate.

"We therefore willingly endorse the proposition, scope, plan and prospectus of the Protective Union Labor Insurance Company of the United States and Canada as proposed and submitted to us by Mr. Gerau—as herewith attached—and recommend it to the favorable consideration of the organizations affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Following is the plan and prospectus of the company and the proposition referred to in the report:

LEGAL Status of the Question of Fraternal Departments and Societies vs. Insurance Companies.

The anti-labor insurance companies, which are organized and incorporated purely for profit, in the course of human events have realized that the only successful rivals they have in the field of competition are the fraternal departments, as identified with the national and international labor organizations, as well as outside fraternal benefit orders, and societies, and in view of this prevailing condition through tainted moneyed influence, and the allied component parts of the common ravages, they have brought about legislation in seventeen different states, which precludes and prohibits the fraternal departments of our various national and international labor organizations from paying benefits in the future, unless incorporated and coming under the jurisdiction of the statutes regulating and governing the operations of insurance companies.

The statutes of the several different states, as amended, and those recently legislated, are construed substantially as follows, to-wit:

No fraternal benefit order or society, unless incorporated, can solicit membership wherein the constitution of such fraternal benefit order or society particularly describes the business of the insurance in connection with the other purposes for which such fraternal benefit order or society has been formed, or wherein the constitution of such fraternal benefit order or society constitutes a contract for liability insurance. The writer calls the attention to the statutes of New York, Sections 3, 77, 106 to 127, inclusive. Any fraternal benefit order or society which has incorporated the above stated provisions in their constitution is operating herein, the State of New York, in conflict with the provisions of the statutes of the said state regulating such matters. Furthermore, any person who is a representative of such a fraternal benefit order or society, in the said State of New York, in the solicitation or procurement of risks in such a fraternal benefit order or society, or who in any manner aids in the transaction of

business for such fraternal benefit order or society, is liable to prosecution for misdemeanor under the provisions of Section 577 J of the penal code of the State of New York. In connection with the above provisions, the attention is called to the provisions of Section 49 of the statutes of the State of New York, being of the insurance law, defining the term "Agent."

Section 214 of Article 6 of Chapter 690 of the insurance laws of 1892 of the State of New York, is called to the attention, wherein you will find exemption of certain fraternal benefit orders or societies from the application of the statutes wherein the maximum amount of benefits granted in case of disability do not exceed the maximum amount of benefits, as prescribed by the statute, Section 214 of New York.

Section 1 of the statute of the insurance law of the State of New York prescribes that said law shall apply to all corporations authorized by law to make insurance. The only relief granted by the legislature of the State of New York from its application is contained in several sections, among which is Section 214. The department of insurance in the said State of New York has ruled, that in case of fraternal benefit orders or societies being formed by the employes of any certain corporation or any particular craft, the same can avoid coming in conflict with the provisions of the insurance law in the said state by not issuing a certificate of membership (which is commonly known to us as a membership card), which agrees to pay insurance benefits, and in addition thereto avoid in the constitution and by-laws (of such fraternal benefit order or society), making a specific agreement covering insurance benefits. While, even although no contract is issued, the incorporation of a provision in the constitution or by-laws of such fraternal benefit order or society, for the payment of insurance benefits and the acceptance of such provisions by a member constitutes a contract.

The maximum amount of benefits as allowed by the statutes of the seventeen different states is between the amount of $200.00 to $300.00 per member. The other statutes of the seventeen different states are substantially the same at the statutes of New York defining the scope legally of fraternal benefit orders or societies.

Therefore, if we are legally obliged to eliminate the contract for liability insurance or benefits, in our constitution or membership card, the member of our national or international labor organizations, or his beneficiary, cannot legally claim indemnity. The protection is lost and the organization conducting such business is a thing of the past, so far as benefits are concerned.

The statutes of the State of New York defining the legislation which is adverse to the welfare of organized labor, is the Empire State of the union, which has taken the initiative in enacting such laws, and which has brought about the enactment of similar laws in the sixteen other states of this union, prohibiting the further transaction of business of such fraternal orders or societies.

This is only another move upon the part of the common capitalistic classes to disintegrate and disrupt the factions and organizations consisting of millions of trades unionists, with the purpose in view, of forcing out of existence the binding link between the man who toils for an existence and his respective organization, thereby depleting the financial resources of his organization and forcing the membership of organized labor to unwittingly hold a policy in the anti-labor insurance company at a prohibitive rate of premium.

In view of this prevailing condition of affairs, it occurs to the writer that organized labor has only two avenues of egress which present themselves in the light of alternatives. One avenue of egress is for organized labor to have these stringent laws modified through the ballots. This, of course, is a good remedy, providing that organized labor can withstand the siege which would be waged against them by the common capitalistic classes for a great many years before they could receive any adequate relief through this kind of procedure. The other, and more expedient, avenue of egress is for us to conform with the statutes of the seventeen different states by incorporating an insurance company of our own, national in scope and character, "to handle the benefit features of our national and international labor organizations, central labor councils, and other affiliated bodies as identified with

the American Federation of Labor, who are at the present time paying benefits,'' which is hereby expounded in the following prospectus:

Prospectus of the Protective Union-Labor Insurance Company of the United States and Canada.

To the Honorable Members of the Executive Councils of the National and International Labor Organizations, Central Labor Councils, and Other Affiliated Bodies as Identified with the American Federation of Labor, Their Local Unions and Their Respective Members:

INTRODUCTORY.

To the Trades Unionists:

The writer, George B. Gerau, an exponent and advocate of the constitutional rights of organized labor, residing in the city and county of Los Angeles, and State of California, has the honor and pleasure of respectfully submitting to the executive councils of the national and international labor organizations, central labor councils and other affiliated bodies as identified with the American Federation of Labor, their local unions and their respective members, this prospectus and proposal with a view to soliciting subscriptions to the capital stock of the said company, which is substantially set forth in the following manner, to-wit

CLAUSE No. 1.

That the members of executive councils of the national and international labor organizations, central labor councils, and other affiliated bodies as identified with the American Federation of Labor, their local unions and their respective members, together with the co-operation of the writer, George B. Gerau, in their good discretion, organize and effect, under the standards of unionism, and in accordance with the statutes of the State of Indiana, an insurance company to be known and designated as the Protective Union Labor Insurance Company of the United States and Canada, ''hereinafter referred to as company,'' for the purpose of establishing a standard of insurance at a standard rate, and furthermore, for the purpose of advancing the welfare of organized labor, locally and universally throughout every city in the United States where organized labor exists.

CLAUSE No. 2.

That the proposed Protective Union Labor Insurance Company of the United States and Canada, be incorporated by the members of the executive councils of the national and international labor organizations, central labor councils, and other affiliated bodies as identified with the American Federation of Labor, their Local Unions and their respective members, through the courtesy and co-operation of the said George B. Gerau, with an authorized capital of two million, five hundred thousand ($2,500,000.00) dollars, viz.: One million (1,000,000) shares, with a par value of two and fifty one-hundredths ($2.50) dollars per share, and

Whereas, it is deemed wise and expedient to raise a surplus of two million, five hundred thousand ($2,500,000.00) dollars, in addition to said authorized capital, the book value or selling price of the capital stock is five ($5.00) dollars per share.

CLAUSE No. 3.

That it is proposed that the entire authorized capitalization of the said company be sold to and held by members of the executive councils of the national and international labor organizations, central labor councils, and other affiliated bodies as identified with the American Federation of Labor, their Local Unions and their respective members throughout the United States, so that the controlling interest in and to the said company will be owned by organized labor.

CLAUSE No. 4.

That it is further proposed that the capital stock of the said company, to be sold to, owned and controlled by organized labor, shall be pooled forever, ''as soon as the said company is incorporated and the stock is ready for issue,'' with the executive councils of the national and international labor organizations, central labor councils, other affiliated bodies as identified with the American Federation of Labor, and their Local Unions, wherever the stock is so sold, so that organized labor will always be possessed with the necessary power throughout the life and existence of said company, to act in the premises and direct the operations of the said company, financially and otherwise at all times.

That it is further proposed that a pooling agreement shall be substantially set forth and incorporated in the body of the stock certificates of the said company, which will recite that no trades unionists holding a certificate of stock will be permitted to sell his vested interest in and to said certificate, to a non-union man or a member of organized labor not in good standing with his local union or organization; but any union man in good standing with his local union or organization, will be permitted to sell, assign and transfer his certificate of stock in said company, upon the books of said company to any union man in good standing, providing the standing of both contracting parties has been first established, and when same has been properly certified to by the official or officials of his organization.

CLAUSE No. 5.

That it is further proposed that the board of directors of the said company, will constitute and be comprised of members of the executive councils of the national and international labor organizations, central labor councils, and other affiliated bodies, as identified with the American Federation of Labor, their Local Unions and their respective members, so that the destiny of the said company will come under their jurisdiction, absolute autonomy and direction officially, at all times.

CLAUSE No. 6.

That it is further proposed that the said George B. Gerau, be duly authorized, commissioned and appointed, by the subscribers to the capital stock of the said company, to underwrite and sell the capital stock of the said company, and proceed forthwith to place the said company on a good substantial financial basis, to conduct a general insurance business with organized labor throughout the cities of this United States and Canada, under the jurisdiction, direction, and supervision of the board of directors of the said company.

That the Capital National Bank of the city of Indianapolis, Ind., has been selected as depository, to receive all moneys from the subscriptions to the capital stock of the said company, and that said subscription shall be paid direct to said depository by all subscribers to the capital stock of said company, and that it is further understood that the said George B. Gerau, acting in the capacity of organizer, promoter and fiscal agent, shall not receive or handle any sums of money that might be subscribed to the capital stock, but that the depository as designated above shall receive all subscription moneys and credit the same to the account of the said company, and moreover, the said depository shall render a full and accurate account of the amount of subscription moneys credited to the account of the said company, to the subscribers to the capital stock of said company any time upon personal or written application.

CLAUSE No. 7.

That it is further proposed that organized labor, "by virtue of the controlling interest in and to the said company," shall reserve the right irrevocably at all times, to constitute, appoint and elect its officers of the said company, at its regular meetings, as will be provided and set forth in its by-laws.

CLAUSE No. 8.

That it is proposed that the capital stock of the said company, be sold at ($5.00) dollars per share, in order to provide for a full paid capitalization, and for the additional purpose of creating the surplus, "the amount of which is stipulated in Clause No. 2," and which is necessary in order to conform with the statutes of the several states of the United States, and furthermore, that the capital stock shall be sold on a cash basis in order to facilitate the corporation financially for immediate business without unnecessary delay.

CLAUSE No. 9.

That it is further proposed that the said company, make a specialty of the accident and health policy, "a copy of which can be had at any time upon application to George B. Gerau, or to the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind.," and adopt same as a uniform standard of insurance, inasmuch as the disability clauses providing for benefits in the said policy are greater, so far as the maximum amount of benefits are concerned, than the benefits now being paid to members of Local Unions by their organizations, and in that connection is conceded to be the most desirable policy, on account of its numerous attractive beneficial features, its high face of indemnity, and its exceedingly low rate

of premium, which is in proportion (pro rata) to the present per capita tax paid by the members to their organizations for disability benefits.

CLAUSE No. 10.

That it is further proposed that the said company be qualified by its articles of incorporation to carry on and transact a general insurance business, in other old line policies for the convenience and accommodation of members of organized labor who desire this other kind of insurance, and to sell these various kinds of insurance at the very lowest minimum cost possible.

CLAUSE No. 11.

That it is further proposed that every member of organized labor receive official notice through the executive councils of their national and international labor organizations, central labor councils and other affiliated bodies as identified with the American Federation of Labor, of which he is a member, of the action taken in this direction, and be prevailed upon and extended the privilege and opportunity of becoming a stockholder in the said company, and that each member be sent a copy of this prospectus, upon written application for same, for the purpose of advising him of the necessity of this action and co-operation in the solicitation of subscriptions to the capital stock of said company, so that the said company will be supported, organized and effected literally under a mutual co-operative basis.

CLAUSE No. 12.

That it is further proposed that the said company, after it is on a good financial basis, increase its capitalization, from time to time, in proportion to the volume of business they are acquiring, and in proportion to the membership of organized labor, so that each and every member of organized labor, in the course of time, throughout the United States and Canada, may have the same opportunity of becoming a stockholder, as the capital stock is increased, and furthermore, for the purpose of establishing subsidiary offices in such parts of the United States that might be necessary during the course of progress to enable the said company to efficiently cope with the situation, in the transaction of insurance business with organized labor.

CLAUSE No. 13.

That it is further proposed that the accrued earnings or profits derived from the sale of insurance by the said company, be loaned to the executive councils of the national and international labor organizations, central labor councils, and other affiliated bodies as identified with the American Federation of Labor, their local unions and their respective members, and that said loans will be made on the amount of stock the aforesaid parties own and in accordance with the book value or selling price of the stock in said company when said stock is used by them as collateral security for such loans, which loans may be used in the construction of labor temples, in respect to organizations in such cities where their official headquarters are located, or which may be used by organizations for strike contingency purposes and individual use, as this kind of investment affords an avenue of good, substantial returns, as heretofore demonstrated, and will net the stockholders identified with the said company as stockholders, a steady, lucrative source of revenue, and other avenues of investment as prescribed by the laws of the several states, governing and regulating the investment of funds of insurance companies.

CLAUSE No. 14.

That it is further proposed that the said George B. Gerau, be clothed with the authority in contract form by the members of the executive councils of the national and international labor organizations, central labor councils and other affiliated bodies as identified with the American Federation of Labor, their Local Unions and their respective members, as subscriptions are made to the capital stock by them, to proceed forthwith to create and effect the said company, under the terms and conditions as specifically set forth in contract designed and drafted for the purpose of consummating the sale of the capital stock of the said company, and which will be sent to each subscriber by the Capital National Bank of the city of Indianapolis, Ind., to be signed and executed by the subscriber to the capital stock, and upon receipt of his or their subscription

money by the said Capital National Bank for the number of shares subscribed and paid for at the rate of five ($5.00) dollars per share.

CLAUSE No. 15.

That it is further proposed that as evidence of good faith and protection to all of those who subscribe to the capital stock of the said company that the said George B. Gerau, as aforesaid, does hereby incorporate in this prospectus, this clause and agreement, which hereby provides, that if he, the said George B. Gerau, fails to raise twenty-five (25 per cent.) per cent. in subscriptions to the capital stock of the said company, in order to qualify the said company in accordance with the insurance laws of the several states, to transact the business of insurance, then and in that case all moneys received in the shape of subscriptions by the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., will be returned forthwith to the subscribers by said depository, and the expense of promotion will be the burden and loss of the said George B. Gerau, and not the loss of the subscribers.

CLAUSE No. 16.

That it is further proposed that every secretary, or such other officer duly authorized to pass on claims of every national or international labor organization paying benefits, shall act in the same official capacity as he is now acting in regard to the approving or disapproving of claims relative to benefits, and that the per capita tax shall be governed in proportion to the rate of premium charged on the class of policy each member holds in the said company. That portion of the per capita tax set aside for premiums on benefits being turned over in the aggregate to the said company, and the other portion of the said per capita tax will be credited to the account of the national or international labor organization and deposited by them in their own general fund. In that case, and only in that case, will further litigation be eliminated regarding unjust claims for benefits, as all unjust claims in the future will be instituted against the said company, and not against the national or international labor organization, which has caused all the trouble that organized labor has been subjected to heretofore and up to the present writing. All claims will be paid in the future upon the approval of the secretary or such other officer duly authorized to pass on claims of the national or international labor organization, by the said company direct, thus making the national or international labor organizations immune from further legal antagonism along these lines.

That it is further understood that the said George B. Gerau does hereby reserve the right to handle the sale of the said capital stock of the said company exclusively, and that the said George B. Gerau shall defray all expenses accruing, incident to the consummation and promotion of said company until such time as said company is qualified legally to financially maintain their own current expenses.

Remarks Relative to the Inconsistent and Outrageous Methods and Practices of the Anti-Labor Insurance Company, as Compared to the Meritorious Features of Our Own Protective Union-Labor Insurance Company of the United States and Canada.

It has been the practice of anti-labor insurance companies, to charge our union men a policy fee of five ($5.00) dollars in addition to the monthly premium amounting to eleven ($11.00) dollars per year, making a total of sixteen ($16.00) dollars for the first fiscal year on the dollar a month payment plan of the accident and health policy. This five dollar policy fee does not find its way into the treasury of the anti-labor insurance company, as our union men are led to presume and believe it does, to apply on the risk of the insured, but on the contrary, is turned over to Mr. Agent, as his commission for selling insurance. In view of this prevailing condition, these agents, of which there are over one million at work in the United States, are maintained and supported at the expense of organized labor, when this expense should be borne by these kind of anti-labor insurance companies out of the handsome profits they derive from the sale of this kind of insurance. Furthermore, these agents are paid 20 per cent. to 65 per cent. commission on the sale of all other various policies which is paid to them by the anti-labor insurance companies out of the excessive rates of premium.

Therefore, the writer contends and main-

tains, and desires to impress the trades unionists of our country, the importance of these issues confronting us, as herein expounded, and the physical necessity of effecting an insurance company of our own, on union principles. It will not be necessary for the said company to charge a policy fee or to ask an excessive rate of premium, for the maintenance of a force of solicitors, neither will we be obliged to charge one dollar per month on the specific policy referred to, nor will we be obliged to set aside a fund for the maintenance of a force of collectors, inasmuch as our present business machinery now in operation, together with its unlimited able constituents, is efficient and adequate to handle these functions successfully, thereby reducing the premium rate in accordance with the American experience table of mortality to an amount equal to that of the present per capita tax now being levied on the members of our numerous organizations. By virtue of the said company, we will be in a position to preclude the continuance of this imposition and extortion, which is being practiced upon members of organized labor, from day to day, by a raft of anti-labor insurance companies who are incorporated purely for profit, and whose chief ambition and ultimate purpose through the laws which have been legislated at their instance, through tainted moneyed influences, and which has brought about the present crisis, is to stamp out and obliterate all fraternal beneficial orders and societies, with the view of forcing the members of organized labor and members of other fraternal beneficiary societies, as well, to buy their protection from the anti-labor insurance companies, at an unjust and prohibitive rate of premium.

The proper way to stop these kind of methods, as it occurs to the writer, is to adopt measures sufficient to offset their evil influences, and moreover, to adopt an adequate medium of sufficient incentive to keep the money of organized labor at home, within our ranks, as much as possible, "where it will do the most good," and thereby prevent these anti-labor insurance companies from using the moneys they receive from the members of organized labor through the sale of insurance, for the purpose of lobbying and influencing legislative bodies to enact laws adverse to our welfare, and designed for the purpose of thwarting our efforts and avenue of progress.

The trades unionist, by subscribing to one or more shares of the capital stock of the said company, can apply his accrued dividends on same to his per capita tax which he pays to his organization, and thereby reduce the cost of his protection and that of his family to almost nothing; and if he is holding other kinds of insurance in the said company, will reduce the cost of those premiums in accordance with the character of the policy, even if the individual member can only afford to purchase and hold one or a few shares of stock: In fact, it will reduce the premium rate on all various insurance policies handled by our said company, to a much lower rate than the anti-labor insurance companies could possibly sell insurance for and exist. We can reduce the premium rate as charged by the anti-labor insurance companies, on the accident and health policy to an amount equal to about one-half of the per capita tax, which the members of our various national and international labor organizations are at present assessed, furnishing them with the same class of protection which they are now paying for in their national and international labor organizations, and moreover, we can afford to give them twice the amount of indemnity they are now receiving at about one-half of the per capita tax they are now paying for as members of our national and international labor organizations, in accordance with the cost of maintenance of the said company, as compared with the cost of maintenance of the anti-labor insurance companies, and which rates are regulated by the American experience table of mortality.

The specific purpose of organizing the said company, to be operated under the standards of unionism, is for the purpose of conforming with the statutes of the several different states, in providing for the protection of union labor, and to prevent the anti-labor insurance companies, "who are not in sympathy with organized labor, either by action or deed," from draining the financial resources of our ranks and appropriating same to their own selfish mercenary designs and purposes. By having our own insurance company, it will ultimately prove

itself to be the physical medium, assuring us of the perpetual existence, harmony and protection of organized labor, so far as future benefits are concerned, and will have an overwhelming tendency and influence toward increasing our membership throughout the country. The magnitude of this incentive, "within itself," appeals to the writer, as it will to the intelligence of every loyal trades unionist, as being sufficient inducement to non-union men, to convince them of the advantages to be had by joining our organized forces in order to receive the benefits of protection to themselves and families in the way of greater indemnity at the same rate of per capita tax, and together with the legal protection, such as the said company affords. To be more explicit in defining this subject, the anti-labor insurance companies could not financially afford to maintain their present force of representatives for the solicitation of insurance, the collection of premiums and clerical departments, in the continuance of the sale of insurance to union or non-union men, in competition with the magnitude of said company and reduced rates of premiums on insurance sold by our said company: The result is pre-eminently natural: Non-union men, being unable to afford paying excessive advance rates on insurance with anti-labor insurance companies, will gladly accept their only alternative which is to become an unsolicited member of organized labor, in order to provide for the protection of their families and themselves against accident and sickness, at a consistent and reasonable rate of premium, which every man is morally obligated to provide for.

Members of Local Unions carrying insurance in our said company, would receive prompt attention in event of accident or sickness, causing disability, suffice it to say, that any member of good standing in his local union reported to be physically indisposed, and the secretary, or such other officer duly authorized to pass on claims, of his organization approves of his claim upon receipt of a doctor's report to the said company, immediately upon ascertaining the facts, the member, whomsoever he might be, regardless of his place of destination, will receive the amount of money due him without question or delay, and in accordance with the constituents of the policy he holds.

The writer desires to call the attention of the trades unionists of our country to the fact, that he, George B. Gerau, has spent three years in investigating the legal status of affairs in connection with the benefit departments of our national and international labor organizations, as well as outside fraternal benefit orders and societies, in connection with the laws of the several states which prohibit the continuance of them paying further benefits in the future, and also the methods, modes and customs of the anti-labor insurance companies, incurring an expense to the said George B. Gerau of forty-five thousand ($45,000.00) dollars, every dollar of which has been expended by the said George B. Gerau out of his personal financial resources for the benefit of the trades unionists of our country, and for the additional purpose of effecting the said company and in prosecuting this work to a successful conclusion.

Through the personal investigations conducted by the said George B. Gerau into the affairs of anti-labor insurance companies throughout the United States, the writer has ascertained the knowledge, that these anti-labor insurance companies have in vogue, yearly contracts, with non-union printers, calling for the printing of all their literature, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, annually, and thereby clearly exemplifying the fact to me, as well as to the trades unionists, through such investigations, their little regard for the rights of reciprocity which organized labor is entitled to, and moreover, showing conclusively their feeling of prejudice against organized labor. This expense is also being defrayed by the unlimited profits derived from insurance held by members of organized labor.

These statistical facts are evidenced by annual statements and other data acquired through investigation by the writer from such companies as New York Life Insurance Company, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Aetna, the Prudential, the Pacific Mutual and other anti-labor insurance companies too numerous to mention, give publication to the fact, "and which the writer has substantiated," that these anti-labor insurance companies are extracting from the pockets of organized labor throughout the United States and Canada, the

fabulous sum of over one hundred millions of dollars annually. Just think this over! And then ask yourselves the question, "How can we keep this money within the ranks of the trades unionists, where it justly belongs?" and your answer will resolve itself into the following conclusion: By immediately subscribing to the capital stock of the said company, and by writing or telegraphing to the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., the amount of shares you desire to purchase in the said company which is being organized for the trades unionists of this United States and Canada. The selling price of the capital stock of the said company is five dollars ($5.00) a share, and those who desire to become stockholders must make reservation immediately, as the stock will only be on sale for a limited time.

Just think of the amount of money we can place in the grand treasury of this great domicile, and what a wonderful amount of good it will accomplish for the trades unionists, as a powerful financial factor in the evolution of this great wheel of commerce and labor, and the basis of equality, it will eventually establish as between labor and capital! The ambition of the said George B. Gerau is to build and erect a substantial pillar for organized labor, which we have felt the urgent need of for a past decade. We can very readily do so by paying a certain amount of our per capita tax for insurance into the said insurance company, of our own, as hereby proposed, at a much lower rate, and which we are now paying for in anti-labor insurance companies at a fictitious value, and secure a greater amount of indemnity at the same rate we are paying for our present benefits, which we are justly entitled to and ought to receive, but don't get from anti-labor insurance companies.

Still another phase of this proposition which presents itself, and which I know will appeal to the intelligence of every member of organized labor, is the vast number of union men the said company will furnish employment to in our many departments, sub-departments and branches of work, which will be located in different sections of the country. The said company, which has gained for itself universal recognition, is now commonly known, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, as the formidable battleship of organized labor; and many national and international labor organizations, are now publishing in their trade journals this prospectus, with a view to soliciting your liberal financial co-operation in the shape of subscriptions to the capital stock.

In conclusion, I take the liberty of saying that every loyal trades unionist lending his personal influence, financial support in subscribing to the capital stock of said company, and power to advance the success of this undertaking, will be helping and supporting the constitution of his organization, as well as himself and family, and paying the highest and most noble tribute in behalf of justice, progress and welfare of organized labor. Therefore, the said George B. Gerau hereby requests that all of the trades unionists that desire to become stockholders in the said company will kindly write or wire their reservation to the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., immediately. Remember, the selling price of the capital stock, per share is five ($5.00) dollars. Yours sincerely and fraternally,

(Signed) GEORGE B. GERAU.

After a brief discussion the report of the special committee was adopted.

We introduced the following resolutions:

I.

Whereas, Section 43 of the laws of the Building Trades Department specifies the officers of local councils and their duties with the exception of the duties of the Board of Trustees, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the duties of the Board of Trustees be clearly specified in the laws of the Building Trades Department.

This was referred to the Law Committee and was reported on as follows:

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be concurred in and the following section be added to our constitution in its proper place and numbered accordingly:

"'The trustees shall have supervision over all funds and property of the local department. They shall see to it that the financial officers are properly bonded, and that the funds of the local department are placed in such bank as is selected by the local department as its depository, and such funds cannot be withdrawn except through checks regularly drawn and signed by the proper officers. They shall audit the books of the officers at the end of each fiscal quar-

ter and submit to the local department a statement of said audit within two weeks after the close of the fiscal quarter. The local department shall send a copy of such audits to the Secretary-Treasurer.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

II.

Whereas, At the formation of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor at the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Norfolk, Va., in 1907, it was distinctly understood, and so recorded, that only building trades organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor would be entitled to membership in the Building Trades Department, and

Whereas, Local Building Trades Departments, or Councils, have been formed contrary to these instructions, in which Pavers and Rammers, Art Glass Workers, Bricklayers and Masons, Vat and Tank Builders and others have been admitted, thereby causing much dissatisfaction and discontent among the legitimate building trades, affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, therefore, be it

Resolved, That only building trades organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and in good standing with that body shall be eligible to membership in the Building Trades Department and its subordinate branches or councils.

This was referred to the Law Committee and was reported on as follows:

"That the subject matter of the resolution is fully covered in Section 1 of the constitution. On definition of Section 1 being asked for the committee replied that only Local Unions of National and International Building Trades organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department are eligible to membership in local building trades councils or departments."

The report of the committee was adopted.

III.

Whereas, Section 54 of the Conatitution and By-Laws of the Building Trades Department specifies that all demands for increased wages or reduction of hours must be submitted to the local council and receive its approval, and under no consideration shall a Local Union or Unions of any organization affiliated with this Department be allowed to inaugurate strikes without the local council's consent, and

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America reserve the right to make demands for better working conditions, increased pay or shorter workday in accordance with its laws as laid down in its General Constitution, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local Unions of any affiliated organization may go on strike without having the consent of the Building Trades Council with which they are affiliated, but they shall not be entitled to the support or sympathy of the other trades affiliated, and must not involve other trades in any manner in their dispute.

This was referred to the Law Committee and was reported on as follows:

"That all possible safeguards should be placed in the constitution of the Department that will tend to prevent strikes.

"Your committee further recommends that Section 54 of our constitution be amended by eliminating the words:

"'And receive,' on the third line and insert after the words "Council" on the third line the following:

"'After approval of the National or International Union interested for, which will make Section 54 read as follows:

"'Sec. 54. All demands for increased wages or reduction of hours must be submitted to the local council, after approval of the National or International Union interested for its approval, and under no consideration shall a Local Union or unions of any organization affiliated with this Department be allowed to inaugurate strikes without the local council's consent.'"

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

IV.

Whereas, Much dissatisfaction is caused on account of the representation of Local Unions and District Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in local Building Trades Councils chartered by the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, Such representation is not in accord with the taxation levied—the minority controlling the majority while the majority pays the freight, therefore, be it

Resolved, That representation of all bodies affiliated with the Department, whether locally or nationally, be regulated proportionately, according to taxation paid.

Referred to Law Committee and was nonconcurred in by that body. After a lengthy and animated debate the report of the committee was concurred in. We then gave notice on the floor of the convention that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America would appeal from the decision rendered to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. or the Toronto Convention of the A. F. of L., or both, for a ruling on this matter.

V.

Whereas, The laws governing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are made by referendum vote of its members—a two-thirds vote of all members voting being necessary to make them law, and

Whereas, Section 39 of the Constitution of the Building Trades Department governing local councils specify that all laws and rules of local councils shall be submitted to all affiliated locals for a referendum vote, a majority vote of the locals affiliated to be necessary for adoption of same; provided, that such laws or rules have been previously forwarded to the General Office for approval, and

Whereas, Section 39 conflicts with the method and manner used by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in making its laws, and

Whereas, the Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America prohibits any of its unions from affiliating with central bodies whose constitutions or by-laws conflict with those of the U. B., therefore, be it

Resolved, That all local laws, before becoming operative and in force, be submitted to referendum vote of the members of the organization affiliated, a two-thirds majority vote of all members voting being necessary to make it law.

Referred to Committee on Law and was reported on as follows:

"The committee recommends that the resolution be adopted and the affiliated local departments be notified in accordance therewith."

After a lengthy discussion the convention voted down the committee's report.

VI.

Whereas, The Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor levied an assessment on all organizations affiliated therewith to be used for organizing purposes in the city of Los Angeles, Cal., and

Whereas, Said assessment, which amounted to about $16,000.00, is now about spent, and

Whereas, It is claimed the Building Trades received no benefits from said fund in any manner, and

Whereas, It is further claimed that now is the time for organizing work to be done in Los Angeles among the men engaged in the building industry, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Building Trades Department give special attention to the work of organization in the city of Los Angeles and that each national and international organization be requested to send a representative to Los Angeles at the same time so that a concentrated effort may be made to induce the non-union men in the building trades industry to join the organization of their craft.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions and was reported on as follows:

"The committee considered the resolution and voted to recommend its adoption after eliminating the second and third 'Whereases,' as the committee is not in possession of sufficient information to warrant their adoption."

This report was concurred in by the convention.

VII.

Whereas, When the Building Trades Department was formed at the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor no persons were made responsible for the representation of the Department to the A. F. of L. conventions, and

Whereas, At the present time no representation is provided for; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the Building Trades Department be authorized to attend the conventions of the American Federation of Labor as the official representative of the Department.

This was referred to the Law Committee and was approved.

The convention concurred in the report of the committee.

The Brotherhood of Painters entered the following resolutions, demanding that the Brotherhood of Carpenters turn over all varnishers and finishers who are eligible to their organization:

Whereas, The jurisdiction claims of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, submitted to the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., which have been published by the Department, and have not been contested by any other organization, include jurisdiction over all varnishers, polishers and other wood finishers, and

Whereas, the San Francisco Convention of the A. F. of L. granted jurisdiction over the men in question to the said Brotherhood, which decision was more firmly established by decisions rendered by the Pittsburg Convention of the A. F. of L. instructing further organizations to cease including in their printed matter claims of jurisdiction over varnishing, polishing and wood finishing, and

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, in its efforts to obtain control over carpenters and other wood workers employed in mills and factories, found it advisable to take over in their entirety a number of Local Unions formerly affiliated with the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, a number of the members of which are varnishers, polishers and wood finishers, and to place them in benefits in the United Brotherhood in accordance with its laws, and

Whereas, the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America was prepared and desired to co-operate in the work of organizing the men employed in mills and factories, but at the request of the said United

Brotherhood, and not to retard the progress of the work, refrained for the time from pressing its claims, and

Whereas, The said Brotherhood of Painters, etc., believing that sufficient time has elapsed since the transfer of those men and that no good reason for further delay exists, has repeatedly requested the general officers of the said United Brotherhood to transfer these men to the organization having jurisdiction over them, and has agreed to place them in immediate beneficial standing, according to its laws for the time during which they have been in continuous good standing in the said United Brotherhood or Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, and

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has shown no disposition to comply with these requests and demands, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. instructs the said United Brotherhood to transfer without further delay to the Brotherhood of Painters, etc., all varnishers, polishers and wood finishers now members of its Local Union in Chicago or elsewhere, and to cease to admit men whose work comes under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America.

This was referred to the Adjustment Committee and, after a careful hearing from both sides, was reported on as follows:

"Your committee recommends that the resolution be adopted and that the carpenters be instructed to turn over to the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, all painters, varnishers and wood finishers now in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters within sixty days."

The convention concurred in the report, but not before the painters promised to render us assistance in organizing the mills and factories in the future, and to co-operate with us in every way possible, so that misunderstandings of this nature may not arise or occur again.

Denver Controversy.

"Report of the Adjustment Committee on Appeals of the Carpenters' District Council of Denver and vicinity against the decision of President Kirby in ordering them to reaffiliate with the Local Building Trades Council of that city.

"Committee finds that President Kirby exceeded his authority in notifying the carpenters to reaffiliate with the Denver Building Trades Council, as the constitution of the Department provides that such notification shall come through the officers of the national organization involved.

"We therefore sustain the appeal of the Denver D. C. of Carpenters as regards the regularity of the proceedings."

The report of the committee was concurred in.

"Your committee recommends that the convention severely censure the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America of Denver, Colo., for withdrawing from the Building Trades Council in violation of the laws of the Department, thus bringing about a complete demoralization of conditions in one of the best organized cities of the United States, and instructs the General Officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to require its Denver unions to immediately reaffiliate with the Building Trades Council through a joint District Council in which the U. B. of C. and J. and the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners shall both be represented. The representatives of the Amalgamated Carpenters now seated in the Building Trades Council to be unseated on presentation of credentials by the delegates elected by the District Council."

This recommendation was concurred in, with the understanding that one amalgamated representative be elected from the District Council.

The committee further reported as follows:

Majority Report.

"Your committee fully realizes the crisis inseparable from the existence of two national organizations of one craft, but we do not consider the plan of consolidation suggested feasible.

"We recommend that the convention instruct United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to send representatives immediately to confer with the officers of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners at their general office in Manchester, England, to obtain the end desired."

Minority Report.

"I recommend that General President Huber of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the President of the American District Committee of the Amalgamated

Society of Carpenters be ordered to appoint a committee of five (5) to bring about a consolidation of the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters in the United States and Canada within ninety (90) days. After said consolidation becomes a fact General President Huber is requested to appoint a committee to confer with the general officers of the Amalgamated Society at Manchester, England, with a view of bringing about the consolidation; the two International organizations of Carpenters now known as the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters.''

After a lengthy and animated discussion the minority report was adopted.

Chicago Controversy.

President Kirby reported as follows on the Chicago situation:

''For several years there has existed in Chicago an organization known as the Associated Building Trades. In 1901, when the Building Trades Council was disbanded after a lockout extending over a period of fourteen months, several organizations created what was then termed an advisory board of business agents. After several years and various changes the Associated Building Trades resulted. This organization was the only central body of building trades in Chicago, and inasmuch as quite a number of building trades were affiliated with it, I took no steps toward the establishment of a Building Trades Council in that city. However, during the year of 1908 several organizations made application for a charter. Feeling that to create a new organization might be the means of promoting strife, etc., I counseled that the organization making application defer their action for the time being, and this while many dissenting from my request, nevertheless it was done. In July of this year, however, a demand was made for a charter signed by eight affiliated Internationals and I had no other recourse only to issue same.

''About the 1st of May this year the Elevator Constructors made a demand for an increase in pay, their principal employers being the Otis Elevator people, who refused to grant the increased rate of wages, and on the 12th of June made an agreement with the Machinists, Electrical Workers, Steam Fitters' Helpers, Ornamental Iron Workers and Building Laborers to do the work claimed by the Elevator Constructors. This agreement, as before stated, was made about the 1st of June, yet our department was not notified of the fact for some weeks later. We immediately protested to the various Internationals and endeavored to have them compel their locals to relinquish the work in question and take up their disputes with the Elevator Constructors in the regular way. However, on this we have, up to date, been unsuccessful. In company with a representative from the Chicago Building Trades Council, and from the Elevator Constructors of Chicago, I attended the Machinists' Convention and asked them to instruct their machinists of Chicago to cease work upon the elevators and to file their claims for the work with the Building Trades Department, assuring them that the matters would be taken up with the Executive Councils of the Building Trades and Metal Trades, and felt certain that an amicable understanding could be reached. I am told, however, that the Machinists' Convention endorsed the action of their Chicago local in their contention.

''Our Building Trades Council has taken up the dispute on behalf of the Elevator Constructors and have refused to allow them to work upon buildings where the Machinists and Electrical Workers were installing elevators. It is hard for me to find words sufficient to condemn such action as this. We find an organization endeavoring to better their conditions when several other crafts take advantage of their temporary embarrassment and proceed to parcel out their work. It is to be admitted that the claims of the Elevator Constructors are open to modifications, and while I do not go on record as to endorsing all the work they claim, yet I feel that each organization could have secured all the work they were justly entitled to without acting the part of strike-breakers. I do not like to use the words 'strike-breaker' in this connection, but I know of no other word that would more aptly describe the conditions than the one used. Now, while the officers of the Building Trades Council of

Chicago have gone into this fight and are doing their utmost to bring it to a successful termination, they are embarrassed by the fact that the Elevator Constructors refuse to help themselves outside of Chicago and are working for the Otis people in various other cities. This has a very direct bearing on the winning of the fight, for it is hard to convince a man of another craft that he should walk the streets for the Elevator Constructors when he (the Elevator Constructor) is working for the same parties in other cities, and I feel that I am not saying too much when I state that the International organization of Elevator Constructors have not come to the assistance of their Chicago members as they should and as the other trades were justly entitled to expect they would. This is a subject that I believe demands the attention of this convention, and I feel that protests should be made both to the Metal Trades Department, of which the Machinists are affiliated, and also to the American Federation of Labor, and the Electrical Workers who are a part of this Department should be dealt with in accordance with our own laws.''

This matter was referred to the Adjustment Committee and was reported on as follows:

''Your committee sustains the action of President Kirby in organizing a central body in the city of Chicago, and believe that Brother Kirby made a plain and true statement of the conditions in Chicago as he saw them. However, the information received by your committee does not warrant those trades being labeled 'strike-breakers,' but we do condemn their actions in taking the places of union men, even though they claim jurisdiction over said work, and we further recommend that the President of this body, with the general officers of all International bodies whose locals are not affiliated with the central bodies in Chicago meet in Chicago within thirty days to insist on their locals becoming affiliated with the Building Trades Council in Chicago and try to bring about harmony in the building trades in that city.''

The report of the committee was adopted without a dissenting voice.

Steam Fitters—Plumbers.

The controversy between the Steam Fitters and Plumbers came up in the Executive Council's report.

The committee to whom that report was referred concurred in the action of the Executive Council and the agreement that body drew up at Pittsburg, Pa., in February, 1909, between the two organizations. This, however, was lost when put to vote of the convention.

The following substitute for the committee's report was adopted:

''The Steam Fitters and Plumbers are herewith ordered to meet in conjunction with the Executive Council of this Department within sixty days from the date of the adjournment of this convention for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Denver decision in its entirety and entering into a working agreement whereby harmony may prevail between the organizations involved. Failing to come to an agreement, the decision rendered by the Executive Council at Pittsburg, and which is now in operation and concurred in by the Committee on Report of the Executive Council of this convention, shall stand and be recognized by the Department as the legal, official agreement between the two organizations and this Department.''

Iron Workers—Lathers.

The Iron Workers introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, The right of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to control the fabrication, erection and placing of steel and iron used in reinforced concrete and cement construction is disputed by several trades affiliated with this Department, and

Whereas, The contractors and architects are taking advantage of this chaotic state of affairs and using one organization against another, to the detriment of both; therefore, be it

Resolved, by this Department in convention assembled, That the fabrication, erection and placing of all iron and steel in reinforced concrete and cement construction properly belongs to the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and that they are hereby conceded full and complete jurisdiction over this class of work.

This was referred to the Adjustment Committee and was reported on as follows by that body:

"Your committee, after reviewing the case thoroughly and also examining the decision handed down by the Denver Convention, cannot justify the claim of the Metal Lather to this class of work, and therefore we recommend that the work be awarded to the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers on plain floor construction."

After a discussion of several hours the report was adopted by the convention by a roll-call vote of 26 in favor and 21 against.

Cement Workers—Building Laborers.

In this dispute, as reported on by President Kirby, the Adjustment Committee rendered the following decision:

"That where there are existing agreements between the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers and International Union of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, they shall remain the same, but we concede the right to the Cement Workers to control all laborers working exclusively at the cement industry."

This report was adopted.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers.

The Committee on Presidents reported, after thorough investigation and long hearings, on the condition of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' organization, reported as follows:

"Your committee to which was referred the question and status of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Association, dealt with in President Kirby's report, beg leave to submit the following supplementary report:

"'Your committee finds that President Kirby is to be highly commended for his able efforts and endeavors to carry out the recommendation of the Denver Convention, and it is with deep feelings of regret, we find that the executive officers of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Association have utterly failed to comply with the recommendations of this Department and purposely neglected to cooperate with our President, even to the extent of totally ignoring his recommendation, which, if adopted, would have resulted in an effective and strong organization of the craft.

"'We, therefore, recommend

"'1. That the executive officers of the H. C. & B. L. I. Association be, and they are hereby ordered to furnish the President of this Department, on or before January 1, 1910, with a list of their Local Unions, number of members in good standing in each Local Union, a copy of their International Constitution, and such other information in connection with their organization as the President may require.

"'2. That the State and Local Departments, or B. T. Councils be, and they are hereby ordered to furnish the President of this Department, on or before January 1, 1910, with a list of the Independent Hod Carriers' Unions and their members in good standing, and such other information in connection with Hod Carriers' organizations, in their various localities, as the President may require.

"'3. That the President of this Department, acting in conjunction with the President of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Association, shall call a special convention of all the organized Hod Carriers in the United States and Canada, to convene in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on or about the first Monday in May, 1910.

"'4. That the representation to said convention be and is hereby fixed on the following basis:

"'One delegate for one hundred members or less;

"'Two delegates for two hundred and fifty members;

"'Three delegates for five hundred members;

"'Four delegates for eight hundred members;

"'Five delegates for one thousand members or more.

"'5. That the convention be held under the auspices and direction of the President of this Department. That suspended, expelled and independent Local Unions pay an amount of money equal to thirty cents for each member in good standing on January 1, 1910; that said money be paid to the Secretary-Treasurer of this Department, on or before March 1, 1910, and held in custody by him until the convention at Indianapolis completes its labors, at which time (except as hereinafter provided for)

it is to be turned over to the duly authorized officers elected by said convention.

"'7. That the mileage of the delegates whose unions also had delegates at the Elmira Convention be paid out of this special fund by the Secretary-Treasurer of this Department before he turns it over to the duly authorized officer elected by the Indianapolis Convention.

"'8. That in the event the executive officers of the H. C. & B. L. I. Association fail to comply with the order of this convention and co-operate with the President of this Department as hereinbefore specified, the Executive Council is hereby directed to suspend the said H. C. & B. L. I. Association and request the A. F. of L. to revoke its charter, and then proceed without delay to organize that craft into one solid and compact International union, under the protection of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.'"

The report of the committee was adopted.

Rules Proposed by the American Federation of Labor for the Government of Departments.

"1. For the greater development of the labor movement, such departments of the A. F. of L. are to be established from time to time as in the judgment of the A. F. of L., or of its Executive Council may be deemed advisable. Each department is to manage and finance its own business.

"2. To be entitled to representation in any department, organizations eligible to join must first be, and remain in, affiliation to the A. F. of L. and to be entitled to representation in local councils of departments, local bodies shall first be, and remain in, affiliation to central labor unions chartered by the A. F. of L.

"'3. The fundamental laws of each department are to conform to and be administered in the same manner as the laws governing the A. F. of L. No department or local council of same shall enact laws, rules or regulations in conflict with laws of the A. F. of L., and in the event of change of laws of the latter, departments and local councils are to change their laws to conform thereto.

"4. Each department to be considered the official method of the A. F. of L. for transacting that portion of its business.

"5. All departments of the American Federation of Labor shall have their headquarters located in the city of Washington, D. C., if possible, in the same building with the Federation Headquarters.

"6. All departments of the American Federation of Labor shall hold their conventions, whether annually or less often, during or immediately after the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and in the same city where the conventions of the Federation are held.

"7. The officers of each department shall report to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor what action, if any, has been taken by the department, either through its Executive Board or through conventions upon any and all matters that have been referred to the department by the Federation.

"8. The officers of the various departments shall submit a quarterly report to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor of the work done by their department and its general conditions.

"9. At all regular meetings of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, there shall be present during some period of the Council meeting either the president or secretary or both of each department to take up with the Council matters that may be of mutual interest.

"10. A page of each issue of the American Federationist to be available to and to be utilized by each department for official report or for publication of some subject identified with the department.

"11. National and International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. shall also become affiliated with any department in which they may be eligible."

The Executive Council of the Building Trades Department reported as follows on these rules:

"That the words 'and vice versa' be added to Section 2."

Section 6 is found objectionable for many reasons, principal of which are the following:

We are of the opinion that the holding of the Building Trades Convention during or immediately after the convention of the

American Federation of Labor would not be to the best interest of the Building Trades. We feel that by holding our convention a few weeks previous to that of the Federation, we will be in a better position to report our action to the Federation and to deal with any questions pertaining to Building Trades matters. We think that the convention at Denver demonstrated the fact very clearly that the holding of the Building Trades Convention immediately following that of the Federation works a great hardship on many delegates and we find it impossible to hold them interested inasmuch as many organizations send the same men to attend each convention. We also respectfully submit that any appeal taken from the action of the Building Trades Convention to that of the American Federation of Labor would have to lay over one year. This, too, would apply were any of the conventions held during the sessions of the Federation.

With the two exceptions taken as noted the foregoing rules are acceptable to your council provided they are subjected to an interpretation not in conflict with the creative law of the department as covered by the following:

Resolution.

That a department of Building Trades of the A. F. of L. be created; said department to be chartered by the A. F. of L. and to be composed of bona fide national and international building trades organizations, duly chartered as such by the A. F. of L.; and to be given autonomy over the building trades with authority to issue charters to local building trades; said sections and central bodies to be affiliated with the A. F. of L., to be composed of bona fide Local Unions and recognized as such, in the building trades.

The council takes the position that if these rules are interpreted in connection with the resolution just read, then there can be no objection to the rules with the exception noted.

The report of the council was concurred in.

Officers.

The following officers were elected:

President—Jas. Kirby of the carpenters.

First Vice-President—Geo. F. Hedrick of the painters.

Second Vice-President—Frank M. Ryan of the iron workers.

Third Vice-President—Wm. J. McSorley of the lathers.

Fourth Vice-President—M. O'Sullivan of the sheet metal workers.

Fifth Vice-President—Frank J. McNulty of the electricians.

Secretary-Treasurer—Wm. J. Spencer of the plumbers.

After deciding to hold the third annual convention in the city that the A. F. of L. may select to hold its thirtieth annual convention adjournment was announced by President Kirby, and we all departed feeling that much good had been done.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. HENDERSON,
J. T. COSGROVE,
DAN H. DEEGON,
WM. B. MACFARLANE,
D. F. FEATHERSTON,
JOS. KIRBY,
FRANK DUFFY,
Delegates.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Amarillo, Tex.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Anadarko, Okla.	Marion, O.
Asherton, Tex.	Memphis, Tenn.
Ashland, Ky.	Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Baltimore, Md.	Miami, Fla.
Belleville, Ill.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	Mulberry, Fla.
Chicago, Ill.	New Haven, Conn.
Demopolis, Ala.	New Orleans, La.
Denver, Colo.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Detroit, Mich.	New York City.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Owensboro, Ky.
El Reno, Okla.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Pottsville, Pa.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	Rockford, Ill.
Hartford, Conn.	Sallneville, O.
Helena, Mont.	Sanford, Fla.
Hendersonville, N. C.	Sayre, Pa.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Seattle, Wash.
Houston, Tex.	Salamanca, N. Y.
Johnson City, Tenn.	San Francisco, Cal.
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Tacoma, Wash
Knoxville Tenn.	Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Lawton, Okla.	Wheeling, W. Va.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Oklahoma, Okla.
Ada, Okla.
Wellington, Kan.
Elcampo, Tex.
Kaufman, Tex.
Ashland, Ore.
Arlington, Wash.
Modesto, Cal.
McCurtain, Okla.
Winfield, Kan.
Montrose, Colo.
Paris, Tex.
Deer Lodge, Mont.
Naperville, Ill.
Blairmore, Alta., Can.
Coleman, Alta., Can.
Randolph, Mass.

Total, 17 Local Unions.

Rejection of Candidate.

Raymond B. First has applied for membership to Local Union 698, Newport, Ky., three times in succession and was rejected each time.

Building Trades Department.

(Continued from page 13.)

ourselves tell it), but when any laws or mandate made it necessary for us to sacrifice anything we avoided the sacrifice.

The Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has solidified the labor movement both nationally and locally, and now the cause of one trade unionist is the concern of all. The local Building Trades Department meets and transacts its own business as it deems best, but it is also connected with the Central Labor Union. One of the basic laws of the department is that no Local Union can be affiliated with the local Building Trades Department unless it first becomes affiliated with the Central Labor Union.

The Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor is a godsend to the labor movement throughout the country. If its laws are carried out, the local departments are bound to be successful, as there is no excuse now for any local union side-stepping the laws of the local department, inasmuch as the national organization is part and parcel of the Building Trades Department, and when it is called upon by that department it must compel its Local Union to live up to the local department's laws.

This is a great improvement over the old system, as local organizations, when they had grievances of their own confronting them, were vowing allegiance to the Building Trades Council, and just as soon as the council acted favorably upon their grievance and they had their agreements signed up with the employers, they would immediately withdraw from the Building Trades Council.

It should be the aim and object of every international officer of a building trades union to back them up and help the Building Trades Department to enforce the laws. If a local union refuses to follow the mandates of the local department, the national officers must compel the Local Union to do so or to suffer the discipline dealt out to it by the local department.

Everything cannot be done in the short period of one or two years, as it will take some time to get the machinery properly working and local departments formed in the various cities of the country, but as we grow older we are growing stronger, and when the Building Trades Department is able to put on the road one or two organizers to assist the President, we can expect more rapid results in the way of organization.

It is impossible for our president to perform his duties in the office and also act as organizer on the road, but it is much better to grow slowly along the right lines than grow fast along the wrong lines; the former method will mean a lasting organization with power that will enable the building trades artisans to get that which properly belongs to them, a fair compensation for a fair day's work, and at the same time placing them in a position whereby they can help their fellow-trades unionists who depend upon the union label for part of the progress made in the present industrial struggle for advancement.

All national officers should forget any feeling they have against any particular individual or organization, through differences over jurisdiction of work. All must give their best efforts toward making this Building Trades Department a powerful one for good, so when the opportune time presents itself the department can take up jurisdiction differences and render a decision and say: "This is our decision and it must be adhered to by all parties concerned." Then, and not until then, will the Building Trades Department be in a position to do all that it was expected to do by its founders. It will be in a position to do this if loyally supported by all our members.

CORRESPONDENCE

W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. Again Fair.

To Organized Labor—Greeting:

We beg to advise you that the controversy between the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. of Brockton, Mass., has been settled to our mutual satisfaction. All of the Douglas shoe factories are to operate under the union stamp arbitration contract. The factories of the Douglas Co. in Brockton, Mass., are to resume operations at once.

We extend our thanks to organized labor for past favors and we will endeavor in the future to merit your approval of our course.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN F. TOBIN,
General President Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

C. L. BAINE, General Sec.-Treas.

To the Officers and Members of Trades Unions.

Brother Trades Unionists—The Seamen, Firemen and Cooks of the Great Lakes have been out on strike for seven months against the biggest trust in the world, the Steel Trust, and the Lake Carriers' Association, on account of signing a welfare plan system, as the Lake Carriers' Association terms it.

Brother members, this is the most damnable blackball system that was ever dictated by man, hence the lockout against us by the Lake Carriers' Association.

We ask as a favor that all organizations will give us as much space as they possibly can in their valuable journals about our great struggle on the lakes for human rights and American citizenship against this great octopus, the Steel Trust, and the Lake Carriers' Association.

You will see in our union bulletin how the strike started and the desperate tactics the Lake Carriers' Association are carrying out to man their ships this season.

Our fight is your fight, and if we lose this great struggle on the Great Lakes it will be only a matter of time when all employers of labor in this country will endeavor to pursue the same blackball system that the Lake Carriers and Steel Trust is spending millions of dollars to impose on us and break up all labor unions on the Great Lakes.

Thanking you in advance for any space you can give us in your valuable journals, I remain, Fraternally yours,

MICHAEL CASEY,
Secretary M. F. O. & W. B. A.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Machinists' Strike on B. and O.

To Officers of National and International Organizations, State Federations and Central Bodies Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—All machinists, apprentices and helpers formerly employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company (1,050 in number) have been on strike since June 3, 1909, same being against the introduction of the piecework system and wholesale discrimination against members of our organization.

We are still on strike and have every prospect of a complete victory, and with a view to hastening this end we would greatly appreciate your moral assistance. In this direction we would like to have you mention through your monthly journal, "That all machinists, apprentices and helpers of all shops of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad system are on strike." Also furnish this information to delegates who may contemplate attending the A. F. of L. convention, or a convention of your organization, and suggest that they avoid traveling over the B. & O. if at all possible. If agents of that company should seek your

(Continued on Page 53.)

NEWS NOTES from LOCAL UNIONS

Bartlesville, Okla.—The Brotherhood in this city is O. K., there is not a non-union job and working conditions are good. We had a big time last Labor Day.

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De Land, Fla.—Migrating brothers coming to this place in search of work will please bear in mind, that should they enter into employment with the firm of J. T. Cairns they may expect to submit to non-union conditions as that concern is very unfriendly to organized labor and refuses to abide by our trade rules.

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Ridgway, Pa.—The Hyde-Murphy Company of this city have renewed their agreement with the U. B., under which their mill and door and sash shops have been conducted for the past year. They are strictly union and our members everywhere will please bear this in mind. The new agreement is to run until February 1, 1911.

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Rochester, N. Y.—All union shops and mills in this city are now running eight hours per day and using the U. B. label. In these are included the C. H. Rugg Company and the Hayden Manufacturing Company. The non-union millmen here, realizing that unionism is productive of better conditions, are fast joining the organization.

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Thurber, Tex.—The members of Local Union 729 of this city have enjoyed a good year's work and we have just signed a new contract with the Texas-Pacific Coal Company for another year at $3.30 per day of eight hours and double pay for overtime and work on Sundays, which we think is very favorable considering the present industrial condition of the country.

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Catlettsburg, Ky.—Local Union 302 is having serious trouble with the firm of J. W. Taylor & Robinson of this city. They are very unfriendly inclined towards organized labor, refuse to recognize our union and disregard and violate our trade rules. All our efforts to induce the firm to abandon their hostile attitude and treat us fairly and squarely have utterly failed.

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Kenosha, Wis.—We are pleased to report that the trouble we recently had at the Grant planing mill of this city has been brought to an end by the firm agreeing to conduct a union shop and observe our trade rules. We hope that the peaceful relations now obtaining between the firm and our Local Union 161 will be lasting. The men we had to call out have all returned to work.

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San Diego, Cal.—All carpenters will please take notice that trade is almost at a standstill here and nothing doing, nor will there be any improvement in trade conditions for some time to come, although San Diego is to have a world's fair in 1915. Stay away from here until Local Union 810 informs our official journal, The Carpenter, of a change for the better and that men are needed.

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Atlantic City, N. J.—The Local Unions in this district recently organized what now is known as the Atlantic County (N. J.) District Council. This body comprises Local Unions 432, 1619, millmen, and 1704 of Atlantic City and 842 of Pleasantville, N. J. Local Union 432 is our old standby in this district. Local Union 1704, four years old, has now a membership of 265 and about $2,000 in her treasury.

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Kingston, N. Y.—The firm of H. W. Palen Sons of this city, millmen, who formerly ran a union shop, went wrong April 1, on which date our men went out on strike for eight hours. Palen became secretary of an anti-union millmen association and joined the Manufacturers' Association, better known as Citizens' Alliance. Last

week Palen failed—he is bankrupt. There is another in Hornell, N. Y., going the same way.

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Rockford, Ill.—We are forging ahead splendidly. From thirty to forty new members will be initiated by Local Union 792 at their next meeting night. "This is going some." There has been no time or opportunity lost these last three months in a united effort to gain new members. The carpenters of this city have at last woke up, everyone has been hustling and they will keep on in the good work until Rockford, Ill., is thoroughly organized.

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Pensacola, Fla.—Work in this city has been very good for the past eight months, but owing to the advertising for carpenters by our unfair contractors, the town is being flooded with all kinds of men, and things are looking gloomy here. Since we have been locked out in 1905 we have been up against great adversities, and we trust that our sister Local Unions, upon reading this notice, will assist us by warning their members not to come to Pensacola in search of work until we have regained lost ground and the local situation has improved.

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Grand Junction, Colo.—Notwithstanding press reports to the contrary, it is the urgent wish of Local Union 244 of this city that our traveling brothers be warned not to come here at this time. Building conditions in this vicinity are not and have not been up to the standard for some months and there is small hope for a revival during the present year. Were it not for the outside work many of us would be sparring with the sparrows for a frugal meal. Good men are leaving daily for more promising fields and God help those who are compelled to remain.

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Winnipeg, Man., Can.—Our strike for a 45 cents per hour minimum rate has been called off October 15 after over six weeks' duration and all of our men are working under the new schedule at this time of writing. This victory has been brought about by the government recognizing the 45-cent scale on all government contracts. We are going to wait on the board of control and get them to insert the new wage clause in all contracts for the city in order that the contractors who have as yet not signed our agreement will have to pay the same rate of wages. The outcome of our strike is showing a good effect upon our local organization; last month we initiated 166 new members and we expect our membership to continue increasing.

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Batavia, N. Y.—Local Union 24 of this city sometime ago made a demand upon the Batavia & New York Woodworking Company for an eight-hour workday and a $2.25 minimum scale, to take effect May 1 last. The firm at that time stated that, owing to the amount of contracts entered into, it would be impossible for them to have the eight hours take effect on that date, but would sign an agreement for one year, granting the raise in wages demanded on May 1, 1909, and the eight hours to go into effect September 1, 1909. The company has lived up to this agreement, it has adopted the eight-hour system in its mills and is thus now entitled to a place in our eight-hour column. Local Union 24 highly appreciates this new departure and desires to thank General Organizer Brother Macfarlane for the assistance rendered us in this achievement.

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Jacksonville, Fla.—Every winter northern carpenters heeding false statements made by railroad companies, hotel owners, etc., as to a great building boom in Jacksonville, Fla., are flocking here and make it hard for our home men and themselves also. Some contractors take advantage of the oversupply of labor and men are forced to work more hours and for less wages, and as a result when summer comes our locals are in such a bad condition that we do not get over it by the next winter. As it is about the time now that the northern men begin to come, and as too many men for positions endanger the eight-hour workday, we are sending letters to all District Councils, asking them to supply the different locals of their towns with a copy. We earnestly request all carpenters to pay no attention to glowing reports, and stay away from Jacksonville. Work is scarce here

now and we expect it to be a good deal scarcer before the winter is over, so stay away and give us a chance to get our locals in good condition.

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Regina, Sask., Can.—The subjoined sketch represents a group of members of Local Union 1867 of this city. The photo was taken on Labor Day. We were, however, better represented in the parade than on the

picture. Consequently we had the good fortune to win the shield which is seen in the picture which was the prize for the best appearance in the parade. We had a nice day and a good program of field sports including a five-mile championship for a $50.00 perpetual challenge cup offered by the Trades Council here. The council had the day's program in hand which was very successful.

Our Local Union is in a fairly prosperous condition and trade conditions also are very fair, wages ranging from $3.00 to $4.50 per day and prospects for the future are good at this time of writing.

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Look Out for This Imposter.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—There is a woman obtaining money from carpenters in this vicinity by unfair means. She has been recognized as the woman playing the same game in Oklahoma City in May last by members of L. U. 276 of that city. When asking for aid she seldom tells the same story twice, but principally says she wants to take her sick husband, who is a carpenter, East. The woman is about 5 feet 5 inches in height, weighs about 140 pounds, light complexion. Look out for her!

Information Wanted.

William Schuppan, the ex-F. S. of Local Union 1257, Silverton, Colo., has absconded with over $500.00 belonging to the Local Union. Age, 35 years; sandy complexion, hair light brown, blue eyes; height, 5 feet 7 inches; mustache, light brown; wife and family is supposed to be with him. Anyone who can locate him will please communicate with C. P. HUTCHINSON, F. S.
Silverton, Colo.

Edward Smith, at that time a member in good standing of Local Union 858, Clinton, Mass., left that city in 1906 and has not been heard from since. He was last seen in Marlboro, Mass. He is of light

(Continued on page 57.)

Practical Architecture and Drawing.
(By Prof. A. Edward Rhodes, Wilmington, Delaware.)

Lesson III.

Nearly all two-story houses are framed up balloon frame, as is is called, to distinguish it from the old style or mortise and tenon framing of our forefathers, and like many other modern innovations it is not an improvement on the old which it supplants because of the almighty dollar that we are all trying to save out of each job.

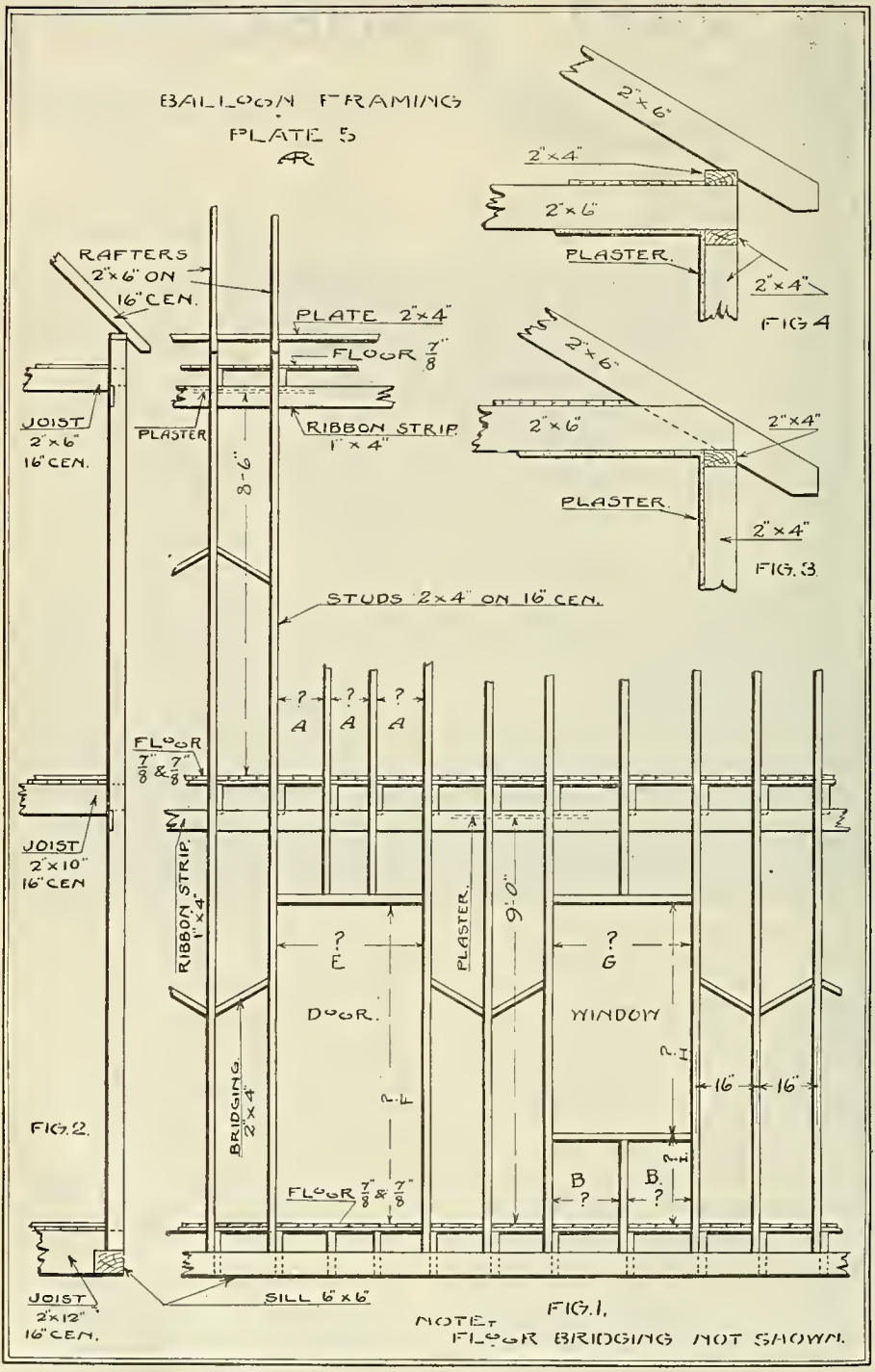
For small houses I always use the balloon frame. Not that I prefer to do so, but to make my design so that the building can be erected at the lowest possible cost. This is necessary because if I did not do so other architects would get all the work because they conform to the custom of this section. There is no reason for a small or medium size balloon frame building twisting or leaning, "provided" it is properly nailed, tied, or secured at every possible place. Here is where the honesty of the contractor manifests itself, for the temptation to save a nail and the time it takes to drive it often is too great to be resisted. Ever work with a carpenter who would only do as much nailing as he thought would be seen on the principle of "Well I guess it will stay there until I am off the job?" I am glad to say that my experience has been that the majority of mechanics like to do a good job, be they contractors or the men who handle the tools. It's the shirker who does the damage.

Plate 5 shows a good construction of balloon framing taken from an eight rooms and bath house now in course of erection. Here both the first and second floors are double; that is, a lining of rough boards are first nailed to the joist then later, the top floor is laid of flooring boards. Here again is where an opportunity to do improper work presents itself, and where the flooring is let out, sub-let by the contractor, and also on cheap jobs, not enough nails are used to hold the floor to its place. Most small buildings do not have double floors, but the additional cost is so slight that all first floors should have a floor lining as a matter of cleanliness and health. Where the span is not over 16 feet I would use 2"x10" joist for both the first and second floors with a 2"x6" or 2"x8" joist to support the second floor ceiling. In nearly all cases of ordinary openings for doors, windows, etc., I use single header framing, and find that practically every one in this section follows the same practice. Take our window and door openings in Fig. 1. Some persons claim that in every case the studding around these openings should be doubled. Nearly always, the additional material is not securely fastened to its adjoining piece and sometimes, in the case of a door, pulls partly away, and then the second condition is worse than the first. Properly constructed a double header opening is stronger than a single header opening. As soon as the joist are laid they should be bridged. This is contrary to the usual practice, but any carpenter knows why. If the length does not exceed 12 feet, and if shingles or other light roofing material is used, it may be possible to use 2"x4" roof rafters. However, care must be exercised that they are strong enough to support the weight of snow and wind.

Fig. 4 shows another method of supporting the roof rafters, resting the joist on the plate instead of a ribbon strip as in Figs. 1 and 2. Here the roof rafters rest on a 2"x4" piece which is nailed to the joist.

Fig. 3 shows a cheaper construction often used. This is not so desirable a construction for several reasons although it is often used.

Plate 6 shows the old-fashioned or mortise and tenon framing, which should be used on all buildings of considerable size or where a strong, durable construction is desired. Timbers of the size shown may be used for


BALLOON FRAMING
PLATE 5
AR
RAFTERS 2"×6" ON 16" CEN.
PLATE 2"×4"
FLOOR 7/8"
JOIST 2"×6" 16" CEN.
PLASTER
RIBBON STRIP 1"×4"
8-6"
STUDS 2×4" ON 16" CEN.
FLOOR 7/8" & 7/8"
JOIST 2"×10" 16" CEN
RIBBON STRIP 1"×4"
A
A
A
PLASTER.
9'-0"
E
DOOR.
G
WINDOW
B
B
16"
16"
BRIDGING 2"×4"
FLOOR 7/8" & 7/8"
JOIST 2"×12" 16" CEN.
SILL 6"×6"
FIG. 2.
FIG. 1.
NOTE: FLOOR BRIDGING NOT SHOWN.
2"×6"
2"×4"
2"×6"
PLASTER.
2"×4"
FIG. 4
2"×6"
2"×6"
2"×4"
PLASTER.
2"×4"
FIG. 3

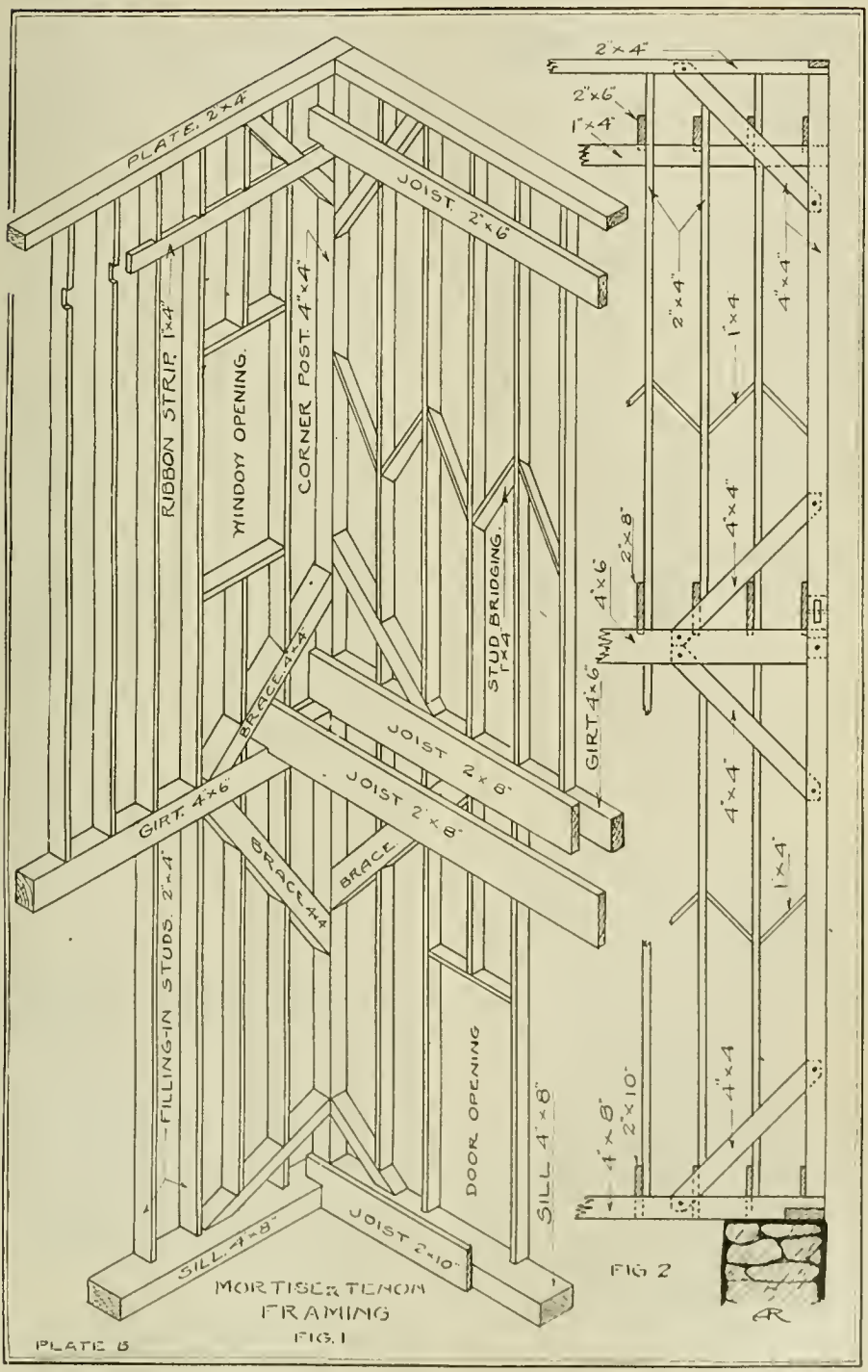


PLATE 2×4
JOIST 2×6
RIBBON STRIP 1×4
WINDOW OPENING
CORNER POST 4"×4"
STUD BRIDGING 1×4
BRACE 4×4
GIRT 4×6
JOIST 2×8
JOIST 2×8
BRACE
BRACE 4×4
FILLING-IN STUDS 2×4
DOOR OPENING
SILL 4×8
SILL 4×8
JOIST 2×10
MORTISE & TENON FRAMING
FIG. 1
2"×4"
2"×6"
1"×4"
2"×4"
1"×4
4"×4"
4"×4"
2"×8"
4"×6"
GIRT 4×6
4"×4"
1"×4"
4"×4"
4"×8"
2"×10"
FIG 2
PLATE 8

residences of twelve to fifteen rooms, and for churches and halls to seat say 200 persons. Of course conditions may modify the above, but generally it holds good. In this style framing the 2"x4" studs are considered as "filling in pieces" for carrying the siding (clapboards), the corner posts being supposed to carry the weight of the floors and roof. Fig. 1, Plate 1, is an isometric drawing (lines at 30 degrees and vertical) or elevation at the corner of a house from sill to the plate. The girts are mortised and tenoned into the corner posts and pinned with hardwood pins. The braces are mortised and tenoned into the corner posts, sills, girts and plates, and are pinned with hardwood pins. The girts, ribbon strips, or ledger boards, as they are called, are notched into the studs, posts and braces, and well spiked to them. The joist should be notched as shown that the top faces will be true and level. Care must be exercised in framing that important timbers will not be cut for piping, etc. In no case should wood touch or rest on the chimneys.

To Make the Drawings.

Plate 5. First draw Fig. 2, starting with the sill, then the stud, then the ribbon strips, joist, floors, plate and rafter.

Now draw Fig. 1, in the following order: Sill, studs, flooring, ribbon strips, joist, finish.

Figs. 3, 4 as evident from Fig. 2.

Plate 6. Fig. 2. Draw sill, corner post, girt, plate, braces, studs and joist.

Fig. 1 is difficult and I do not advise the beginner to attempt it. I made the plate, then under it the corner post, girts, and sill. Then the braces, and joist, after which I put in the filling-in studs.

(To be Continued.)

The Stronger Joist.

Editor The Carpenter:

I claim that there is nothing to be gained by Brother Eames' method as shown in sketch under head of "Which Is the Stronger?" in August Carpenter. The three solid joists, well spiked, has nothing to fear. In answer to the brother's question, I would recommend the three 2x8, 16 feet, well spiked everytime.

Fraternally yours,
JAMES BARRY.

How to Paint a Bath Tub.

Assuming that it is an old metal tub which has never been painted. First—the tub should be thoroughly cleaned. To do this, wash it with soap and water, or with soda, or with sapolio, in order to get off the grease; then rinse out with clean, hot water, wiping dry with dry cloths. Then roughen up the surface of the tub by going over it with fairly coarse sandpaper, and wipe out the little dust and dirt produced by the sandpaper with a dry cloth. The tub is now ready to be painted. The first coat should be white lead in oil thinned with turpentine, using a flat bristle brush in putting it on and being careful not to get on too thick a coat. Allow this coat to dry for at least twenty-hour hours, when a second coat of this same lead should be applied in the same way and allowed to dry also for at least twenty-four hours. The tub is now ready for the coat of enamel, using a kind especially made for such purposes. Open the can, stir the enamel thoroughly and apply with a flat bristle brush, carefully and evenly. One coat of this enamel is sufficient, which should now be allowed to dry from four to six days. When you again commence using the tub do not allow hot water to run into it first, as it may soften up the enamel. If the tub has been painted in the past, the old paint should be scraped and sandpapered off before painting.—Woodworkers' Review.

Unless there is a change in the social order of affairs, the reign of the criminal is fast approaching. Men are becoming desperate in their poverty, and there appears to be no end to the industrial darkness. It is rapidly becoming a question of starving or stealing with many of them, and an able-bodied man, willing to work, is a fool to starve in the midst of plenty; and a man is unworthy of the name who will slink to his hole to die without raising his hand in his own defense.—Railroad Trainmen's Journal.

A wage scab works for a dinner pail which somebody else fills. He gets his finish as a hobo in the poor house.—The Union Leader.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Goldenes Jubiläum und Fahnenweihe der Lokal-Union 309 New York City.

(Aus der New Yorker Volkszeitung.)

Die große Feier des goldenen Jubiläums der Carpenter Union No. 309, früher Möbelarbeiter-Union No. 7, welche Samstag Abend den 16. Oktober im Grand Central Palace stattfand, nahm einen höchst würdigen und erfolgreichen Verlauf. Zu Tausenden waren die Besucher gekommen, um den wackeren Schreinern und Tischlern, welche die vor 50 Jahren gegründete Union als eine echte, klassenbewußte und fortschrittliche Arbeiter-Organisation fortführen, ihre Anerkennung und Achtung zu zeigen und ihre Glückwünsche zu bringen. Die Gesinnung der Mitglieder des festgebenden Vereins zeigte sich gestern auch in den äußeren Wahrzeichen. Roth war die Signatur des Festes — die Dekorationen, die Fahnen, die Abzeichen, die Chorlieder und die Reden, alles zeigte den rothen, socialistischen Geist, der ja auch stets in dieser Union vorhanden war und hoffentlich auch, in Zukunft immer vorhanden sein wird.

Einen schöner Beweis solidarischen Zusammenhaltens gaben die deutschen und englischen Unions. Gesang- und andere Vereine fortschrittlicher Richtung, welche mit ihren Fahnen erschienen. Es waren die folgenden: Bierbrauer No. 1, Bierfahrer No. 1, Fresko-Painter, Typographia No. 7, Ver. Maschinisten, Wood Workers, United Engineers, Bäcker No. 1, Carriage and Wagon Makers, Bricklayer Union No. 94, Deutsche Painter Union, Carpenter No. 513, No. 375, No. 32, Brooklyn No. 497, und No. 464, Handlanger-Unions; ferner die Gesang-Vereine: Arbeiter-Liederkranz, Männerchor der Möbelarbeiter, Arbeiter-Liedertafel, Morrisania, Socialistische Liedertafel, M. G. V. Teutonia, Quartett-Klub Fidel, Int. Arbeiter-Liedertafel und Soc. Liederkranz. Sehr gut vertreten waren auch die Carpenter-Union 727, Cigarrenmacher-Union No. 90, Lokal 2 der Maschinisten und Progressive Loge No. 4 der Maschinisten, Int. Arbeiter-Lesecirkel, mehrere Branches der A. Kr. u. St. Kassen, des Socialisten-Bundes; die deutschen Branches der Socialistischen Partei, ebenfalls die Socialistischen Frauen-Vereine.

Auf der Bühne strahlten in glänzender elektrischer Schrift die Worte „Carpenter-Union 309 — 1859—1909; darunter befand sich die alte Fahne der Möbelarbeiter No. 7, welche vor 25 Jahren beim silbernen Jubiläum eingeweiht worden war, in Rahmen und ein großes Crayon-Bild des kürzlich von der spanischen Regierung ermordeten Freiheitskämpfers Francisco Ferrer, welches von einem Mitglied des Arbeiter-Lesecirkels, Carl Raudrerler, gezeichnet und dem festgebenden Verein gewidmet wurde.

Das Arrangements-Komite hatte ein großartiges Programm aufgestellt, welches der Bedeutung des Festes angepaßt war und wurde dasselbe mit mehreren Extras zur allgemeinen Zufriedenheit der Anwesenden durchgeführt.

Als Einleitung spielte das Carl Sahm Club Orchester, Dirigent H. Pfalz: Festmarsch aus der Oper „Die Folkunger" und die Ouvertüre „Zampa" in wirklich ausgezeichneter Weise. Hierauf kam „Die Arbeit" Massenchor und Orchester, gesungen von den Sängern der Städte-Vereinigung, N. Y. Dieses sehr schwierige Werk wurde in recht sympathischer Weise zum Vortrag gebracht. Der bekannte Freiheitsdichter Geo. Biedenkapp brachte dann einen sehr gediegenen von ihm verfaßten Prolog „Nur ein Wort" in sehr schwungvoller Weise vor. Hier der Wortlaut desselben:

Nur ein Wort.

Der Carpenter-Union No. 309, New York gewidmet.

(Von Georg Biedenkapp.)

Wir feiern heut ein Jubelfest,
Gewiß ein Fest, so war noch keins!
Das hoch die Herzen schlagen läßt,
Dem Trug e fern, und fern des Scheins!
Dem Werk von Arbeitsmännern gilt's
Nach Fünfzig schweren Kampfesjahren;
Aus diesem Zeitenstrome quillt's
Wie Heldengeist von Heldenschaaren!

Fürwahr ein seltner Jubeltag
Der Arbeit ist's, der starken Kraft,
Die lang in schweren Ketten lag,
Und doch sich stolz emporgerafft!
Die heute wie ein Bollwerk steht,
Dem Protzentum ein Dorn im Auge;
Denn wo die rothe Fahne weht,
Da grimmts Tyrannen in dem Bauche!

Im Herzen nicht, nicht im Gehirn,
Gefühl und Geist hat keinen Werth,
Nur eine freche Menschenstirn
Und in der Faust ein Henkerschwert! —
Da heißt es für den Arbeitsmann:
Die ganze Kraft zusammenraffen
Und zeigen was er leisten kann
Mit phys'scher Kraft und geist'gen Waffen!

Mit phys'scher Kraft und geist'gen Waffen!
Zur Geltung, wenn der Nullpunkt kommt;

Wenn Allen, die gesagt, gehetzt,
Kein geist'ges Wort mehr nutzt und frommt;
Vielleicht — die Zeit ist nicht mehr fern —
Es regt sich heut an allen Enden:
Allüberall ein Freiheitsstern,
Und Schwerter in den Arbeitshänden! —

Ist heut ein Fürst, ein Pfaffe frei
Von Blutdurst und von Uebermuth?
Seht hin nach Spaniens Schlächterei:
Ein Held erlag der Pfaffenwuth!
Ein Geisteshelд der Freiheit fiel,
Ein Ferrer mußte fallen, sterben — — —
Ich frage: wo ist unser Ziel?
Und sag': wir sind des Kampfes Erben! —

Eine Arie aus der Oper „Tannhäuser" wurde von Frau Elenore Gavini-Kraus in reizender Weise und mit Orchesterbegleitung gesungen und Herr Justus Schwab erzielte mit seinen Bariton-Solos „Whispering Flowers" und „Ungarische Tänze" ebenfalls mit Orchesterbegleitung vorgetragen, einen großartigen Effekt. Mit der englischen Festrede, welche unser Kandidat für Mayor, Ed. Cassidy, hielt, wurde der erste Teil des Programms geschlossen. Cassidy wußte mit warmen Worten der festgebenden Union seine Anerkennung auszusprechen und kam dann auf unser „Ticket" in dieser Municipal-Kampagne zu sprechen. Es forderte die Zuhörer auf, bei ihren ökonomischen Kämpfen niemals die politischen zu vergessen und nicht eher zu ruhen und zu rasten, bis die klassenbewußten Arbeiter die City Hall erobert hätten. Es solle auch in dieser Kampagne jeder Arbeiter seine Pflicht tun und wenn wir unser Ticket nicht erwählen, wenigstens dafür sorgen, daß unsere Stimmenzahl sich verdoppelt.

Der zweite Teil wurde vom Orchester mit der Ouvertüre aus „Raymond" eröffnet. Der Männerchor der Möbelarbeiter sang dann die Chöre à Capella: a) „Soweit der Himmel blau ist"; b) „Mein alt Kentucky Heim" in recht hübscher Weise. Ausgezeichnete Leistungen waren das Duett für Sopran und Bariton: „Still wie die Nacht", gesungen von Frau Eleonora Gavini-Krauß und Herrn Justus Schab, mit Orchester, und der Massenchor mit Orchester „Am Altar der Wahrheit," gesungen von den Ver. Sängern. Sämmtliche Chöre und Soli wurden mit reichem Beifall belohnt.

Hierauf hielt der bekannte Veteran der fortschrittlichen und socialistischen Arbeiterbewegung New Yorks, Genosse Alex. Jonas, die deutsche Festrede. Der alte Kämpe wurde vom Sekretär der Union 309, A. Fried, mit einigen passenden Worten vorgestellt und von den Anwesenden stürmisch begrüßt. Der Redner verstand es, die Herzen der Zuhörer zu packen, und wurde er öfters von Beifalls-Aeußerungen unterbrochen. Er sprach ungefähr Folgendes:

„Genossen und Freunde! Wenn ein Socialist eine ganze große Gewerkschaft mit „Genossen" anreden kann und darin Widerhall findet, so beweist das schon — besonders in Amerika — welchen Charakters diese Organisation ist. Und wenn diese Organisation noch dazu das halbhundertjährige Jubiläum ihrer Existenz feiert, so kann es seinem Zweifel unterliegen, daß sie, abgesehen von den wirtschaftlichen Zielen und Zwecken, die sie anstrebt, zu der alten Garde Derjenigen gerechnet werden muß, welche in diesem Lande die Pioniere des modernen Socialismus waren. Und in der Tat ist das der Fall." Redner schildert nun in kurzen, packenden Worten die Wirksamkeit der alten Möbelarbeiter-Union No. 7 auf wirtschaftlichem und socialistischem Gebiete, ihre unerschütterliche Festigkeit im Kampfe, in Sieg und Niederlage, wie sie während aller dieser Jahrzehnte, Schulter an Schulter mit ein paar anderen deutschen Gewerkschaften an der Spitze der fortschrittlichen Arbeiterbewegung marschirte und wie diese sich immer auf die alte No. 7 der Schreiner verlassen konnte. Redner illustrirte das durch Anführung einer Erinnerung aus den deutschen „Freiheitskriegen." Wie damals das preußische Korps des General York unter all' den deutschen Armeen als das unerschütterlichste galt und wie der alte Blücher, als er wieder einmal durch dasselbe aus einer verzweifelten Situation herausgehauen worden war, in die Worte ausbrach: „Wenn man sich auf euch alten York'schen nicht mehr verlassen könnte, so fiele der Himmel ein!" So mit der Möbelarbeiter-Union unter altem und neuem Namen während des halben Jahrhunderts ihrer Kämpfe. Jetzt freilich ersteht ihr noch die neue und schwierige Aufgabe, die junge Generation und die neu Hinzukommenden im Sinne der alten Ziele und Taktik zu erziehen. Denn sprechen nicht die neuesten Ereignisse in allen Ländern dafür, daß die bevorstehenden Kämpfe noch schwerer werden, als die vorhergehenden. Blickt auf zu dem umflorten Bildnis des Mannes, der erst vor wenigen Stunden den Märtyrertod sterben mußte, weil er durch Erziehung die junge Generation seines Landes dem unheilvollen Einfluß katholischen Pfaffentums entziehen wollte. Und versucht man nicht in unserem eigenen Lande, alle die „Freiheiten" zu beschneiden, welcher wir uns bisher so rühmten? Ihr werdet heute ein neues Banner einweihen. Heil ihm! Seiner wartet eine hehre Ausgabe. Es soll bei all' den Kämpfen, die jetzt folgen werden, um unser Ziel zu erreichen, lustig voranflattern und niemals gesenkt werden. Und wenn in abermals 50 Jahren noch Kampforganisationen, wie die eure, überhaupt nötig sein werden, so wird doch schon die Hauptsache dessen, wofür wir heute noch fechten, errungen sein. Die dann noch Lebenden von Denen, die sich heute in dieser Halle befinden, werden das Weihefest eines neuen Banners inmitten der Anfänge der socialistischen Gesellschaft feiern. Mögen sie dann des heutigen Abends geden-

ten und Derer, welche gesäet, was sie dann ernten.

Allgemeiner brausender Beifall belohnte den Redner für seine trefflichen Ausführungen. Hierauf wurde die Einweihung der neuen Fahne vorgenommen. An der Ceremonie nahmen die fünf Carpenter-Unions, No. 32, Brooklyn; No. 464, Bronx; No. 513, 375 und 497, als Pathen teil. Die Vertreter dieser Union stellten sich mit ihren Fahnen auf die Bühne und dann wurde die neue Fahne von 12 Fahnen-Jungfrauen unter den Klängen des „Krönungsmarsches" von Meyerbeer auf die Bühne getragen. Genosse Karl Wesch nahm dieselbe Namens der Union 309 mit einer Ansprache entgegen. Wesch betonte, daß diese rothe Fahne den Mitgliedern der Union stets das Symbol der Humanität, der Arbeiter-Befreiung und der Solidarität aller Unterdrückten sein werde, und sprache die Hoffnung aus, daß bald die Zeit kommen werde, in welcher die Fahne den Arbeiter-Kämpfern in der letzten großen Entscheidungsschlacht zwischen den Herrschern und den Unterdrückten zum Siege voranleuchten werde.

Aehnlich sprach auch der Genosse H. Ortland, der auch darauf hinwies, daß seine Brüder und Kollegen stets bereit sein müßten, wenn notwendig mit ihrem Leben für die hohen Ideale des Socialismus einzutreten. Die Vertreter der Carpenter-Unions überreichten dann rothseidene Fahnenbänder, welche an der neuen Fahne befestigt wurden. Ein prächtiges, aus rothen und weißen Rosen bestehendes Blumenstück, mit rothen Schleifen versehen, wurde von Vertretern der Arb.-Kranken- und Sterbekasse, Branch 9, Hoboken, dem Fahnenkomite überreicht. Bruno Wagner brachte Namens der deutschen Branches der Socialistischen Partei Glückwünsche dar. Der Massenchor sang hierauf das „Bannerlied" mit Orchesterbegleitung und dann wurde vom Orchester, den Sängern der Städte-Vereinigung und allen Besuchern die „Marseillaise" angestimmt, womit das Festprogramm erledigt war.

Während einer Pause im Programm wurde folgende Resolution betreffs des spanischen Freiheitskämpfers F. Ferrer angenommen:

„Wir Männer und Frauen, heute, am 6. Oktober, im Grand Central Palace zu Tausenden versammelt, verdammen in der entschiedensten Weise das schreckliche Verbrechen, welches die herrschende Klasse in Spanien an dem edlen Freund des arbeitenden Volkes Francisco Ferrer begangen hat. Wir sympathisiren aufs Tiefste mit dem arbeitenden und freiheitlich gesinnten Volke Spaniens, welches seines großen Führers und Erziehers beraubt wurde, und hoffen, daß der Tag nicht ferne ist, an welchem das spanische Volk von der Schreckensherrschaft der Kapitalisten und Pfaffen befreit wird."

Nachdem die Resolution angenommen war, erhoben sich sämmtliche Anwesende zu Ehren des Märtyrers von ihren Sitzen.

Die National-Exekutive der Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, welche in Indianapolis ihren Sitz hat, war druch den Präsidenten W. D. Huber, Vize-Präsident Arthur Quinn, den Vorsitzer der Exekutive Schardt und den Organisator Harry Cook vertreten. In ihrer Begleitung befand sich auch Chas. Speyer, eines der ältesten Mitglieder der 309, welcher am „Carpenter," dem offiziellen Journal der Brüderschaft, angestellt ist. Da das Programm schon beendet war, als die Genannten eintrafen, verzichteten sie darauf, Ansprachen zu halten.

Nach Schluß des Programms machten es sich die Anwesenden teils in den Wirtschaftsräumen gemütlich, teils beteiligten sie sich am fröhlichen Tanzreigen. Die Gemütlichkeit dauerte bis zu später Morgenstunde und wurde durch keinen Mißton gestört. Es herrschte überhaupt während der ganzen Dauer des schönen Festes eine vorzügliche, harmonische Stimmung, und war das Fest in jeder Beziehungen erfolgreich. Die Arrangeure des Festes und sämmtliche Mitglieder der 309 können stolz sein auf dieses Fest und werden sie dasselbe wohl noch lange in freudiger Erinnerung halten. Sie haben gesehen, daß die organisirten deutschen Arbeiter New Yorks sie als Freunde anerkennen und wertschätzen und sie wohl wissen, welche große Verdienste die Union 309 um die Sache des kämpfenden arbeitenden Volkes sich errungen hat.

Ein inhaltlich und technisch sehr gut ausgestattetes Fest-Journal wurde von der festgebenden Union herausgegeben.

Machinists' Strike on B. and O.

(Continued from page 43.)

patronage it would assist us materially if they would be informed "that owing to the machinists' strike you could not consider traveling over their road."

Recent experience has proven to us that possible loss of business has a great influence with the stockholders of a railroad corporation, and it is through this medium we hope methods as above referred to will have its weight.

Thanking you for any and all assistance you may be able to consistently render, and with best wishes to yourselves and success of your organization, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. C. MULVEY,

Sec.-Treas. Northeast Cons. Railway District, I. A. of M.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Department Francais

Le Mouvement Ouvrier en Europe.

Il y a quelques années, ce mouvement qui se prononçait généralement par des demandes d'augmentation de salaire, commençait au printemps. La reprise des traveaux, la fin du chaumâge d'hiver offrait toujours quelques chances aux travailleurs de poser ces demandes, et n'importe si ces demandes furent accordé ou leur refus suivi de grèves, avant la fin du printempts, d'une façon ou d'une autre les traveaux reprenaient et furent presque toujours terminé sans autres difficultés.

Depuis quelques années cette vielle coutûme tend à changer, toutefois, tel est le cas cette année ci, car au moment où j'écris ces lignes, des troubles et du désacord règnent sur toute la ligne.

A commencer par la grève générale en Suède, qui est encore loin de sa fin, malgré toutes les calomnies et tous les mensonges des journaux capitalistes, on nous communique que la chiffre des grevistes, recalcitrants contre les abus et les propositions inacceptables de la part des patrons, s'élève encore au nombre de 160,000.

De toutes parts les secours financiers leurs sont arrivés, voire même des Etats Unis; mais je considère de mon devoir de croniquer et, de le dire hautement, que la classe proletarienne allemande, principalement des grandes villes, ou des grands centres industrieles de l'Allemagne, a contribué pour sa part plus d'un million de mark, et les collections continuent journellement d'affluer.

En France, nous avons à enregistrer des grèves des pêcheurs à Dauarnenez, en Bretagne, des debardeurs, au Havre, des chargeurs de chantiers de bois, à Marseilles, des ouvriers des carrières, aux environs de Paris, des tisseurs, à Lille, à Reims, à Tourcoing, et bien d'autres. Divers groupements ouvriers, tant à Paris qu'à Lyon, Bordeaux et Marseilles prêchent la grève générale, et ce sont surtout les métiers du bâtiment qui parraissent décidés d'en faire l'essaie à l'approche de la nouvelle saison; c'est à dire au printempts, 1910.

La grève générale des employés des Postes et Télégraphes à Paris, et dans quelque grands centres de la province, a échoué après avoir eu au commencement un certain succès. Grace des ex-socialistes Briand-Millerand, le mécontentement général que cette défaite avait provoqué, fini par s'apaiser, par suite de la réintégration des conducteurs de la grève dans leurs anciennes places. Toutefois, les têtes du mouvement restent quand même les victimes, car d'après les nouvelles des Paris, le gouvernement se refuse catégoriquement de réinstaller ces derniers.

En Hollande, lors de mon passage à la Hage et Amsterdam, les ouvriers du bâtiment, principalement les menuisiers et les charpentiers, entraient en voie de conciliation avec les patrons après une grève de plus de deux mois; il s'agissait d'une augmentation de salaire et de l'introduction de 9 heures de travail par jour, et de 6 heures le samedi.

En Suisse, la dissatisfaction parmi les ouvriers du bâtiment a due être grande; des grèves, qui en partie durent dejà depuis le printemps passé, sont encore en train à St. Galle, à Winterthur, à Zurich, à Lausanne et à Génève. Ce sont surtout les charpentiers et les maçons qui avaient formulés des demandes, et les autres métiers supportaient leurs revendications en refusant de travailler dans ces bâtiments, où les litiges restaient en suspens. Une chose digne d'être rapporté spécialement: partout, où les travailleurs du bâtiment en Suisse étaient en désaccord avec les entrepreneurs, les ouvriers italiens, qui s'y trouvent en grand nombre, faisaient, et cela sans exception, cause commune avec leurs camarades indigènes.

En Italy, la situation est presque la même. A Turin ce sont les ouvriers du

piano qui sont en grève, à Milan les menuisiers et charpentiers réclament une augmentation de salaire de 4 frs. pour 10 heures de travail à 4.50 frs. pour 9 heures; de même à Florence, ainsi que dans plusieurs petites villes aux environs des lacs, où la construction de grands hotels a due rester en suspens depuis le mois de mai, faute d'entente entre patrons et ouvriers.

A Rome, la grève des ouvriers tailleurs de pierres qui dure depuis plus d'une année, est encore loin de toucher à sa fin; de sorte que de nombreux bâtiments ne sauraient être terminés faute de matériel.

Un grand nombre d'ouvriers du bâtiment, principalement des maçons, des menuisiers, charpentiers et des coureurs se trouvent aux environs de Messina et dans la province de Calabrie; malgré qu'il y en a déjà un grand nombre sans travail, des entrepreneurs emplissent toujours les colonnes des journeaux du Nord, dans le but d'attirer des travailleurs dans les parages de la Sicile et de pouvoir reduir les salaires de ceux qui y sont occupés aprésent. Les salaires dans la Calabrie et la Sicile sont un peu plus élevés en ce moment vue le prix exorbitant des vivres et des logements dans les villes détruites.

Un fait à remarqué, c'est qu'un nombre assez grand d'ouvriers du bois, d'origine italienne, est revenu des Etats Unis pour trouver un emploi dans ces provinces; ils sont de suite pratique, ce qu'ils ont apris en Amerique, et ont organié une Union qui englobe tous les travailleurs du bâtiment, depuis les terrassiers jusqu'aux coureurs et aux peintres, et c'est grace à cette initiative que les patrons n'ont pas encore réussi à rogner les salaires payés jusquà ce jour.

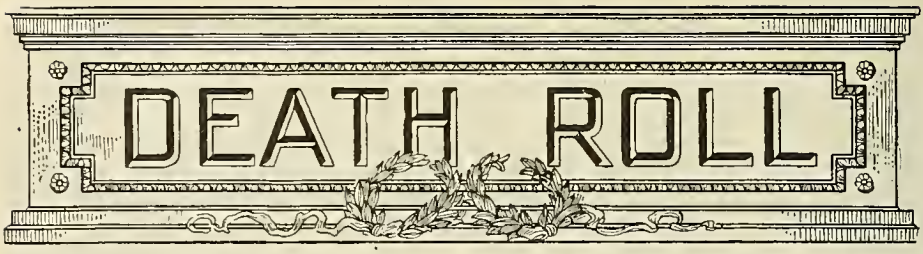
De l'Autriche, les nouvelles ne sont pas très favorables pour les travailleurs du bois. Le métier de tourneur sur bois n'existera bientôt plus; il finira par être remplacé entièrement par la machine; les ouvriers chaisiers travaillant dans les grandes fabriques de chaises, tant à Vienne qu'aux environs de Praque, sont en grève depuis la première semaine de juin; mais comme ils ne sont peu ou point organisés, le succès est bien douteux malgré que les camarades organisés leurs sont venu en aid.

En Allemagne, ce ne sont pas les ouvriers qui se sont mis en grève, la révolte vient cette fois ci de la part de Mess. les patrons; pas moins de 33 villes ont des litiges à présenter. Depuis Francfort sur Mein jusquà Stuttgardt, y compris toutes les grandes villes intermédiaires, tel que Darmstadt, Mannheim, Heidelberg, Karlsruh, etc., la plupart des patrons ont declaré le lock-out; chaque ouvrier, se trouve sans travail; de plus, les patrons imitent le système des blacklistes, si chèr à nos patrons d'outremer, et font ainsi leur possible d'affamer les ouvriers récalcitrants. Surtout dans la fabrication de meuble les patrons cherchent à ratrapper leurs pertes qu'ils subissent par suite de l'augmentation du tarif américain, en rognant les salaires de leurs ouvriers; au lieu d'amliorer leur outillage, leur machinerie, ou de changer leur système plus qu'antique de production. Ils continuent leurs petit train-train comme par le passé; un méchant petit patrons, n'employant à peine un demie douzaine d'ouvriers, tend à mener large vie et une existence agréable avec méchant petit nombre d'exploités. Vraiment, nous n'avons que peu de raisons à regretter la disparition du petit patronat qui se trouve dévoré de plus en plus, lentement mais surement, par les gros du métier, par le grand capitaliste, ou la grande corporation.

D'après un accord signé entre les entrepreneurs du bois et la commission ouvrière, réprésentant la chambre syndicale, on compte 5 villes d'importance, ainsi que plusieurs grands faubourgs aux environs de Berlin, se rejuissant officiellement d'une journée de travail de 8 heures et demi, c'est à dire de 51 heures par semaine. 8 grands villes, tel que Hambourg, Leipsick, Altona, Dresde et autres travaillent 52 heures par semaine dans notre métier, 4 autres ont introduit 53 heures par semaine, tandis que 3 villes d'une importance secondaire continuent avec les 54 heures. Enfin, si ce n'est pas encore notre système d'heures, c'est toujours un beau commencement.

Il est à noter une parole, prononcée par un patron à la convention patronale de Karlsruh la semaine dernière; ce Monsieur a constaté, qu'il a été impossible d'abaisser les salaires des ouvriers du bois, vue l'opposition qu'ils auraient eu a redouter de la part de l'organisation ouvrière, et ce malgré

(Voir la suite à la page 57.)



KUTTER, HERMAN K., of L. U. 111, Lawrence, Mass.

JOEL, E. REISWENDER, of L. U. 738, Wellston, Mo.

CLAIMS PAID

DURING OCTOBER, 1909

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
11609	Mrs. Theresa Hoff	1	$ 50.00
11610	Mrs. Melinda Pfeiffer	9	50.00
11611	Henry B. Schmitz	45	200.00
11612	Frank A. Schell	67	50.00
11613	Jacob J. Bubser	72	200.00
11614	Mrs. Letty H. Matson	98	50.00
11615	George B. Dake	141	200.00
11616	Wm. D. Carpenter	137	50.00
11617	Joseph Streit	242	200.00
11618	Charles Secck	299	50.00
11619	Mrs. Rosa Clark	345	50.00
11620	Mrs. Mary E. Vonnieda	263	50.00
11621	Chas. Sumner Carter	483	200.00
11622	Louis Hubert	496	100.00
11623	Mrs. Maud H. Milliken	517	50.00
11624	Mrs. Lizzie M. Anderson	624	50.00
11625	Mrs. Barbara Hall	696	50.00
11626	S. E. Morgan	711	200.00
11627	Mrs. Mary A. Pettit	736	50.00
11628	Mrs. Cora Becker	737	50.00
11629	Mrs. Mollie Posey	1492	50.00
11630	Mrs. Henrietta Kunze	26	50.00
11631	J. M. Kopp	73	50.00
11632	Frank E. Spiady (dis.)	133	400.00
11633	W. H. Annis	627	50.00
11634	Henry Dryer	697	200.00
11635	Albert B. Gay	903	200.00
11636	Geo. Melcher	1108	200.00
11637	Mrs. Mary A. Fisher	1446	50.00
11638	Mrs. V. H. Coleman	1890	50.00
11639	Mrs. Louisa Hahn	25	50.00
11640	Wm. Scoble	43	200.00
11641	J. C. McDougall	131	200.00
11642	Henry Bensinger	142	200.00
11643	M. D. Sullivan	656	200.00
11644	Joel E. Neiswender	738	200.00
11645	Mrs. Ellen E. Kelsey	769	50.00
11646	Mrs. Nellie S. Knodle	1085	50.00
11647	Mrs. Gragia D'Amico	1565	50.00
11648	Mrs. Ida Warloner	181	50.00
11649	Mrs. Lena Limacher	304	50.00
11650	Edwin Young	595	200.00
11651	Mrs. Mary E. Emery	1405	50.00
11652	Mrs. Elizabeth Fortier	10	50.00
11653	Peter Kvidera	54	200.00
11654	Mrs. Josephine Robinson	80	50.00
11655	Mrs. Lena E. Cly	86	50.00
11656	Mrs. Rebecca M. Gleckler	171	50.00
11657	J. Piasecki	304	200.00
11658	Mrs. Josephine Jenkins	318	50.00
11659	John H. DeWitt	416	50.00
11660	Gregory Ash	55	50.00
11661	John Hutton	165	50.00
11662	O. A. Johnson	166	200.00
11663	Thomas Scollan	167	200.00
11664	Mrs. Vista May Kyber	316	50.00
11665	Mrs. Jennie B. Ward	348	50.00
11666	Mrs. J. F. y P. Pereira	1696	50.00
11667	Mrs. Bertha Weimer	5	50.00
11668	John J. Houler	15	50.00
11669	Barnet Strouse	148	200.00
11670	George P. Morris	167	200.00
11671	Ferdinand Gehrke	521	200.00
11672	C. J. Heinstein	33	200.00
11673	Fred W. Hoss	137	200.00
11674	Gilbert S. Welton	203	200.00
11675	Michael Hagenmiller	291	200.00
11676	J. W. Gano	316	200.00
11677	Mrs. Catherine Karg	355	50.00
11678	Rudolph Schafer	355	200.00
11679	Mrs. Angie H. Rawley	854	50.00
11680	Chas. F. Renner	1100	50.00
11681	Nicholas Hans	1377	200.00
11682	Louis Krause	181	200.00
11683	O. F. Rogers	359	200.00
11684	Joseph Hoffman	126	200.00
11685	George Sonnemann	132	50.00
11686	W. H. Buckingham	1760	100.00
11687	Mrs. Macelina Pittau	1790	50.00
11688	Wm. D. McFarlin	8	200.00
11689	Fielder C. Davis	23	200.00
11690	John R. Woods	55	200.00
11691	K. Jensen	220	200.00
11692	Mrs. Anna Julia Rusch	252	50.00
11693	Mrs. Catherine Buchanan	301	50.00
11694	Owen Connolly	340	200.00
11695	Mrs. Margaret Kelly	340	50.00
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11697	Joseph P. Reuter	416	200.00
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11700	Wm. Heddle	567	200.00
11701	Mrs. Jennie Carrol	792	50.00
11702	James F. Strum	885	200.00
11703	Mrs. Louisa Trautmann	1053	50.00
11704	Mrs. Augusta Krueger	1386	50.00
11705	Mrs. Helen Isaacson	1747	50.00
11706	Sebastian Herzog	1784	111.50
11707	Jacob Kobler	47	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
11708	Alexander Chagnon	134	200.00
11709	Andrea Mathiasen	181	50.00
11710	Mrs. Harriet Deacon ...	509	50.00
11711	Mrs. Emma Pfeiffer	513	50.00
11712	Mrs. Della T. Ragland..	977	25.00
11713	Mrs. Concepcion Benitez.	1450	50.00
11714	Frank A. Novak	1786	200.00
11715	Joseph L. Meek	1	200.00
11716	G. L. Suckow	22	200.00
11717	Peter L. Beech	514	50.00
11718	Jack L. Curtis (dis.)...	6	200.00
11719	O. K. Bye	87	200.00
11720	John Heidrich	129	200.00
11721	Ludger Rapin (dis.)....	134	400.00
11722	Alfred Kresge	248	200.00
11723	Mrs. Mary P. Robertson.	283	50.00
11724	Charles Koch	355	200.00
11725	Mrs. Augusta Luense ...	355	50.00
11726	Mrs. Savannah Tillis ...	531	50.00
11727	Charles Blake	581	200.00
11728	H. E. Britt (dis.).....	772	400.00
11729	Wm. C. Dengle	802	200.00
11730	Mrs. Annie Y. Goodwin..	993	50.00
11731	Mrs. Mary Presley	1207	50.00
11732	L. E. McBride	1291	200.00
11733	Louis Masse	1239	200.00
11734	F. Neate (bal.).....	98	102.50
11735	Michael Spring	125	50.00
11736	Alonso P. Geddes (dis.).	150	400.00
11737	John Sweeney	340	200.00
11738	Mrs. Catherine Parrish..	410	50.00
11739	Wm. Loy Moake	1029	200.00
11740	Onesime Fortin (dis.)...	1125	400.00
11741	John Witzel	87	200.00
11742	Mrs. Mary Jankowski...	181	50.00
11743	Mrs. Serra E. Williams..	732	25.00
11744	Mrs. Grace E. Freeman..	914	50.00
11745	Charles Van Scoten	1105	200.00
11746	Mrs. Cecilia V. Chandler	196	50.00
11747	B. H. Ilyten	347	200.00
11748	Mrs. Flora Tiernan	774	50.00
	Total		$17,914.00

While suffragists and suffragettes are making the welkin ring, do not forget that:

In a dozen states a large portion of the male workers have been completely disfranchised.

In several others, including California and Michigan, a large deposit demanded for filing nominations shuts out a working class party.

In Texas an annual poll-tax of $3.00 stares the workers in the face when they enter the election booth. Most of them remain away.

We face a gigantic struggle to keep the ballot for workingmen—New York Call.

Information Wanted.

(Continued from page 46.)

complexion, blue eyes, sandy hair, smooth face, 5 feet 9 inches in height, weight about 170 pounds. His wife is very anxious to locate him. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will please communicate with

EDWARD M'GARRY, R. S. L. U. 858.
Beech St., Clinton, Mass.

Andrew J. Moore, who disappeared from Philadelphia, Pa., September 30, 1906, is eagerly sought for by his wife. He is about fifty-one years of age, has initials on his left arm and a disfigured thumb. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by

MRS. ANDREW J. MOORE.
2326 S. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

❖ ❖ ❖

Look Out For Him.

Herbert Wilson, a carpenter who had made application for membership in 201, Wichita, Kan., and who acted as foreman on a union job when, on September 25, paying the men off, he defrauded them of part of their wages and left town. He is of slender build, brown hair, about 28 years of age and always telling of what he can do. All sister Local Unions are advised to look out for him.

Le Mouvement Ouvrier en Europe.

(Suite de la page 55.)

la crise sevère que l'industrie du bois et du bâtiment a due traverser depuis bientôt trois ans; c'est un bon signe, et nous en félicitons nos camarades allemands de ce succès signalé.

(A suivre.)

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

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"Now, children," commanded the austere instructor in advanced arithmetic, "you will recite in unison the table of values."

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"Ten trusts make a combine.

"Ten combines make a merger.

"Ten mergers make a magnate.

"One magnate makes the money."—Wall Street Journal.

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Continued on page 60

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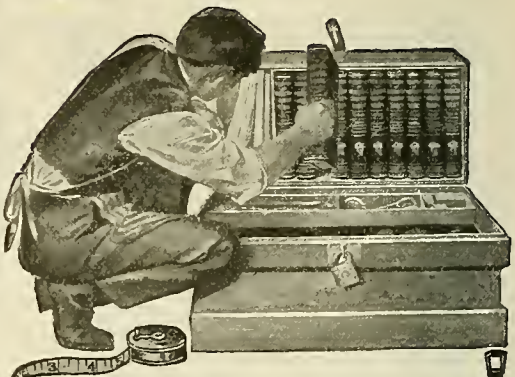

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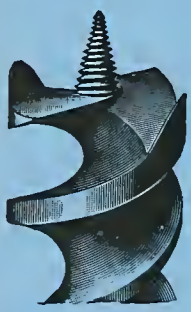

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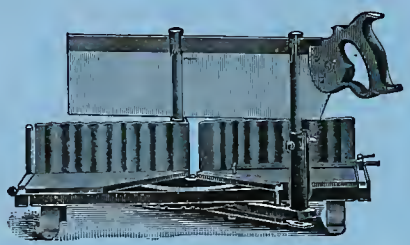

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Volume XXIX—No. 12
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1909

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HAPPINESS OUR PRIVILEGE

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

This world's a mighty pleasan. place,
  At least 'twas meant to be,
Where doubt and discord yield to joy
  And life means harmony;
The pleasant path we're bound to find
  Because we know it's there,
However much it's tangled up
  In crooked ways of care.

This good old world's a lovely place,
  Its sweets we all may taste,
Refuse the bad, choose only good,
  For life's too short to waste;
Would any care to frown at us
  And make our sunshine dim,
When we are cultivating joy
  And smiling back at them?

This dear, queer world's a happy place
  If so we're pleased to view it,
And happiness our natural state
  If people only knew it;
For life is what we make it, dear,
  A space of woe or bliss,
We need not wait for some future state,
  Just make a heaven of this.

The Carpenter

THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

All the world can give its giving
Christmas times and life's worth living.

NO thought for tomorrow shall mar the pleasures of today. This is the season of joy and the Christmas spirit is in the very atmosphere. Shut out and forget the tragedy of poverty and the struggle for existence that faces the great world of labor. Not alone for the rich and great—not alone for the cultured, refined, comfortable element of society is the blessed privilege of keeping Christmas.

In the humblest homes where the patnos of sacrifice has made almost sacred the limited festivities, if love abides the Christmas spirit is there.

Alike in mansion and in hovel the light of love—the whisper of "peace on earth," touches all hearts with infinite joy. Wherever is a home, let the firelight take on a ruddier glow, a tenderer light; let the mistletoe and the holly shine their greenest and let Christmas cheer abound. And where there are babies, hang the little stockings in a row, for Santa Claus is coming, and, rich or poor, it is our own fault if we do not get some of the season's joy.

Shut out the cold and the shadows. Turn on the brightest lights, bring out the sweetest music, gather the loved ones together while we may and sing "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow."

Lay aside dull care. Persistently refuse to entertain a thought of worry or despair, and make once more a merry Christmas. Ice and snow and wintry blasts may reign in outside realms, but in the home let there be warmth, light, love and laughter. A happy home at Christmas time is about the fairest ideal of heaven that earth can ever realize. The cordial greeting, the atmosphere of hospitality and good cheer, and in our hearts the sweet refrain of "Peace on earth, good will toward men"—these constitute Christmas in its best sense.

Then welcome the Christmas spirit for the holiday joy is for all. In every nation touched by contact with civilization through all grades of society from the extremes of extravagant wealth and power to the opposite limits of poverty and degradation, whosoever will may do homage in their hearts to the King whose birthplace was a stable.

The great, troubled, restless heart of humanity may respond to the season's Christian impulse, and throb in harmony with the matchless song of the angels that once echoed over the Judean hills. Linked with the past, our souls may still thrill to the melody that has floated down to us through the ages bearing its sentiment of peace and love and brotherhood for mankind.

It is not the inconsistencies of Christian conduct nor what others do or fail to do—it is not abundance, it is not dearth that makes or mars the season's pleasure.

If only love our hearts shall swell
And kindness guide our hand,
Our Christmas we shall keep as well
As any in the land.

Giving joy to others secures happiness for ourselves. Wherever is misery, want and desolation today and love and brotherhood seek to comfort and relieve, there is acceptable ministry and there is found the Christmas spirit. Doing good under any creed or fraternity—under any guise or any name, be it through religious or fraternal, industrial or commercial organization, nothing for humanity's good deserves the world's persecution.

The industrial life of the country has had a stunning illustration of the power of capitalistic forces dominating and corrupting justice, but the festive season should rest under no cloud of anxiety; evil will not commit offences with impunity without destroying its own work. Then without discouragement or animosity let the Christmas cheer go on more happily and hopefully than ever before.

Let labor's holiday merry making be free from any blemish of spite or discord.

Good will to all humanity characterizes its policy and love will ever subdue evil.

Peace on earth and a merry Christmas for all is a greeting to start a song in every heart.

Then leaving all our weakness
With the One divinely strong,
Forget that we bore the burden
And carry away the song.

The Carpenter

HELPING THE IMMIGRANT.

(By Robert Burton Bruce.)

THE man of money may tell us that the Government Bureau of Immigration is "very wisely spending millions of dollars in maintaining that department for the reason that through its efforts millions of people are being brought to this country to swell our population, live here, work for their living and thus increase the purchasing power of and in the country to the country and the people's benefit."

Now, you know that if there is any man I have little or no respect for it is the man who will shoot from behind the devil's stump, and if any man is doing that in America it is the capitalist shooting from behind the American Bureau of Immigration. Of course, that America has room for millions of more people, none will deny. We must have people to populate our territory, so vast and many are its unsettled portions. The United States of America is rapidly rising to a place as one of the world's great powers. No longer is it a tail ender, but a first division nation, increasing so fast that the pennant of population is fluttering near the dome of its domain. One place in this domain has sold for $700 per square foot. In another place 125 lineal feet, one and a quarter inch wide, brought $4,850, and yet there are millions of acres, still clad in pristine nature, that may be had for $1.25 per acre.

How does the great price help the man of money and the little one aid the immigrant? That's the question in my mind.

It is not unjust to ascribe to the great majority of immigrants the necessity of being industrious. They may be found by the farmer worthy of hire only when the seasons demand labor in the field. Living there gives them no unnecessary worry. But how fare they when the work of the field is done? They must still live on, only the same necessity drives the greater number to labor for what will not enable them to lay by the penny for the rainy day, provide barely a hovel to live in, scarcely an opportunity to learn the English language or American methods and manners sufficient to accord them association or citizenship—in fact, the pay is often so small that public charity lowers itself if it does not stretch forth its helping hand to them.

Had they the intelligence, energy, enterprise and skill that backs the system, solidarity and organization of the American workman, we might see them, as Cardinal Gibbons says, asking for no alms but demanding a wage liberal enough to provide solid, substantial happiness, contentment and gratitude such as is enjoyed by the organized class.

Do the monarchs that survey fabulous and facilitating wealth or the ruling powers that bring them hither, extend, while spending millions in bringing them to populate our land, the least of these provisions? To the earnest, honest, intelligent and thrifty citizen, naturalized or native, it seems just simply elegant to say—hardly!

Can it be expected that they will be lifted up to embrace such beneficent opportunities when they see and are told that in this honest, truthful and generous country organized labor is their enemy and that they should join in an effort to destroy it. How shall it fare with this destructive element when the toilers come to find that the law and the courts throw the weight of influence to the favored few that the latter may pile up greater and greater fortunes from profits resulting from the work of toilers?

I have time and again challenged the capitalists and their official organ, American Industries, to contradict before the American people by impregnable proof and incontrovertible argument the broad open charge, here again repeated, that they are straining every nerve and muscle to destroy the aims and purposes, aye the very existence of organized labor. I assert, and my defi to them is to prove otherwise, that the efforts and energy of American labor unionism is the spirit of American industrial peace, prosperity and permanency.

And I repeat here that it is, as it should be, one of the important duties of organized labor to go among the unfortunately deluded immigrants not merely with the open hand of charity, but with the broad, open book of education, and with its aid so teach them that they may learn of and realize their industrial as well as their intellectual strength in the field and favor of American labor.

LABOR'S DUTY OF THE HOUR.

(By Frank Duffy, in American Federationist.)

NORGANIZED labor and the public in general have not financially supported, to any marked extent, the American Federation of Labor in defending its officers, unions, and affiliated organizations from the attacks made against them recently through the courts. The belief, however, is prevalent that the decisions of the supreme court and minor courts against labor in general really affects the interests of the public as well as those of the wage-workers. One thing, however, is plainly apparent, that capital is determined to brook no interference in its effort to make all labor servile to its power. It knows that the most intelligent, industrious, reliable, honest and skilled workers are within the folds of organized labor. It knows also that most of the other grades are unorganized and are not able to oppose or cope with it and therefore are necessarily passive and submissive, an advantage it hesitates not to utilize, and this determination is strengthened by the disinclination of the public to assume any financial responsibility. The effect of these suits has been, and is, the lessening of the country's power to produce, manufacture, purchase, and thrive, the smaller manufacturer to limit his output, the merchant to buy less and ask more for commodities, and the consumer to curtail expenditures.

Lower wages and increased prices come as a consequent result, but the public and all labor are becoming so highly intelligent and educated that they readily comprehend technicalities in language and will not permit their minds to be clouded by them. As between their comprehension and that of the judiciary they not only see the stretch of these decisions, but also an attack upon constitutional rights, free speech, and free press. As between the understanding of both, the public believe their own is as clear as that of the judiciary and rightfully decides the latter are not a supremacy but a minim of learning and education.

If judges can legally defame and orally abuse in expressing opinion, or stating assumed, invented, assisted, or established facts are they above suspicion, bias, and prejudice, or readiness to grant appeal in behalf of dominant power?

If scandal or concealed violation of law points to governmental or judicial cognizance or corruption should either receive technical, elastic, or evasive protection by either courts or government? If an individual or more than one or the public press comment upon or give publication to them or to current opinion, questioning truth, honesty, and sincerity of aim, purpose, and intent of such acts, should they be hushed, imprisoned, and their constitutional rights be overridden? Shall one man or twelve men pass judgment and sentence upon such person or persons or such press and determine such rights? Are such acts, protection, and judges proper objects for public contempt?

In other words, shall such objects be supreme against criticism. I believe the American people will answer in the negative. I believe the rank and file of organized labor owe it to the country, the people and themselves to yield to lawful mandates, but to resist the overthrowing of their industrial and constitutional rights and liberties. Furthermore, all labor, organized labor especially, should remove, through the ballot, legislative enactment and political tenure, every act, person and authority that fails to protect those rights and liberties or

that fails to lawfully improve the toilers' moral, civic and living conditions. Finally, all wage-workers should be united, affiliated and bonded together in one organization and therein husband their means and resources during industrial activity that there may be no hardship in meeting any and all emergencies when required.

IN PRAISE OF THOSE WHO TOIL.

(By Thomas Carlyle.)

TWO men I honor, and no third. First, the toilworn craftsman that with earth-made implement laboriously conquers the earth, and makes her man's. Venerable to me is the hard Hand; crooked, coarse; wherein notwithstanding lies a cunning virtue, indefeasibly royal, as of the Sceptre of this Planet. Venerable, too, is the rugged face, all weathertanned, besoiled, with its rude intelligence; for it is the face of a Man living manlike. O, but the more venerable for thy rudeness, and even because we must pity as well as love thee! Hardly entreated Brother! For us was thy back so bent, for us were thy straight limbs and fingers so deformed; thou wert our Conscript, on whom the lot fell, and fighting our battles wert so marred. For in thee, too, lay a god-created Form, but it was not to be unfolded; encrusted must it stand with the thick adhesions and defacements of Labor; and thy body, like thy soul, was not to know freedom. Yet toil on, toil on; thou art in thy duty, be out of it who may; thou toilest for the altogether indispensable, for daily bread.

A second man I honor, and still more highly: Him who is seen toiling for the spiritually indispensable; not daily bread, but the bread of Life. Is not he, too, in his duty; endeavoring toward inward Harmony; revealing this, by act or by word, through all his outward endeavors, be they high or low? Highest of all, when his outward and his inward endeavor are one: when we can name him Artist; not earthly Craftsman only, but inspired Thinker, who with heaven-made Implement conquers Heaven for us! If the poor and humble toil that we have Food, must not the high and glorious toil for him in return, that he have Light, have Guidance, Freedom, Immortality? These two, in all their degrees, I honor; all else is chaff and dust, which let the wind blow whither it listeth.

THE GENERAL STRIKE IN EUROPE.

(By our European Correspondent.)

(Translated from the French in our September, 1909, Issue.)

On this side of the Atlantic the workers hold different views and contentions as to the significance of the struggle between capital and labor, and likewise do they differ in their methods of warfare from those pursued by the workers in the United States of America. In that latter country the class struggle idea enters with but great difficulty into the minds of many, even in organized labor's ranks and the presence of two classes with interests diametrically opposed to each other, is denied by them.

Capital here and there conceding the demands of the workers to meet the exigencies of labor as they put it, the American worker generally, is easily satisfied. The cost of living may have increased 25 or 50 per cent., yet the average American worker considers himself fortunate if his wages are advanced 10 per cent. And if, after an introduction of new labor-saving machinery he turns out double the amount and value of work, he thinks himself equally fortunate if his working time is reduced one or two hours per week.

After the securing of these advantages by means of a strike or a boycott, after a lockout and struggle of long duration, after injunctions prohibiting the boycott have been issued and the leaders condemned to

prison by the same judge who issued the injunction—after all this has transpired, peace is declared and the average American worker feels reassured and contented. In his imagination he is living in the best of the worlds.

As indicated in my incipient remarks, the working class in Europe differs in their contentions from those of the workers in America. In entire Europe, from England to Russia, from Sweden to Norway, in France, Germany and Holland, in one word, all throughout Europe, where the workers are organized, they are organized as a distinct class, the wage working class, with the complete emancipation of that class economically and politically for their war-cry and goal.

The insignificant advantages they may gain by means of strikes or boycotts, are considered by them merely as a redress for their grievances on the installment plan. They are not satisfied with a mere slice of the loaf, it is the whole loaf, the entire social value of the product of their labor they are looking and striving for. They stand for the nationalization of all means of production and raw material, for public ownership of all natural resources, of land, mines, railways, as well as the vast forests, which in times gone by have covered the earth; things which have filled its bowels, things that no individual can rightfully claim as his own, things that are nature's gift to all mankind.

In their efforts to enforce their demands for improved conditions the workers in Europe, same as their brothers in America, resort to strikes and boycotts, yet, they also avail themselves of that powerful weapon they find in the use of the ballot.

Recognizing the immense power and influence of the public press and endeavoring to share in that power and influence and exercise both for labor's benefit, they have established a press of their own, exclusively devoted to the interests of the working class, and all legislative measures proposed by the labor representatives in the various countries, are promulgated and expounded through that press.

In some European countries, as in Switzerland, for instance, the people are making intelligent use of the initiative and referendum, a privilege reserved them by which they compel a candidate for any legislative function to sign a blank resignation formula, a so-called "imperative mandate," previous to election, by which he engages himself to tender his resignation should he not obey or carry out the wishes of his constituents. By this precautionary measure a candidate is prevented from becoming a traitor to the cause he espoused.

Our brothers in Europe are also maintaining a continuous campaign of education and instruction by distributing appropriate literature among the young people, especially the young men to be called upon for service in the army.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the method of propaganda and means of defence of the workers in Europe in their struggle against capitalistic oppression, are manifold and varying.

This present system of propaganda, however is found fault with by many. They claim that by the pursuance of that system the proletariat, in its march toward emancipation is advancing too slowly. They are those of an impetuous, impatient disposition and sanguine character. The justness of their demands upon modern society cannot be questioned; it is the methods they propose to get redress for their gievances that I do not approve of. Nor do I mean to insinuate that their coveted means, the general strike, is, under all circumstances, an objectionable one, but I have strong doubts as to its feasibility and success. Let us see what they expect from and what are the chances of a general strike:

Supposing the workers of one single country only, such as France or Germany where they are well organized, would enter into a general strike. Supposing every man and even every boy engaged in the wood working industry would all quit work at the word given by the organization. The railroads and street cars would cease running, not a locomotive or car could leave the barn, there being no crew to man them. After the last meal, probably consisting of stale bread, provisions having given out, starvation would stare the workers in the face. The rich, the employers, the capitalist class, would obviously not be affected in the same degree as would the working class, for the

very reason that whoever commands the necessary cash, can provide himself in advance with food supplies for a week or a month, or live on home-made bread and conserves and suffer little inconvenience. Even the matter of transportation has ceased to be a problem for those owning automobiles or motor boats.

Now some of our impatient brothers are of the opinion that a general strike should not be extended over the distribution of provisions, the daily necessaries of life. Well and good, let us then discuss the possibilities of a strike confined to those industries where the products can afford delay in transportation or distribution.

The United States, for the past two years, have been furnishing an example from which we can get an idea as to the length of time the capitalist class could endure the inconveniences accruing from a general strike.

Under the present system of production, operations in the mines, foundries, mills and factories, or in any other manufacturing concern, may be suspended for a week or a month and longer without such suspension causing any material loss to the employer.

Let us now see how long the workers, the employes, could hold out during any suspension of work. Unless they are thoroughly organized and backed up by a strong, financially well equipped organization, which, by the way, is wanting in the very countries where the general strike proposition has so many supporters, the limit of their endurance would soon be reached; it would depend upon and be determined by their stomachs and to some extent by their pocketbooks, and neither one nor the other would permit them to hold out very long. In a partial strike, one where the workers engaged in the distribution of provisions would be excluded, as in a general strike, the first victims would inevitably and unfortunately be the workers themselves. But the project is fraught with serious complications.

Supposing a general strike should be declared, or even only a partial strike, but of such dimensions and scope that it would overawe the capitalist class. Supposing the enormous number of men thrown idle would hold out over a week—may we presume that they would go hungry in the streets surrounded by stores and provision houses abounding in food supplies? The possibility would rather be that in their famished condition and desperate mood they would loot and demolish these provision stores, and what would happen next? In the first place the police would make an attempt to restore order by the use of their clubs; next the militia, and finally the regular army, including the cavalry and artillery would be called out and instead of a mere strike we would have a formidable revolution.

The great trouble with the advocates of the general strike idea is that they are laboring under the belief that a revolution may be enacted by a larger or smaller number of militants or impatients. No, my friends, unless the social revolution comes by the process of evolution, unless it grows out of circumstances created by obtaining conditions, you may provoke a revolt but never a revolution. As long as the workers themselves cannot agree on matters of their own most vital interests, as long as they have not reached that standard of enlightenment that will enable them to intelligently use peaceable means in their struggle for emancipation, they will be far from being able to use revolutionary methods with success. The workers have good cause to be dissatisfied with their social and political standing, and as, unless the people are dissatisfied with obtaining conditions, there will be no progress nor improvement either in social or political life, it is well enough to foster the feeling of dissatisfaction among the workers, but before inaugurating the new social order they must be educated as to its requirements and possible make-up. At all events it would be well for them to abhor the cats-paw act and not be pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for others, an act which, at four different epochs, marked the history of the French proletariat.

I cannot approve of the means and methods of warfare so ardently urged and commended by our impatient brothers in Europe. In the pursuance of these methods they are unconsciously and unintentionally playing into the hands of the capitalists with a tendency to precipitate a bloody and disastrous contest carefully prepared by the governments of their countries and impatiently awaited by the ruling classes.

The Carpenter

The most effectual and efficient means in the struggle of the working class for emancipation is education. The time for bombs and barricades is forever past; such means have become completely obsolete, instruction and education have supplanted them and rendered them unnecessary and useless in Europe as well as in America.

MEAT THREE TIMES A DAY.

(Charles Sergison in New York Call.)

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, has just returned to Washington after a month's vacation on his farm in Iowa. In an interview he is quoted as saying that "the average laborer is today living better than Queen Elizabeth did in her time." "Take the meat bills of the laborers in Washington today," says the secretary, "and you will find that they eat meat three times a day—most of them—and what is more, they are not content with any kind, they want the best cuts. They can afford them."

We wish it were true. If anybody needs meat and ought to have meat three times a day it is the laborer.

And if there is anybody who should be favored with the best cuts, it is the laborer.

But we don't think he gets meat three times a day, even in Washington. He's a lucky one if he gets it once a day.

Neither do we think he gets the best cuts. More likely he gets the worst and the cheapest. It is a soup-bone instead of a sirloin. If it were otherwise we should expect to find as many laborers as lobbyists in Washington.

But Secretary Wilson only used the Washington laborer as an illustration. What he would have us to understand is that all the laborers in all this land are blessed with such high wages that they can afford to have meat three times a day, and that most of them do have it that often.

Of course, this statement will surprise some people—especially the laborers. And it would be surprising—if true. But it lacks somewhat in this latter respect.

The average wages paid to male wage earners in the United States is a few cents over $10 per week.

This average is for all classes of adult male wage earners. So the average for all laborers must be considerably lower.

And yet on this income of less than $10 per week the laborer provides his family with porterhouse steak, or its equivalent, three times a day. Well, we guess not!

Bulletin No. 64 of the Bureau of Labor, contains a report of an investigation of the "Conditions of Living Among the Poor" in Washington D. C.

The report tells us that the people whose domestic affairs were the subject of the investigation "are representative of the thousands of other people in the District. Taking the country over they are representative of millions of honest and industrious citizens."

That is to say, they are the very people of whom Secretary Wilson is speaking—the laboring class of Washington, D. C.

But this report does not appear to bear out the statement of the secretary. The report does not show the laborer as living so "high."

We are told that "the diet of the poor is confined to a very few articles. Bread, meat, potatoes, coffee and tea are the staples."

"Nearly 25 per cent. of the total expenditures of all the families was spent for bread and meat alone. Bread, for the most part, is bought from the bakery. To use home-made bread is generally considered out of the question because of the extra fuel required for baking."

"Of the meats used the most common are sausage, cheap stew beef and pork. Round steak is not infrequently bought, but the choice cuts seldom, if ever, appear."

"Milk is used in most of the families irregularly. Butter is used to a greater or less extent, but sirup and cheap preserves and jellies are used largely to take its place."

Now, these quotations do not look so well in print; they do not make the laborers appear so prosperous as Secretary Wilson's remarks, but they are much nearer the truth, as every laborer and every workingman knows.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING,
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

LABEL LEAGUE UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1909

The entire civilized world stands aghast at the horrible disaster in the St. Paul coal mines at Cherry Hill, Ill., where nearly four hundred miners were buried alive, leaving over one thousand widows and orphans in want and destitution. No matter how the fire originated, inquiries into the causes of the disaster have disclosed the fact that the laws of the state of Illinois, requiring the presence of two exits in every mine, have been flagrantly and criminally violated by the company. Had there been a second outlet available for the men to escape, this terrible sacrifice of human life would have been impossible.

The United Mine Workers are now demanding of the proper authorities a thorough investigation of the causes leading to this catastrophe; they have also started an agitation to bring pressure to bear on the legislatures of all coal-producing states for the passage of laws affording more adequate protection to the lives of the subterranean toilers. We trust that organized labor of all crafts or callings all through the country will co-operate with the miners and lend all possible support in this movement.

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The right to boycott has been upheld by Police Magistrate Butts of the city of New York in a memorandum of his decision recently filed in the case of a striking dry goods clerk who was arrested for making a boycott speech. The magistrate said:

"It seems there is a strike, and there was a meeting held by the strikers in Forsythe street this night, and the defendant was one of the speakers at that meeting. And it seems the contest is between what is known, as described in the evidence, as union and non-union men, and there had been some sort of an agreement or understanding that those connected with the strike, and who were operating stores, should display in their store windows the fact, as evidenced by a placard of some kind, that that store was a union store. And some of them did display these signs. But the complainant did not, and during the course of the meeting this defendant advised those present to give their patronage to union stores, and not give their patronage to stores which were non-union. And he pointed to the defendant's place as a store of the description that was non-union, and which he intended should not be patronized by those whom he addressed.

"Now, was that or was that not a violation of law? The right of free speech must always be maintained—it must always be maintained, unless it is accompanied by some appeal to the hearers of the speaker, wherein violence may be advocated. But a man who is a union man has a right to advise his hearers to buy only of union men, as long as he does not attach any penalty, or urge any violence against those persons in

the same trade who are union men or affiliated with union organizations.

"This defendant simply pointed, as an illustration, to the complainant's store—according to the testimony, there were three other places there—three of these displayed the card which gave notice that persons doing business there were affiliated with union labor, and one that was not so designated and one that was not so affiliated.

"I find that this defendant had a right to speak in the manner that he did. There was no violence; there was no threat of violence. There was no such interference with the rights of the complainant as to constitute a violation of law, and the defendant is discharged."

Magistrate Butts in the above decision shows more impartiality and common sense than most of the judges in higher courts have shown in similar cases; he evidently coincides with us in our contention that the right to boycott, which is not disputed in monarchical countries, can never be wrenched from the people in this republican country. And don't you forget it, all injunctions and restraining orders issued or to be issued against organized labor and all court decisions prohibiting the boycott, even the placing of our officials behind the prison bars will not put a stop to the boycott; for the workers are not obliged and no one whether high or low, can compel them to purchase any article manufactured or sold by a concern that is unfair to them.

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The right to strike was upheld by Federal Judge Baker sitting in Indianapolis by refusing the American Tin Plate Company's plea for an injunction against its striking employes at Elwood, Ind.

Judge Baker held that unionists had the right to strike, to present wage scales and induce others to join them. In answer to the company's claim that Elwood officials were not enforcing the law, the court called attention to the company's failure to connect strikers, either directly or indirectly, with this condition. The workers' attorneys acknowledged sympathizers had jeered and in some cases had used insulting language, but Judge Baker agreed that the police authorities of Elwood must handle this phase of the question.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners may well be proud of the election of P. H. McCarthy as mayor of San Francisco. He is one of the first trades unionists ever elected to so high and important public office in this country. In his capacity as president of Local Union 22, for many succeeding terms, as president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council and the California State Building Trades Council, he has so ably conducted the affairs of these bodies and so zealously defended the interests of organized labor in both city and state that we firmly believe in his sincerity when he says that he will vindicate union labor and give San Francisco the best administration it ever had. We extend to Brother McCarthy our heartfelt congratulations on his election as mayor of the city of San Francisco.

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With the organization of the Union Label Trades Department, there are now four trade departments affiliated with the A. F. of L.—the Building Trades Department, the Metal Trades Department, the Railroad Employes' Department and the Union Label Trades Department.

You may think you vote for prosperity, but really you vote for a man, for a politician, who cares for labor as he cares for the man in the moon. How long, Oh Lord, till you see that?—The Union Leader.

There's No Corner on a Clear Conscience.

Thank God, there's no monopoly on peace!
No "trust" has cornered sweet contentment
blest,
No surplus joys through perjury increase,
A conscience clear yields not to gold's behest;
If true to God, thy fellowman and self—
Though coarsest fustian thou are doomed to
wear
A soul's content is better far than pelf,
And inward peace than raiment fine and fair.

If proud thou standest with earth's rich and
great
Or, plebeian born, toil for thy daily bread,
Peace makes no choice of high or low estate—
Contentment's feast alike for all is spread.
Each soul deserving of such banquet rare
Whate'er his caste hath joy beyond compare.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of First General Vice-President Arthur A. Quinn.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board, U. B. of C. and J. of A. Greeting:

During the quarter ending September 30 I have been engaged (with but few exceptions) in the Bergen county and Camden districts.

From July 1 until August 26 I was in Bergen county, with the exception of visits I made to New York, Indianapolis and Atlantic City. On July 7 I visited New York to attend the public installation of the officers of Local Union No. 478, and had the honor of being the installing officer. The public installation of their officers is an event held annually by No. 478, to which their friends and families are invited. Upon looking over the large assemblage of Union men and their families that were gathered together in honor of the occasion I became convinced that the social feature is one of the most valuable assets of our organization, and that the example set by No. 478 could be followed with good results by many of our locals. During the evening refreshments were served, and a first-class vaudeville entertainment given. It was evident that all present were thoroughly enjoying themselves.

On July 20, I visited Indianapolis for the purpose of attending the dedication of our new General Office. As you are thoroughly conversant with all of the details in connection with the erection and construction of the building, I shall confine myself to saying that after going over the building and visiting the different departments devoted to the business of the U. B., I am convinced that the building was erected with an eye to efficiency and to the future of our organization. No member of the U. B. can visit the General Office and go through its various

departments without recognizing the fact that it is complete in every detail, and that not only will it be used for the transaction of trade union business exclusively, but that it also stands as a monument to the progress and advance made by the United Brotherhood and to the trade union movement of the country. I remained in Indianapolis until the 24th, leaving on that date for Perth Amboy, arriving on the 25th.

On August 5 I visited Newark to attend a meeting of our members of the district, called by Brother Cook, general organizer, who was working in that section in the interest of the U. B. In connection with this meeting I desire to say that it was the largest meeting of union men that I ever had the pleasure of attending. Brother Cook made a rousing speech in behalf of the principles of trade unions, urging the members to take a deeper interest in the welfare of the U. B., and of the necessity of acting in harmony with each other, in order to be in a position to attain the best results from the organization. The meeting was a great success, and Brother Cook is to be congratulated on his success in having practically the entire membership of the district present.

On the 16th I visited Atlantic City for the purpose of attending the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor. Many questions of importance to the trade union movement were discussed, and such action taken that in the opinion of the convention would be for the best interests of the organized workers of the State.

On the 22d I again visited Atlantic City to attend the meeting of the Executive Board of the State organization of the U. B. At this meeting the principal question under discussion was concrete construction, a class of work which the state body is making every effort to control, and acting in conjunction with the New York district with that object in view.

In connection with my work in Bergen county, I desire to say that I went over practically the entire county, paying particular attention to the conditions that existed in Hackensack, Englewood and Ridgewood. Of the conditions, as I found them, I made weekly reports to the General President, to which I would most respectfully refer you.

After leaving Bergen county I went, by direction of the General President, to the Camden district, where I remained, with the exception of a visit to Morristown on September 1, until September 27. The condition in the towns comprising the Camden district is very discouraging, the late financial panic resulting in cutting the wage and increasing the working hours to nine per day in three of the small towns in the district. I went over the district, endeavoring to arouse the interest of the non-union men in the work the U. B. was doing for the carpenters and wood workers of the country. But the conditions are such that it will take much time and labor to bring about the conditions we so much desire. During my stay in the Camden district a referendum vote was being taken in the Philadelphia and Camden districts (which adjoin each other) on consolidating. Up to the time of my leaving the vote in both districts was favorable to the proposition. If the two districts decide to consolidate it will be of undoubted benefit to both, particularly so to the Camden district, which is at present unable to support a business agent. This necessary office will be filled at once if consolidation takes place.

Leaving Camden on the 27th, I arrived in Perth Amboy in the evening of the same date. On the 29th I visited South Amboy, Sayresville and South River to protect the interests of the U. B. For further details in connection with my trip to the above-mentioned towns I would refer you to my report to the General President for week ending October 2.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR A. QUINN,
First General Vice-President.

Report of Delegates to 29th Annual Convention of American Federation of Labor.

To the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Brothers—The twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:25 o'clock, Monday morning, Nov. 8, 1909, in Massey Music Hall, Toronto, Canada, by President Samuel Gompers.

The mayor of the city, the minister of public works for the Province of Ontario, representing the Premier of said province, and the president of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress cordially, heartily and warmly welcomed us to the city and the province and hoped our deliberations and actions would redound not only to the good of organized labor, but to the American people generally.

The convention consisted of 88 national and international unions, with 210 delegates, having 14,429 votes; 22 state branches, with 22 delegates, having 22 votes; 64 central bodies, with 64 delegates, having 64 votes; 14 local trade and federal labor unions, with 14 delegates, having 26 votes, and 6 fraternal delegates, with 6 delegates, having 3 votes. Total, 316 delegates, with 14,544 votes.

The seven delegates elected at our Salt Lake City convention were present and took an active part in all the work of the convention.

On request of the Carpenters' District Council of Buffalo, N. Y., we protested against the seating of the delegates from the United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N. Y., on the grounds that said council had connected therewith an independent organization of millwrights, which should rightfully belong to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. This matter was referred to the credentials committee for investigation. That committee reported as follows:

We had before us the delegate-elect from the Buffalo, N. Y., United Trades and Labor Council and the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for a hearing on the protest of the Carpenters against the seating of the representative of the Buffalo, N. Y., United Trades and Labor Council, and recommend that the delegate be not seated, because of the violation of the constitution of the A. F. of L. by the United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N. Y., in retaining in its body a dual local union of millwrights.

The report of the committee was adopted unanimously and the delegate was not seated.

As the Brotherhood of Carpenters were refused admission to the United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo several months ago and as independent local organizations were affiliated therewith in violation of the laws of the A. F. of L. and were receiving support from said Council as against our members, we introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, The business of the United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N. Y., has not been conducted in accordance with the laws of the A. F. of L., and

Whereas, Independent local organizations have been admitted to membership in violation of Article XI, Sec. 1 of the laws of the A. F. of L., and are still retained therein; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a member of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be sent to Buffalo, N. Y., within thirty days from date of adjournment of this convention for the purpose of reorganizing the United Trades and Labor Council of that city in accordance with the laws of the A. F. of L.; and, be it further

Resolved, That President Kirby of the Building Trades Department be requested to visit Buffalo as soon as possible for the purpose of reorganizing the local building trades department of that city in accordance with the laws of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

This matter was referred to the Committee on Building Trades and was reported on as follows:

"Your committee recommends that if the United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N. Y., and the local Building Trades Department of that city do not comply with the laws of the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department thereof within thirty days, by unseating all ineligible trades and seating all eligible trades, a representative of the American Federation of Labor and a representative of the Building Trades Department proceed to Buffalo, and if necessary recommend to the A. F. of L. and the B. T. D. that said charters be revoked, and immediately reorganize the Trades and Labor Council and the local Building Trades Department, in accordance with the laws of the A. F. of L. and the Building Trades Department thereof."

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

The report of President Gompers was a very exhaustive one and dealt with many important matters. It was also very in-

structive, and is worthy of careful consideration at our hands. He says:

"There is not a wrong against which we fail to protest or seek to remedy; there is not a right to which any of our fellows are entitled which it is not our duty, mission and work and struggle to attain. So long as there shall remain a wrong unrighted or a right denied, there will be ample work for the labor movement to do. The struggle through the ages has always been attended with brutal tyranny and cruel injustice. Some have always had to suffer that the people might obtain some modicum of freedom. The times in which we now live are no exception to that rule. They who are true to their fellows, true to themselves, can not and dare not evade the duties and responsibilities which may come from their advocacy of the cause of the people.

"Tyranny, exercised by no matter whom or from what source, must be resisted at all hazards. The labor movement, which is the defender, protector and promoter of the rights and interests of the people, must be carried forward, its rapacious, ignorant opponents to the contrary notwithstanding. We should not, and we must not, surrender the rights which we have achieved for the toilers; we dare not permit the workers to become the victims of the tender mercies of their exploiters.

"The higher manhood, womanhood and childhood, a better standard of life which we have achieved for America's toilers, the better concept of human rights and liberties which have been secured at such great sacrifices are too precious heritages even to permit them to become debatable topics. They are the result of conquests in the struggle; they are ours to maintain and perpetuate for unborn generations.

"There is no limit to the lines of activity in which our movement is engaged for the betterment of the conditions of the workers, to attain all rights, and to work for the attainment of justice. The interest and the right of any one of our fellows is the concern of the labor movement. To bring light into the homes, hope to the hearts, aspirations to the minds of the workers, is the duty and mission of our movement. To make mankind truly free has been the dream of philosophers, song of the poets, and the struggle of the workers."

During the year 176 charters were issued, as follows: Three international unions, 2 departments, 40 Central Labor unions, 2 State Federations, 52 Federal Labor unions, and 77 local trade unions.

The injunction proceedings, the contempt cases, the courts' decisions, the appeals, the anti-trust law and the boycott were gone into in detail in a very able manner, showing the position organized labor had taken in each instance as the only course to be followed under the circumstances.

We asked General Secretary Duffy to publish from time to time in our official monthly journal, The Carpenter, extracts from President Gompers' report, which he kindly consented to do. We hope our members will carefully consider them.

The reports of Secretary Frank Morrison and Treasurer John B. Lennon show:

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1908	$138,627 89
Receipts from all sources during the year	232,377 64
Total income	$371,005 53
Total expenses for year	203,702 07
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1909	$167,303 46

The Executive Council's report dealt with many important matters, grievances, controversies, decisions, jurisdictional disputes and questions of great moment to organized labor generally.

Those affecting our organization particularly were:

1. The Wood-Workers—Carpenters.
2. Amalgamated Carpenters—U. B. Carpenters.

In the first instance the Council reported that the breach between the Wood-Workers and Carpenters had not as yet been healed and that the feeling existing between the two organizations was intense. They suggested that the representatives of both organizations attending the convention meet in joint friendly conference during the convention and endeavor to reach an honorable adjustment of the controversy existing. At the request of the Adjustment Committee, to which the matter was referred, we met in conference, but could not agree. The Wood-Workers wanted a "working agreement"

with us. We, on the contrary, would not listen to anything but amalgamation, and so the matter was again returned to the Adjustment Committee. That body reported as follows:

The subject matter contained in the report of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and submitted to us has been carefully considered. An effort has been made by representatives of our committee to have the officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Amalgamated Wood-Workers' organization to agree upon terms of amalgamation. The efforts of our committee were not successful, and we recommend that this convention adopt the following proposition as a basis for amalgamation:

AGREEMENT TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS AND THE AMALGAMATED WOOD-WORKERS.

It is agreed between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Wood-Workers that complete amalgamation shall take place within one year from Nov. 1, 1909, under the following terms:

1. That all the terms of this agreement shall be carried out in their entirety, and complete amalgamation of the two organizations above named shall be made within the time stated in this agreement.

2. Wood-Workers, such as are now claimed by the Amalgamated Wood-Workers, shall, wherever practicable, be organized under a charter of either organization of their choice.

3. That Wood-Workers and Carpenters may join in mixed locals under the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in centers where there are not sufficient members to maintain separate charters.

4. Local unions now attached to the organizations in interest shall remain in such affiliation until the consummation of the amalgamation.

5. In case of a strike or lockout, involving the members of the Amalgamated Wood-Workers, after a vote is taken and approved to amalgamate, if the funds of the Amalgamated Wood-Workers are sufficient to support their members in the trade controversy, the funds of the United Brotherhood shall not be called upon to defray said expenses; but if the funds be insufficient, and the proposed trade movement, or lockout, be approved by the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood, it shall be supported out of the funds of the United Brotherhood.

6. All trade agreements of the Amalgamated Wood-Workers and United Brotherhood in force on Nov. 1, 1908, shall be respected and lived up to by all concerned, except the clauses specifying members of the United Brotherhood or members of the Amalgamated Wood-Workers. New agreements shall not extend beyond Nov. 1, 1910, the maximum period of this amalgamation. Members of either organization can work in shops where such agreements exist without violating this contract.

7. The officers, or their successors, and the organizers of the Amalgamated Wood-Workers shall supervise and manage the affairs of the Wood-Workers' International Union until amalgamation takes place.

8. This agreement is subject to ratification by both organizations, in accordance with their respective laws.

9. All hostilities of whatever nature, between the two organizations shall immediately terminate and be withdrawn as an evidence of good faith, without discrimination to the members of either organization.

10. It is agreed that this plan of amalgamation shall be printed in a circular letter by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Wood-Workers, respectively, and submitted by their executive officers and representatives to the members of both organizations within three months from the date of the adoption of this report.

We, your committee, further recommend that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be authorized and instructed to carry into effect the terms of this proposed amalgamation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Amalgamated Wood-Workers' organizations.

As the representatives of the Wood-Workers opposed this report and fought against amalgamation, the question was raised that this matter involved the revocation of the charter of the organization not

complying with the provisions of the agreement and as it requires a two-thirds vote of the convention to revoke a charter, a roll-call was ordered, resulting in 11,265 votes in favor of the committee's report and 1,645 votes against. It is needless to say that our delegation voted in favor, while the Wood-Workers' delegation voted in opposition to it. If the Wood-Workers do not comply with the terms of the agreement so overwhelmingly endorsed by the convention the Executive Council stands instructed to revoke their charter.

In the second instance we herewith quote the report of the Executive Council:

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS—U. B. OF CARPENTERS.

Complaints continue to be made by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners that the delegates from their local unions are denied representation in the various central bodies by reason of the protest of the local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the central bodies in some instances taking the position that the locals of the Amalgamated Society are dual organizations.

We are endeavoring to enforce the provisions of the constitution of the A. F. of L., and have notified a number of central bodies that if they do not admit delegates from these local unions their charters will be revoked. The situation, as you can very readily appreciate, is most unsatisfactory, and demands your earnest consideration.

This was referred to the Building Trades Committee along with the following resolutions, introduced by the delegates representing the Amalgamated Carpenters:

Whereas, The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is a self-sustaining, autonomous and independently financed international union, affiliated with national congresses, councils and executive bodies of labor in the various countries in which the society operates, more especially the American Federation of Labor, with which affiliation has been complete for nearly twenty years, and

Whereas, The income for American districts has been for the past two years $321,842.80, and the expenditures for strikes and lockouts, unemployed benefit, sick benefit, death benefit, accident benefit, tool insurance, traveling benefits, superannuation benefits, and assistance to other trades of $158,852.86, and

Whereas, At the second convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, Tampa, Florida, October, 1909, a recommendation following a report upon a local matter of dispute was presented and referred to as a plan, which in substance was as follows: "To wrest from the Amalgamated Society its autonomy and organic entity," to place all its funds in the hands of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, this plan was not endorsed by the Tampa convention, and

Whereas, A so-called minority report introduced by one member of an adjustment committee at the Tampa convention was passed by a viva-voce vote despite the face that a substitute motion was duly made and seconded, the said minority report having for its object the ordering of international officers to do and perform certain acts contrary to the constitution of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, beside imposing conditions and time of consolidation so vaguely presented as to prevent intelligent action thereon, and

Whereas, These destructive acts can only have been conceived by minds in collusion for the purpose of obtaining the dissolution or disintegration of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners to be followed by inroads upon other bona fide organizations, their autonomy and their funds; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the executive officers of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor be instructed, and they are hereby instructed, to desist from further attempting to consolidate the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners with any organization or to send, or cause to be sent, any committee to confer with the general officers of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners under the conditions laid down in the minority report referred to.

After a careful hearing of the entire dispute between the two organizations the committee reported as follows:

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council, under the caption, "Amalgamated Carpenters—U. B. Carpenters," your committee recommends that the actions of the Executive Council in enforcing the laws bearing on this subject be approved, and that this matter be referred to the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, with instructions that the laws be enforced in the premises.

On the resolutions presented by the representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters that as this is an appeal from a decision rendered by the Tampa convention of the Building Trades Department, your committee recommends that it be referred to the Executive Council of the American

Federation of Labor, the first court of appeals.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT.

The Denver convention recommended the continuation of the Union Label Conferences. In conformity therewith the first conference after the Denver convention was held at headquarters in Washington, D. C., Jan. 22-23, 1909. At our meeting, Jan. 11, we directed President Gompers to notify the executive officers of the various organizations issuing labels to attend a conference in Washington to consider the feasibility of forming a Label Department of the A. F. of L., to devise means for the economic, effective and comprehensive distribution of products bearing union labels. This conference was held at Washington, D. C., March 29-30, 52 delegates being in attendance, 21 organizations being represented. The Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. was thereupon formally organized, John B. Lennon, of Bloomington, Ill., elected president and Thomas F. Tracy, of Boston, secretary-treasurer.

There are now affiliated with this department 37 national and international unions that issue labels, store cards or buttons. The work of this department is progressing favorably, and it is hoped and believed that it will be greatly helpful to our movement in intelligently and systematically bringing to the attention of the members and friends of organized labor, as well as to the public generally, the advantage of buying products which bear union labels, and the advisability of patronizing such places as display in their establishments the union store cards.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The last annual convention directed that we should have drafted a bill providing for old age pensions, such bill to be introduced either in the legislatures of the several states or in Congress, our action in this particular to be based upon the result of our investigation as to whether such legislation would be more readily secured through the individual action of the several states, by federal legislation, or by both methods.

We have given this matter our very careful consideration at our several meetings during the year. We finally requested Congressman W. B. Wilson, who is a delegate to this convention from the United Mine Workers of America, to prepare a brief and bill upon this subject. They are as follows:

THE BILL.

An Act to Organize an Army Corps, Prescribe Qualifications for Enlistment Therein, Define the Duties and Fix the Compensation and Term of Enlistment of Privates, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That immediately after the passage of this act, an army corps shall be organized in the Department of War, under the direction of the President, to be known as the Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army.

Sec. 2. The Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army shall be composed of persons not less than sixty-five years of age.

Sec. 3. Any person who is sixty-five years of age, or upwards, and who has been a resident of the United States twenty-five consecutive years, and a citizen of the United States fifteen consecutive years next preceding the date of application, and who is not possessed of property amounting to more than fifteen hundred dollars in value, free of all incumbrances, or an income of more than two hundred and forty dollars per annum, and who has not sequestered or otherwise disposed of property or income for the purpose of qualifying for enlistment as hereinafter provided, may make application, in writing, to the Secretary of War for enlistment in the Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to enlist and enroll such applicant for the term of his or her life, as a private in the Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army, without regard to the physical condition of the applicant; provided, that persons related as husband and wife shall not both be eligible for enlistment, enrollment and service therein at the same time, and in case of dispute as to whether husband or wife shall be enlisted and enrolled, as herein provided, the question shall be decided by the Secretary of War, by and with the approval of the President.

Sec. 4. The pay of a private in the Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army shall be one hundred and twenty dollars per annum, to be paid in quarterly installments as pensions are now by law paid; provided, that ten dollars per annum be deducted from the pay of each private and retained in the treasury of the United States for every one hundred dollars' worth of property in excess of three hundred dollars, and for every ten dollars per annum income in excess of one hundred and twenty dollars possessed by such private.

Sec. 5. Arms and ammunition shall be furnished to privates in the Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army at the discretion of the Secretary of War, but no sustenance shall be furnished to them except the pay herein provided.

Sec. 6. No private or applicant for enlistment as private, shall be required to leave his or her home for the purpose of enlistment, enrollment or service in the Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army, nor shall they be required to assemble, drill or perform and of the other maneuvers, nor be subject to any of the regulations of the United States army, except as herein provided.

Sec. 7. Privates in the Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army shall be required to report annually, in writing, to the Secretary of War, on blanks furnished by him for the purpose, the conditions of military and patriotic sentiment in the community where such private lives, but no private shall be discharged, disciplined or otherwise punished for failure to make such report.

Sec. 8. The number of persons enlisted in the Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army shall be in addition to the number of officers and privates now required by law in the United States Army

Sec. 9. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

THE BRIEF.

Blossburg, Pa., June 11, 1909.

To the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen—I am submitting to you herewith, for your consideration and criticism, a bill which I have prepared for presentation to Congress, on the subject of old age pensions. In doing so I desire to offer a few observations on the general principles involved in old age pensions, and particularly on the provisions of this bill.

Every form of government has its limitations. That is particularly true of democracies having written constitutions. But when, in addition to the general limitations provided by the founders or builders of constitutional governments, for the protection of citizens in their natural, individual and collective rights you have a form of government which has derived all its powers from written concessions made by a number of different states, each claiming absolute sovereignty within its own boundaries, except in those things which it has specifically conceded in writing to the general government, you are confronted by a system of limitations which it is extremely difficult to overcome, when seeking legislation of a nature not included in the special grant of powers by the several states to the general government.

That is the form of the Federal government of the United States. Yet its purpose is broadly set forth in the preamble to the constitution. It says: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America."

Thus it will be observed that two out of the six specified purposes of the government are the establishment of justice and the promotion of the general welfare, both of which purposes are included in the desire for the establishment of an old age pension.

No one will for a moment contend that any title to property exists anywhere except by virtue of the laws enacted by government, and the only method by which those titles are successfully defended is through the government; that is, through the power of the people collectively. Every person who owns land, tools or other machinery, the products of labor or other accumulations, holds his title to them through the law, en-

forced by the strong arm of the government. The law prescribes methods by which property may be secured and how it can be retained. It gives and defends the title to all real estate, and acts as the arbiter in all disputes growing out of that title or the possession of personal property. Every corporation is a law-created, law-protected body that could have no existence but for the law and no power or property but for the government. No contract mutually entered into can be made binding upon the contracting parties except by the power of the people collectively, expressed and enforced through their laws. Wealth cannot be accumulated and held by any individual or corporation in large quantities without the fostering care of the law and government. Destroy both, abolish all law and all government, and immediately property rights cease to exist. The only title would be the strength and cunning of the individual. We would return to the

"Good old plan
To let him take who has the power,
And let him keep who can."

It follows, then, that he who has the greatest amount of wealth receives the greatest amount of protection from law and government. It protects him in the possession and enjoyment of it in life and in conveying it to his heirs at death. The man who possesses property has a decided advantage in life over the man who possesses none. In order to produce or earn a livelihood people must have the use of property upon which to work. The man who has the property can dictate the terms upon which he will permit another to use it. The law protects him in that right, consequently he has a law-created and law-protected advantage over the workman who is without property upon which to work. He will not let on any other terms than those he considers profitable. During his entire lifetime the propertyless workman must continue to give a share of what he produces in the form of profits to his employer in return for the opportunity of earning a living. The compensation received seldom exceeds the household requirements "economically administered." When the time comes that the physical and mental faculties begin to decline, when his powers of brain and brawn can no longer be profitably employed, no means have been accumulated by him with which to sustain existence. Surely, then, society at large, to which he has given a lifetime of labor, which protects his employer and others in their title to property, should protect him in his right and title to a comfortable existence during the remainder of his days.

The state at the present time recognizes a part of its duty to the old, the sick, the injured and the incompetent, as is shown by the establishment of poor-houses and hospitals. But our poor-houses are organized and maintained on the principle of a charity rather than an obligation which society owes to its superannuated workers. The application of the principles of charity in that case is unjust. Society, in carrying out its own ideas of economic law, has left them, after a lifetime of hard labor, completely stranded, like shipwrecked mariners on the arctic shores of time. It owes them a living and should pay its debts.

We cannot contemplate the closing scenes in the life of a self-respecting workingman without feeling some of the anguish that tears his soul. The struggle with poverty on the one hand and the pride that cannot bend to accept charity on the other.

Then we feel the forcefulness of the words of Burns—

Look not alone on youthful prime,
On manhood's active might;
Man then is useful to his kind,
Supported in his right.
But see him on the edge of life,
With cares and sorrows worn,
Then age and want, oh, ill-match'd pair,
Shows man was made to mourn.

But even those that agree that a pension should of right be given to those who are too old to continue in active service and who are without means to maintain themselves differ as to whether or not men who have been convicted of crime should be included in the grant. The violation of the law may or may not involve moral turpitude. But in either event the primary object of imprisonment is not the welfare of the convict, but rather the protection of the community. And if society, in order to protect itself, deems it necessary to deprive one of its number of his liberty, thereby preventing him from providing for his old age, it is cruel to turn him adrift in his senility to gather his living, like a stray dog, at the ash heap.

It is difficult to devise a direct method by which old age pensions can be granted by the Federal government. But if part of the purpose of the government is to establish justice and promote the general welfare, then any method of providing old age pensions which the constitution will permit should be utilized. The Federal constitution expressly specifies that Congress shall have the power "to raise and support armies." It has exercised that power from the beginning without question. It has on various occasions specified the minimum age limit of enlistment. It can make the limit either high or low. It can make it high for one branch of the service and low for another, and can enumerate the duties to be performed, making them either light or heavy, fixing the compensation in accordance with its own judgment.

It is upon that principle of constitutional law that the bill which I have presented for your consideration has been based. There are other methods by which the same result may be attained. The same object might be reached by the enactment of a Federal law granting a pension to all men above a certain age who have been engaged in interstate and foreign commerce, and to government employes, and then secure direct pension laws in the different states. There can be no question of the right of the government to grant a pension to its own employes if it so desires, but when it comes to dealing with interstate commerce another problem is presented. If I correctly understand the decision of the Supreme Court in the employers' liability law case, a railway worker may be engaged, within a state, in switching or hauling a car of freight destined for another state, and yet, if he does not cross the state line in the performance of his labor, he is not engaged in interstate commerce. If that interpretation is correct, it would materially reduce the number of persons that could come within the scope of the law. At this point another difficulty presents itself. The men it is proposed to pension would no longer be engaged in interstate commerce. They would be retired. Would the Supreme Court uphold the right of the government to pension men who were not actually engaged in interstate commerce during the time for which the pension was allowed, under the terms of the interstate commerce clause of the constitution? There is at least an element of doubt in it. The difficulty of securing favorable legislation in 46 separate states is so apparent that it only has to be mentioned to be understood.

The constitution might be amended by giving additional powers to the Federal government. But with the attempt to amend it along these lines, the whole question of state's rights would be raised, which, together with the opposition to the proposition itself that it will inevitably receive from the selfish possessors of wealth, would make the task an almost hopeless one.

One of the grave problems in connection with the establishment of old age pensions is the raising of revenue to meet the payments. The same principle that makes it a duty of the government to provide for its superannuated workers would require that the means to do so should be raised by a tax on property, incomes, bequests and inheritances, so far as it is within the power of the Federal government.

From every point of view, the method herewith proposed seems to be the most feasible. It places the pensioner in the direct employment of the government; it enlists him in the army of the United States under the direction of the President, who is the commander-in-chief of the army and navy; it enumerates the duties to be performed, limits the punishment for failure to perform them, and stipulates the compensation to be received for the service required.

I have not as yet introduced the measure in Congress, but will await with interest your favorable or unfavorable criticisms or any amendments you may have to suggest.

Fraternally yours, W. B. WILSON.

We recommend that this bill and brief be referred to a committee of this convention, to report the conclusions to you as soon as possible before adjournment. We cannot but commend the ability and sincerity of purpose shown by Congressman Wilson, and we desire to express to him through this medium our great appreciation of his valuable contribution on this difficult problem.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE.

The distribution of the circular containing the charts declared for by the Pittsburg

convention and giving correct information how to prevent, and to assist in eradicating tuberculosis has been continued. The State Federations of Labor and the city central bodies have been particularly urged to secure the enactment of laws by the various State legislatures, requiring the provision of proper and sanitary sleeping accommodations and shelter for workmen engaged in the construction of public works. It is our desire and endeavor to co-operate in every way within our power in every fight which is being waged against the dreaded and insidious disease.

None are more interested in the prevention, arrest and eradication of the great white plague and other communicable diseases than are the men of labor. We have done, and will continue to do our duty in the premises. We distributed broadcast printed documents, urging our fellow-workers as to proper laws, methods of sanitation, food, work and conduct, in order that the best may be done to save our people from the ravages of the disease. Investigation has demonstrated clearly that one of the most insidious means of communication and spread of the germs of disease is through second-hand clothing and bottles. We urgently recommend the adoption by this convention of a resolution demanding from the duly constituted authorities, boards of health included, that laws or regulations shall be enacted or formulated prohibiting the sale of second-hand clothing or second-hand bottles unless they have been cleansed and renovated under the direction and supervision of a representative of boards of health.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE.

In view of the decision of the supreme court of the United States, holding our labor organizations liable under the Sherman anti-trust law, the Denver convention directed that the various national and international unions, as well as directly affiliated local unions, be consulted as to their wishes whether the publication of the "We Don't Patronize" list in the American Federationist should be restored. The instructions of the Denver convention were duly carried out, and we recommend the further consideration of the subject be referred to the Executive Council. We urge that each affiliated organization more thoroughly advertise the names of firms which employ union labor and conduct their establishments under sanitary conditions.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The special committee appointed by authority of the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to consider, investigate, and inquire into the question of industrial education at home and abroad and report in detail to the Toronto Convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1909, together with whatever recommendations, suggestions, instructions and requests it considered necessary in order to place this all-important and vital matter clearly, broadly and intelligently before the wage workers of the country and the public in general, begs leave to report that the committee held three meetings during the year, as follows:

The first in New York City, August 20 and 21, the second in Washington, D. C., October 22 and 23, and the third in Toronto, Canada, November 9. Much information and data bearing on the subject matter of industrial education in all its phases was received and very thoroughly discussed, debated and considered. The committee found the question of education, whether cultural, industrial, academic, or otherwise, so intensely interesting and vitally important that we have arrived at the conclusion, that to report in full to this convention would not be advisable, owing to the fact that our investigations have not been completed, and that we are yet awaiting information asked for from some of the most prominent business men of America, as well as from educators and others whom the committee thought might be able to give valuable data gathered from actual experience.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE RESOLUTION.

From the terms of the resolution under which the committee was constituted, it is evident that what was desired was:

First—A thorough investigation of the needs of industrial education.

Second—A statement of the extent to which needs are met by existing institutions, and

Third—As a result of such investigations, some definite suggestions for the promotion of industrial education in such manner as might best serve the interests of the whole people.

The committee has entered on its duties without fixed notions as to the form which industrial education should take throughout the country, and its investigations so far have made a profound impression upon its members.

DEMAND FOR INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The importance of our subject cannot be too highly estimated. The general demaud for industrial knowledge and skill, and the almost universal interest in the subject manifested by business organizations, boards of trade, labor organizations, as well as by educators and public men, is sufficient proof that the right kind of education for a boy or girl who expects to enter upon a vocational career is second only in importance to their having an education at all.

We must never lose sight of the fact that a large majority of the working people are poor, and because of this they are forced to begin the battle of life at an early age. The need of the day is that something be done for the children of this great wage-working class.

Formerly, the apprenticeship system offered the boy an opportunity to learn a trade and become a thoroughly trained mechanic, but of late years the scheme of specialization has supplanted the old apprenticeship system, even to extreme specialization. It ought to be recognized as a scientific truth that the higher the skill possessed by the mechanic the more valuable is his labor, both to himself, his employer and the community. The more efficient labor becomes the higher wages it should command.

The one trouble in America today is that too many of our youths who have graduated from the grammar or high school, is that they are misfits industrially. If we are to secure industrial supremacy, or even maintain our present standards in the industrial world, we must in some way in our educational system acquire an equivalent to our old apprenticeship system.

APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

It is of more than passing interest to note that a revival of apprenticeships by large corporate interests through comprehensive and sane regulations are gradually taking form.

With the growing feeling that the old-time apprenticeship system must be modified to meet modern conditions of life, there looms up the question of a substitute which shall keep the best and most necessary of the older customs and meet modern requirements.

It is generally conceded by those interested in industrial education that the industrial school, per se, does not and cannot result in turning out a full-fledged, skilled mechanic ready to take up his trade.

It is further recognized that the old apprenticeship system possessed many features that were uneconomic and unjust, but with the preservation of much that was good and its application by proper blending with the modern idea of perfection in theory, it would lead to more satisfactory results.

A marked tendency toward apprenticeships is taking place, and the feeling expressed by both employer and employed is that a gradual return will take place if such training is conducted sanely and advantageously to the American youth.

In order to bring out practical suggestions toward solution of the problem the committee addressed itself to the following questions:

1. Should trade, vocational, technical and industrial schools be established as a part of the public school system?
2. Should private industrial educational institutions be tolerated?
3. Under what conditions and terms should industrial schools, either public or private, be countenanced and supported?
4. Under what conditions should semi-private or semi-public industrial schools, namely, the so-called "co-operative industrial schools," be approved or disapproved?
5. Should they be free, supported by the city, county or state in which they are located?
6. Should they be under the control or partial control of the national government?
7. And should their instructors or teachers be practical men from the ranks of trade

occupations, or should they be men who know nothing of the trade itself except its theoretical side?

8. What should be taught under the head of "Industrial Education?"—the cultural side, the professional side, the mechanical side, the business side, or all combined?

9. To what extent, if any, should labor headquarters, labor temples and labor halls be used to favor industrial education?

Believing that progress could best be promoted by a close study of the prevailing systems now in vogue, and that some way should be provided so that the maximum of information should be obtained at the minimum cost of time and expense, the committee decided that invitation should be extended to a group of the foremost exponents of industrial education to meet with them in Washington, Oct. 23 and 24, for the purpose of conferring and explaining the merits of the several types of industrial education, and accordingly the following persons were extended invitations:

W. B. Prescott, I. T. U. commission on supplemental trade education; Charles F. Richards, originator of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education; Leslie W. Miller, principal Pennsylvania Museum and School of Arts; Dr. Herman Schneider, dean of the University of Cincinnati; John M. Shrigley, president Williamson Free School for Mechanical Trades; A. Lincoln Filene of William Filene's Sons Company, Boston; Paul H. Hanus, professor of education, Harvard University; Frederick P. Fish, chairman Massachusetts state board of education; Dr. Andrew S. Draper, commissioner of education of the state of New York; Arthur D. Dean, chief, division of trade schools, New York educational department; C. W. Cross, superintendent of apprentices, New York Central lines; Miss Ella M. Haas, district inspector department of inspection of workshops and factories of the state of Ohio; Charles R. Towson, secretary industrial department of the international committee of Young Men's Christian Associations; J. C. Monaghan, secretary National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education; Frank A. Vanderlip, president National City Bank of New York; Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, president Stevens Institute of Technology; Mr. V. Everit Macy of New York; Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie foundation; Dr. Elmer B. Brown, chief, Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior; Mr. C. W. Burket, editor American Agriculturist; Mr. T. J. Foster, International Correspondence School, Scranton, or representative; Mr. Raymond Robins, Chicago, Ill.

Naturally the result of this meeting which occupied the greater portion of two days, with one evening session, was illuminating and instructive and served to show the keen interest and alertness of labor representatives.

The object of the several systems of education was kept steadily in view throughout the entire conference, and the description of the leading types, showing their aims, objects and methods of instruction made a profound impression upon the members of the committee.

There was a remarkable unanimity of opinion on important points in regard to industrial education and the numerous demands for technical training for those who have completed a compulsory school attendance period and who desire to take up an industrial vocation at a later time.

It also served to show that the much-heralded apathy and disinterestedness charged by our critics to the trades unions is more imaginary than real, and that organized labor was fairly abreast of the situation.

To the ladies and gentlemen who, at the sacrifice of valuable time from their business, co-operated with the committee in its investigations, the committee feels deeply grateful and appreciates the gratuitous services rendered in the abundant information and assistance given, and sympathizes with the universal thought expressed, that the conference marked another epoch in the history of the trades union movement for industrial education.

Subsequent discussion seemed to indicate that the champions of one system as against another might learn much from the different viewpoints, and that there was common ground for all on which to base the future development of a sound system of industrial education free from the dangers which trade unions' representatives pointed out.

PUBLIC VS. PRIVATE CONTROL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The committee feels that there is justification in condemning any system of public instruction privately controlled, or any scheme of private selection of pupils, and calls attention to the introduction of a plan which is being put into operation in several localities and fostered by manufacturers' associations.

"THE CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION PLAN."

It is a limited plan for industrial education, carried on between the high school, which engages a teacher for the purpose; one satisfactory to the manufacturers, and a group of the latter who indenture such boys as they desire to have. The idea is, of course, to give a thorough trade training. But,

a. The manufacturer is not obliged to take any boys, or to keep any boy.

On the other hand, the high school is obliged to educate all duly qualified boys, to give them all that the city provides.

Therefore, those who study in the co-operative course do so on sufferance.

b. The people have no hand in this plan. No matter how much a father may desire such training for the boy, the city is helpless to do anything, as under this plan the veto power over the boy's right to public industrial education is in the hands of the manufacturer.

c. The public school must be neutral as to trade unionism. Surely it dare not be hostile. But what is there to restrain one or all the co-operating plants from assuming any attitude, however hostile? They have the right to teach and to foster anti-unionism with school-apprenticed boys under them.

d. A boy who should talk over or agitate for union principles can be instantly deprived of his educational future under this plan; and if his father should be a known union champion, only the good-nature of the manufacturer can prevent reprisal in the form of dropping the boy from this course.

e. The teacher cannot help siding with the manufacturers; he cannot protest, should he so wish, if they import scabs, strike-breakers or any sworn foes of unions. It is not for the school to say who shall be the fellow-workmen of these young student-apprentices. If he be a man of principles, he could not take the boys out of such a shop, for they are under bond.

f. Finally, with a teacher too soft on the side of the manufacturers, we shall see, for the first time in a public school system, a spirit new in evil power—a class of school boys trained under a thoroughly un-American system of private selection of pupils, based on no public or competitive method, unless the manufacturers so permit;

A system wholly removed from the salutary supervision of the people.

A system which needs no check in prejudicing the favorites of this system against the large excluded class of their school fellows, and later, against their fellow workmen themselves.

Any scheme of education which depends for its carrying-out on a private group, subject to no public control, leaves unsolved the fundamental democratic problem of giving the boys of the country an equal opportunity, and the citizens the power to criticize and reform their educational machinery.

The trend toward the introduction of schemes of industrial education and apprenticeships at public, as well as private expense, which pretends to teach trades in periods ranging from four months to four years, and turn out graduates in times of industrial peace who are able to earn only 50 per cent. of the established wage in a given trade, and in times of industrial dispute are exploited in the interests of unfair employers, is worthy only of condemnation.

LEGISLATION.

Results vast in importance and magnitude have come from the action of Congress, in 1862, in giving land grants to each state, to be used for a state college of agriculture and mechanic arts. This appropriation of lands, followed by direct appropriation of money in 1890 and 1907, provides these colleges with a fund averaging about $65,000 per state, or a total of over $3,000,000 annually. While this fund was for a long time used largely for general studies, the subjects of mechanic arts, agriculture and home economics were finally developed, so that they now compete on nearly equal terms

with the literary and scientific courses. Since most of this fund is in demand to train engineers, technical agriculturists and teachers in the mechanical, agricultural and home economic subjects, comparatively little is available to give school training to those who wish to become expert workmen, farmers or homemakers.

The title of the land grant act of 1862 provided for "colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts." Each state was required to "inviolably" appropriate the accruing interest and earnings from this gift to the "endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical subjects, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such sequence as the legislatures of states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

Though the law was plainly designed for the betterment of that 90 per cent. who are in vocations where the labor is done with the hands, these schools, as most other schools, too often were conducted mainly to assist those who were seeking an avenue out of the manual side of the mechanical trades, agriculture and home-making into the so-called professions. The research departments connected with these colleges and with other scientific and engineering schools and departments have now accumulated a vast body of knowledge useful to the workman. Much of this information has been arranged in text-books and in courses for practical work in the school shops, in the commercial shops on the farms or in the home.

Gratified with the developments of the state colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, Congress has been ever ready to meet requests to further build up these institutions. And there is a movement, with a large following in Congress, to still further develop the education to which these colleges were dedicated. Since only one college in a state can do little more for our greatly enlarged population than to provide courses of study for those who are to become technicians, and cannot give equal opportunity in liberal and practical education to all of the industrial classes, this new movement has crystallized around a plan for including the secondary public schools along with the state colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, thus creating and giving direction to a complete national scheme of education, in which labor shall receive recognition and its just share of attention.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S POSITION.

Organized labor's position regarding the injustices of narrow and prescribed training in selected trades, by both private and public instruction, and the flooding of the labor market with half-trained mechanics for the purposes of exploitation, is perfectly tenable, and the well-founded belief in the viciousness of such practices, and consequent condemnation, is well-nigh unassailable.

Organized labor's record for years in regard to better sanitary conditions in factories and workshops, and its continued efforts toward safeguarding women and minors, have been the subject of wide discussion and much helpful legislation.

Its advocacy of free schools, free text-books, and the raising of compulsory school age have been religiously adhered to, and closely allied to these subjects is that of industrial education, and any serious discussion of the proper kind of vocational training promotes discussion of the former.

There is a strong reaction coming in general methods of education, and that growing feeling, which is gaining rapidly in strength, that the human element must be recognized, and cannot be so disregarded as to make the future workers mere automatic machines.

Experience has shown that manual training school teachers without actual trade experience do not and cannot successfully solve this great problem, and that progress will necessarily be slow, as new teachers must be provided, a new set of text-books will have to be written, and the subjects taught in a sympathetic and systematic manner.

In the last analysis, it is of greater moment to those engaged in industry whether this question should be discussed freely and fairly, than it is to mere theorists, who advocate industrial education without having any definite plan or purpose (other than a selfish

one), in their advocacy of the same, and it is believed that a unification rather than a multiplication of efforts is needed in order to help solve this immense problem.

CONCLUSIONS.

It is believed that the future welfare of America largely depends on the industrial training of our workers and in protecting them.

The inquiries of the committee seem to indicate that if the American workman is to maintain the high standard of efficiency, the boys and girls of the country must have an opportunity to acquire educated hands and brains, such as may enable them to earn a living in a self-selected vocation, and acquire an intelligent understanding of the duties of good citizenship.

No better investment can be made by taxpayers than to give every youth an opportunity to secure such an education. Such an opportunity is not now within the reach of the great majority of the children of the wage workers. The present system is inadequate and unsatisfactory. Only a small fraction of the children who enter the lower grades continue through the grades until they complete the high school course. The reasons which seem to be the prime causes for withdrawal are, first, a lack of interest on the part of the pupils; and secondly, on the part of the parents, and a dissatisfaction that the schools do not offer instruction of a more practical character. The pupils become tired of the work they have in hand, and see nothing more inviting in the grades ahead. They are conscious of powers, passions and tastes which the school does not recognize. They long to grasp things with their own hands and test the strength of materials and the magnitude of forces.

Owing to past methods and influences, false views and absurd notions possess the minds of too many of our youths, which cause them to shun work at the trades and to seek the office or store as much more genteel and fitting. This silly notion has been shaken by the healthy influence of unions, and will be entirely eradicated if industrial training becomes a part of our school system, and in consequence of this system of training, he will advance greatly in general intelligence, as well as in technical skill and in mental and moral worth, he will be a better citizen and a better man, and will be more valuable to society and to the country.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

SUPPLEMENTAL TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The importance of this kind of school, for those who have already entered the trades, has been a matter for serious consideration by the committee.

The demand for such instruction is measured by the necessity for training in particular trades and industries, and the chief aim of such instruction should be to present those principles of arts and sciences which bear upon the trades and industries, either directly or indirectly.

The economic need and value of technical training is not to be disregarded, and cognizance should be taken of the fact that throughout the civilized world, evening and part-time day, technical schools enroll twenty pupils to every one who attends the other types of vocational schools.

And the committee submits for consideration and discussion, to the convention, the proposition that there be established, at public expense, technical schools for the purpose of giving supplemental education to those who have entered the trades as apprentices.

WE FURTHER RECOMMEND.

1. The continuance of progressive development of supplemental trade education, as inaugurated by trade unions, and call special attention to the work undertaken by the International Typographical Union in the establishment of a school for the higher education of its members.

It is a practical application to a trade union of a necessity that exists, and admitted.

It is administered by printer-tutors who have never been afflicted with pedagogical cramp, and never expect to be; is within the reach of every man within the industry, and has succeeded in developing the latent talents and of widening the sphere of usefulness among its students, and ought to appeal to every ambitious printer.

A significant fact in connection with this

school is that educators, as well as others of wide experience, believe that, for the adaptation to an end, this school has no equal. It also marks a new era in education, and one of its chief assets, other than the education of its students, is that public and private interests are emulating its example.

While other trade unions are engaged in activities of a like nature, though expressed in various forms, for the sake of brevity elaborate descriptions are omitted.

It is worthy of mention, however, that large sums of money are annually expended by trade unions for education, through the channels of official journals, and in some instances its members are being trained for the teaching profession; and the preparation of text-books is another undertaking.

And the committee further recommends that all trade unions which have not adopted a system of technical education give the matter the consideration it so richly deserves; and we further believe that the present undertakings of the unions call for the most enthusiastic admiration, and are entitled to the most cordial and loyal support.

Follows a list of organizations which have undertaken an extension of education for their members:

International Typographical Union, Electrotypers and Stereotypers, International Photo-Engravers of North America, Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International Granite Cutters, International Horseshoers' Union, Pattern Makers' League of North America, and the Carpenters of Chicago and Cook County.

TECHNICAL INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

2. We favor the establishment of schools in connection with the public school system, at which pupils between the ages of fourteen and sixteen may be taught the principles of the trades, not necessarily in separate buildings, but in separate schools adapted to this particular education, and by competent and trained teachers.

The course of instruction in such a school should be English, mathematics, physics, chemistry, elementary mechanics and drawing. The shop instruction for particular trades, and for each trade represented, the drawing, mathematics, mechanics, physical and biological science applicable to the trade, the history of that trade, and a sound system of economics, including and emphasizing the philosophy of collective bargaining. This will serve to prepare the pupil for more advanced subjects, and in addition, to disclose his capacity for a specific vocation.

In order to keep such schools in close touch with the trades, there should be local advisory boards, including representatives of the industries, employers and organized labor.

3. The committee recommends that any technical education of the workers in trade and industry being a public necessity, it should not be a private but a public function, conducted by the public and the expense involved at public cost.

4. We recommend the continuance of the life of the committee and final report to the 1910 convention.

5. That the convention request the United States Department of Commerce and Labor to investigate the entire subject of Industrial Education in this country and abroad.

6. To request the committee to cooperate with the Department of Commerce and Labor in said investigation.

7. To request the executive council of the A. F. of L. to act with said committee ex-officio.

8. To request the officers of all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to supply us with all information they may have relative to industrial education as soon as possible. And this for the purpose of getting an up-to-date report with up-to-date methods of how industrial education should be taught, conducted and promoted.

SUSPENDED CITY CENTRAL AND STATE BODIES.

The action of the executive council in suspending city central and state bodies for refusal to live up to the laws of the A. F. of L. as well as disobeying the orders issued by the A. F. of L. to unseat the seceding electrical workers was concurred in by the convention and all representatives sent by such bodies were denied the privilege of the floor, President Gompers ruling that these bodies had no charter recognized by the A.

F. of L., and were therefore not entitled to representation in the convention.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS GRIEVANCE.

Your Committee on Laws, to whom was referred that portion of the executive council's report under the heading "Electrical Workers" and "Protests and Appeals" submits the following report on the differences between the two factions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. All parties at interest were given a full hearing. The committee held four sessions, three of them very long, hearing everything the contestants and protestants desired to submit. Your committee finds that the dispute and differences between the two factions of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are in some particulars of long standing, and time, instead of healing the differences, has not improved them; therefore, the exceeding great difficulty that confronted your committee in dealing with this question along lines that were hopeful of bringing harmony and unity among the organized electrical workers of America.

Your committee offers the following recommendations, with the hope that good results may follow along the line of consolidation:

1. We recommend reaffirmation of the Denver agreement, which reads as follows:

Memorandum of Agreement and Stipulation Entered Into by the Opposing Factions in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in Pursuance of the Report of a Special Committee Appointed by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

1. It is hereby agreed that a convention of all the locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall be called in St. Louis on January 18, 1909. Every local organization in good standing on September 15, 1908, shall be entitled to representation in this convention.

2. The officers of both opposing forces shall submit to the representative of the American Federation of Labor, appointed by President Gompers, a complete list of the organizations in their possession not later than Nov. 28, 1908. The list of organizations thus submitted shall be considered by both opposing forces as an official roster of the coming convention.

3. It is further agreed that both of the opposing forces will at once notify the local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers their desire that each local respond to the call for the said convention to be held January 18, 1909, incorporating in the same, in concise form, the action of the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor.

4. It is further agreed that all suits at law or court processes of any character relating to the affairs of the organization shall be at once withdrawn.

5. It is further agreed that all necessary and legitimate expenditures of the opposing forces of the organization shall be defrayed by the proper officers signing warrants and checks in accord with the laws of the International Brotherhood. In case any questions arise relative to the payment of any bill which cannot be adjusted amicably by the fiscal officers, it is agreed that the same shall be referred to the convention of January 18, 1909, for final adjustment.

6. It is also further agreed that after the convention has been convened and the delegates have been seated in the convention as accredited delegates, the rules of the procedure and laws of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall be taken as authority.

7. It is further agreed that all funds now on hand and those hereafter received by either side to this controversy shall be made a special trust fund and placed in a bank in Springfield, Ill., said bank to be designated by President Gompers. Funds now on deposit drawing interest shall not be transferred to Springfield trust fund until after interest is due and payable.

8. It is hereby further agreed that the action of the convention to be held in St. Louis, Mo., January 18, 1909, shall be accepted by both sides to the controversy as final and binding to the end that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall be maintained in one complete organization.

9. It is also further agreed that the recommendations of the special committee shall be complied with (a copy of which is

hereby attached) where not specifically detailed in these stipulations.

10. It is hereby agreed by and between the opposing forces of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers represented by F. J. McNulty, Peter W. Collins, J. J. Reid, J. W. Murphy, F. J. Sullivan and J. E. McCadden, that from this date there shall not be any suits at law or in equity filed by either of the aforesaid opposing forces, for any cause whatsoever, connecting in any manner the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers pending the convention to be held in St. Louis, Mo., January 18, 1909.

11. It is hereby agreed that should the referendum vote be against the holding of the convention on January 18, 1909, a convention will be called at once in accordance with the constitution of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

(Signed) J. J. REID.
H. W. SHERMAN.
H. W. POTTER.
H. S. WHALEN.
F. J. SULLIVAN.
F. J. M'NULTY.
PETER W. COLLINS.
S. J. FAY.
FRANCIS J. SWEEK.
M. S. CULVER.

Signed November 20, 1908.

Witness: M. GRANT HAMILTON.

Second. That efforts be at once renewed to effect a settlement under the terms of Denver agreement:

Third. That President Gompers be empowered to name one representative, Mr. McNulty one representative, and Mr. Reid one representative, the appointees must be trade unionists, the appointments to be immediately made, none of whom shall be electrical workers, to act in conjunction with the electrical workers of both factions in developing and effecting a final amalgamation into one United Brotherhood;

Fourth. Said committee of three shall have power to interpret the Denver agreement in order to bring unity of the brotherhood, as provided by the spirit as well as the letter of the Denver agreement;

Fifth. Said committee, if found necessary to effect a final and complete settlement, shall provide for and bring about a convention of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on the lines provided in the Denver agreement prior to September 1, 1910, on a date selected by the committee, in accordance with the laws of the Brotherhood, and said committee shall attend such convention in an advisory capacity, only such locals to be eligible to representation in the convention as are in existence at this date.

Sixth. The action of the joint convention provided for shall be final and binding on all matters, and amalgamation shall take place at said convention on terms provided by the department.

7. The committee of three provided for in these recommendations shall meet with the executive council of the A. F. of L. at their first meeting held at Headquarters, after the close of this convention, and shall report to the council what, if any, progress has been made in carrying into effect the provisions of the Denver agreement, and if either or both factions of the electrical workers have failed to promote the adjustment of all differences which now divide the brotherhood, the committee shall report the facts to the executive council, and the council shall then take such definite action as the case warrants:

Eighth. Your committee recommends that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor use all influence in its power to aid, assist and advise with the committee of three herein provided, for the bringing to a successful termination the amalgamation of the two factions of Electrical Workers into one United Brotherhood, as set forth in the agreement reached and ratified at Denver last year, and supplemented by this document, and the action of this convention thereon.

Both parties having declared their intention to comply with the terms of the agreement, the report was unanimously concurred in.

In compliance with the stipulations of the agreement in the appointment of a special committee to carry out the amalgamation of the two sections of the electrical workers President McNulty selected Frank Duffy, General Secretary-Treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. President Reid selected A. L. Urick, president of the Iowa State Federa-

tion of Labor and President Gompers appointed John P. Frey of the Molders' Union of North America.

Before formally accepting Brother Duffy asked if the decision of the committee just appointed on the electrical workers' dispute is to be final and binding and settle the question forever? President Gompers replied that it was and he emphatically so declared.

MACHINISTS—ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS.

In this dispute the Adjustment Committee reported as follows:

Committee recommends that the president of the A. F. of L. be instructed to immediately institute an investigation in regard to the controversy of the Elevator Constructors of Chicago. If it is found that the claim of the Elevator Constructors' Union is correct with reference to the situation in Chicago, in our opinion, the men now on the jobs of the striking elevator constructors should be taken off and the controversy in Chicago should be adjusted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, or some representative member of the Executive Council.

This report was amended to the following effect:

"That the machinists be requested to remove their men pending an investigation."

After an animated debate lasting for several hours in which the whole controversy between the two organizations was brought out the amendment was carried and the report of the committee, as amended, was concurred in.

OFFICERS.

All the old officers were elected without opposition and St. Louis was selected as the city in which to hold the Convention in 1910.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. FLYNN,
J. P. O'REILLY,
S. BOTTERILL,
W. A. SEXTON,
M. J. O'BRIEN,
FRANK DUFFY,
WM. D. HUBER,
Delegates.

Expulsions.

William Trashure, the ex-treasurer of Local Union 1669, New Orleans, La., has been expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Local Union.

L. W. Garden, trustee of L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., has been expelled by the Local Union for embezzlement of funds.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

Local Union 483, San Francisco, Cal.:

Sec. 8 be amended by omitting "or employed by the organization" after the word "livelihood" in the third line.

Sec. 21 to be amended to read:

Sec. 21. The election of General Officers must take place between and including the first and last day of November following the convention on a special day designated by the Local Union. All members must be notified by first-class mail of the time and place of such election. Any election held prior to or after the time specified in this section shall be declared unlawful. All votes cast after or before such time shall not be counted for the respective candidates.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Amarillo, Tex.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Anadarko, Okla.	Marion, O.
Asherton, Tex.	Memphis, Tenn.
Ashland, Ky.	Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Baltimore, Md.	Miami, Fla.
Belleville, Ill.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	Mulberry, Fla.
Chicago, Ill.	New Haven, Conn.
Cleveland, O.	New Orleans, La.
Demopolis, Ala.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Denver, Colo.	New York City.
Detroit, Mich.	Oakland, Cal.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Owensboro, Ky.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Pittsburg, Pa.
El Reno, Okla.	Pottsville, Pa.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Rockford, Ill.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	Salineville, O.
Hartford, Conn.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Helena, Mont.	Sanford, Fla.
Hendersonville, N. C.	San Antonio Tex.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Sayre, Pa.
Houston, Tex.	Seattle, Wash.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Salamanca, N. Y.
Johnson City, Tenn.	San Francisco, Cal.
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Tacoma, Wash.
Knoxville Tenn.	Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Lawton, Okla.	Wheeling, W. Va.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Worden, Ill.	Alliance, Neb.
Eugene, Ore.	Norfolk, Neb.
Huron, S. D.	Helena, Ark.
Carlisle, Ind.	Columbus, Neb.
Featherston, Okla.	Alliquippa, Pa.
Weatherford, Okla.	Rockford, Ill.
Clarkton, Mo.	

Total, 13 Local Unions.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

H. R. Kline

During the time between this and my last report for publication, I have visited many localities, and special reports on each one visited are in the office of the General President. I shall therefore not go into the details of my work only mentioning in a general way certain of its phases.

My last report left me ready to leave Toledo, O. From that city I went to Muskegon, Mich. On arrival there I found that the D. C. had sent the report to the General President on obtaining conditions. Leaving Muskegon, I went to Rockford, Ill., where I found Local Unions 797 and 792 in a position where the members were disheartened and fighting against great odds. Not one-half of the carpenters of the city were members. With the assistance of the brother members of L. U. 792 we arranged for and held an open meeting on the 4th of August, which, judging from the number of new members secured, was a success. Taking up the controversy between L. U. 792 and a construction company of Chicago, we were, with the assistance of the Chicago D. C., soon able to satisfactorily terminate the trouble with the construction company. I left Rockford with the members there determined to go out and build up their Local Union to such an extent that in the future any concern must reckon with them on any work done in the city where carpenters are employed.

I next visited Kalamazoo, Mich., where I found scores of non-union men, long hours, low wages and a handfull of union carpenters battling against great odds. I visited Lansing, Mich., and found the Local Union in bad shape. We held an open meeting which was well attended, but no additions were made to the membership. I cannot see a bright future for our members in this, the capital of Michigan, unless the tide of opposition to union labor in general is turned, which will require a long siege on the part of organized labor in this city. Many crafts, particularly the building trades, are in a disorganized condition. High prices for rents and commodities with low wages and the opposition of the Business Men's League and Manufacturers' Association makes that city one to be avoided by any union man, especially a building tradesman.

Leaving Lansing, I visited Fort Wayne, Ind., finding that almost similar conditions prevailed in this city as in the Michigan capital. Carpenters in Fort Wayne work as many hours per day as their employers will allow them to work for wages that are appalling when compared with cities of similar size which are well organized. Carpenters are receiving from 17½ cents per hour to 30 cents for ten to twelve hours, and with all that has been done to get these men into the U. B. We have seen but few additions to our craft of organized carpenters in this city, where at least six hundred carpenters are at work.

Leaving Fort Wayne I visited Goshen, Ind., and on the evening of September 30 we had our General Secretary, Brother Duffy, with us to address an open meeting, but owing to a destructive fire breaking out we were unable to get a large audience, which every indication pointed to before the unfortunate occurrence. We hope for better results in Goshen on the next attempt to meet the carpenters of this city.

I visited Local Union 413, South Bend, Ind., next on business which I reported to the G. P.

Leaving South Bend I went to Benton Harbor and St. Joe where the members of Local Union No. 898 of these two twin cities had arranged an open meeting for October 4. I met here an enthusiastic lot of carpenters and from the enthusiasm of those present at the open meeting and from the amount of applications secured these cities of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Mich., will soon be better organized.

From St. Joe I went to Elkhart, Ind., where I now am, on orders from the G. P., to try to bring about better conditions for the carpenters.

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W. J. Shields.

In many respects this has been the best year that our unions in this section have experienced since their organization. The gain in membership has been steady and in good proportion. The feeling of confidence among the members was never stronger than at the present time. This with the better conditions traceable to our trade movements and the good business prospects, have produced an attractiveness, not only to the members of the order but the attention of the non-unionist has become aroused to the extent that I think it safe to say that we are about to witness a growth in the membership that will be very satisfying. At no time since I have been attached to the staff of General President Huber have the conditions of our D. C. jurisdictions and Local Unions been as favorable and as hopeful as they are now. Localities that have been lying dormant during the last couple of years have awakened and are now doing active and effective work. This feeling of confidence is inspiring many of the individual members to renewed interest and activity that speaks well for advancement of the interests, as represented in increased membership. That this disposition may become general throughout, every effort should be used to center the mind force of the membership on this work of general improvement. The strengthening of the weak parts of the organization and the acquiring of the understanding of the union's necessity are two of the essential needs. The means to reach this higher efficiency is through the open meeting, the smoke-talk, or the devoting of more time to the good of the order. Many of our unions of the East are preparing themselves for the times to come, through means of the above character. The Providence D. C. has arranged a program to operate through the fall and coming winter. The first meeting of the series was held in the interest of Local 1839 of East Providence and so well satisfied were all who attended that it was the unanimous wish that a meeting of the kind should be held every month until spring. An excellent Rhode Island clam chowder was one of the chief features of attraction. This appeal to the stomach might be considered the reason by some why the sentiment favored the continuing of these meetings, but I will state for those present that while we all enjoyed what the refreshment committee furnished still our greatest satisfaction came in the dozen applications received as the result of this meeting.

Local 1284 of Providence was also visited. I had the pleasure of participating at a meeting of the Providence D. C. I found the meeting most interesting from the fact of the harmony among the delegates. They differed on the various questions presented but always with the idea of reaching the best solution of the matter involved. They showed a fine respect for the opinions of others.

Athol, Mass., was visited and I find our local in fairly good shape, the principal defect can possibly be traced to the non-attendance of the members. This failing lessens the general interest to the effect of making it possible for the few non-union characters that are to be found in this jurisdiction to exist.

I dropped in on our Gardner, Mass., local and found a good attendance at their meeting. This membership has accomplished much, considering the fact that Gardner is a one-industry town, whose affairs are largely dominated by those at the head of this single industry. A strong prejudice exists against unions by the powers that control, but notwithstanding this, our membership has persistently moved onward acquiring the eight-hour work day and wages in advance of the section. Local 576 has entered into the work of running a series of meetings this fall and winter. Our interests in Fitchburg are being well cared for by our French-speaking members, who are holding well together considering the effect produced by the indifferent attitude of many of the English-speaking carpenters who persist in holding aloof from the union. Fitchburg should be in the front rank of organization as it represents many great and important industries and while we have a fair organization still we feel there is room for improvement and are looking for the turning

point when the carpenters will come forward and stand for the uplift of craft conditions.

I aided at a meeting held under the anspices of our Concord (Mass.) local. The attendance was good and an interesting time was had by all present. Brother Cogill, B. A., of Middlesex D. C. assisted and his argument was well received, being both interesting and instructive. The carpenters are well organized, enjoying good conditions and working in harmony with the employers. At the close of the speaking a fine collation was served and a social hour followed. It was agreed at the close that the meeting was in every way a success and at proper intervals other meetings of a similar character should be held.

I attended a meeting at Waltham. This city which is part of Newton and vicinity D. C. is somewhat lacking in organization and this meeting was held with the hope of strengthening the interest in this particular. There was a goodly number out including a few of the non-union characters. The program was varied and of a pleasing kind; mixed in with the serious was some good entertainment of a light character, winding up with refreshments and a smoke. There were present one of the local clergymen, also Brother Chivers, B. A., of the section. Both made interesting talks. A series of these meetings will continue through the fall and winter. The membership of 540 are out to gather in between now and spring the non-union element. They are surely working in the right direction to accomplish the ends sought.

I have, during the month passed, visited a few of the unions of the Boston jurisdiction, and have advised and consulted with the managing force of the district on many matters of interest. I will say for this jurisdiction, that in point of numbers, the section was never in better shape. The trade conditions are being generally lived up to and the volume of business is sufficient to supply work for all. No trouble darkens the prospect and a feeling of contentment prevails to the extent that all minds are centered on the value and worth of the movement.

Other work has been entered into during the month which has not developed to a condition for publication.

Harry L. Cook.

Continuing my report where I left off when last reporting for publication, I wish to say that upon my arrival in Newark, N. J., I found a general resumption of business in that city and vicinity, especially in the building industry, which was surely welcomed by all our members after two years of panic times. The lack of interest of our men was due to this great trade depression and consequent idleness from which the building trades greatly suffered, not as one craft, but as a whole.

At the first meeting of the D. C. that I had the pleasure of attending, the situation was gone over in detail. It was generally agreed that to make the planned campaign for improved conditions a success the co-operation of all Local Unions in the city was an imperative necessity. The situation in the bar-fixture shops was especially a deplorable one, as with the advent of the panic the Bar Manufacturers' Association declared for the non-union shop, lower wages and longer hours; conditions which our members employed in these shops refused to accept under which, however, the bosses subsequently operated.

While laying out my plans of action, I came into contact with our first G. V. P., Arthur A. Quinn, who gave me valuable advice and information and also an introduction to the members of the state executive board. To meet and consult with brothers such as Samuel Botterill, its president, and others active in the interest of our men in New Jersey was indeed an encouragement to me and I felt that my mission in that district would be facilitated by their co-operation and the concerted action on the part of the membership.

A special meeting for all officers of our local organization was called which was well attended. Also an open meeting and seventh anniversary held by Local Union 1209, was successful beyond expectation. Their members were so encouraged by the success of this meeting as well as by the success of their efforts to gather in the non-unionists in the various mills, that nothing short of every men engaged in that industry joining the union will satisfy this band of hustlers. Were the members of other Local Unions displaying as much zeal and energy as did

the brothers of Local Union 1209, there would be but few left on the outside of our fold. Special mention of individual efforts as regards this Local Union would be inappropriate, for they are a unit, each part of which did his share in promoting the movement for better conditions and success crowned their efforts to their entire satisfaction.

The anniversary given by Local Union 1209 was certainly one long to be remembered; the speeches and recitation by Brothers Botterill, Wyatt, Mohl, Cannon, Mothershed and Bedford were very instructive and entertaining; the wonderful recitation of the latter brother, "Kansas," is deserving of special mention. Lunch and refreshments were served, the waiters working overtime. The evening was highly enjoyed by all, every one wishing Local Union 1209 success till the eighth like event in 1910.

Brother A. R. Wyatt, the business agent, who is a tireless worker for the advancement of our cause, and myself visited the mills, shops and jobs throughout the entire district, even walking into others in an effort to bring about a settlement with the bar manufacturers.

The various Local Unions of the Newark district elected delegates to a meeting called for the purpose of organizing a D. C. as per Section 54 of the general constitution and entering into a trade agreement with the A. S. of C. and J.

Finding it absolutely necessary at this time to have a heart-to-heart talk with the rank and file and remembering my father's words, who was a doctor, that the most sensitive nerve of the human anatomy was the nerve leading to the pocket-book, which is correct, I called a special mass meeting for all members to consider the question of an increase in dues. When the meeting was held, Aug. 5 it took six sergeants-at-arms to control the crowd. At no time in my experience have I seen men almost fight to get into the meeting hall as occurred here, but I have seen them use force to get out. There were from fifteen to eighteen hundred members in attendance.

After the remarks of some of the local workers, Brother Chas. Speyer of the General Office, who happened to be East on his vacation, First Vice-President A. A. Quinn, J. H. McLean and myself, it became apparent that the rank and file was being aroused to renewed activity and our members in that district are now standing on the firing line in a movement for the maintenance of the conditions with "Onward and Upward" as their watchword.

At about this time we were successful in obtaining a conference with the Bar Manufacturers' Association. It was, however, as yet impossible to reach a settlement of the controversy, nor to eliminate the non-union conditions existing in their shops. Business Agent Brother Wyatt and the officers of the D. C. continued in an energetic effort to successfully terminate this controversy and with the valuable assistance rendered us by the Essex Trade Council we finally reached a two-year agreement with the Bar Manufacturers' Association.

Again, I wish to thank everybody for the activity and energy displayed in this contest and movement, for I maintain that without the co-operation of the rank and file we cannot succeed.

In company with Business Agent Brother Botteril of the Oranges I visited the shops and mills of that district which I found in excellent condition both from a sanitary and labor view. Special reports on my work in New Jersey and New York, where I am at present, I have submitted to G. P. Huber.

Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just.—Shakespeare.

"Labor Omnia Vincit."

—Acrostic—

Look ye, all who toil and suffer,
All who weary laden weep—
Better times are in the future
Onward let the tidings sweep;
Rest content, and never doubting

Of the course we know is just,
Make the way for union clearer,
Never falter—pray and trust;
In the march of modern progress
All may join the ranks for good.

Victories await on labor
In the cause of brotherhood;
Never were united forces
Calmer for impending fray—
In our motto still believing,
This is how we stand today.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

CORRESPONDENCE

A Brotherhood of Carpenters State Federation for Oklahoma.

Editor The Carpenter:

Please publish the following for me in the official journal:

To the Members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in the State of Oklahoma:

At the last meeting of the State Federation of Labor, held at Tulsa, Okla., August 2 to 5, the carpenters' delegates met and conceived the idea of forming a state organization for the purpose of bringing the Brotherhood throughout the state in closer relation with one another that it may better serve the members of our craft and otherwise elevate our Brotherhood.

Believing that those who would be free must strike the blow themselves; that in union there is strength, and as self-preservation is the first law of nature we hold that merit makes the man and that sobriety, industry and a proper regard for his fellowman form a basis upon which the principles rest.

We recognize no rule of action or principles that would elevate wealth above industry or the professional man above the working man. No distinction in society should be recognized except that based upon usefulness and good order. Believing that only by union and organization can we maintain the dignity of our craft, we have formed ourselves into a state organization which is known as the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters, composed of the various Local Unions throughout the state.

We expect to make this one of the greatest labor movements of the state, that the members of the Brotherhood may be placed in a position to reach out and extend to their brother carpenters the right hand of fellowship and lift him up higher and place him on a higher plane, industrially, morally and socially.

Conditions of today are only a fulfillment of yesterday's prophecy of progress. The great army of labor is the great army of progress. Peacefully progressing, its arms are the arms of industry, always reaching out to place suffering humanity upon a higher plane by bettering the conditions in which they live and labor; therefore the movement is started in the great state of Oklahoma and we ask all brother carpenters to assist in this great undertaking.

With best wishes for the Brotherhood, I am, Fraternally yours,

GEO. M'CONNELL, Sec.-Treas.

Box 34, Bartlesville, Okla.

Find It a Valuable Accession to Labor Literature.

The following communication has been received by our General Secretary in acknowledgment of receipt of a copy of the General Secretary's Biennial Report to the Salt Lake City convention forwarded to the U. S. Bureau of Labor upon their request:

"U. S. Bureau of Labor,

"Washington, D. C., Oct. 11, 1909.

"Frank Duffy, General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

"Dear Mr. Duffy—I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of your excellent report.

"I find that it, as usual, contains most interesting and valuable information.

"Your method of presenting such a readable, comprehensive and important report of actual work and progress in the field of labor, where your organization is the leader, makes your report a valuable accession to labor literature.

"Yours respectfully,

"J. C. BRITTON."

From Benton Harbor, Mich.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union 898 of Benton Harbor, Mich., on Monday evening, October 4, held an open meeting with Brother Kline, the general or-

ganizer in attendance, which proved a sort of a love feast. The meeting was attended by a large number of carpenters of the Twin Cities who exhibited an unusual interest in all that transpired. The opening address was made by your humble servant, he relating the history of the Local Union and the hard struggle of a few faithful brothers to keep the organization above board.

Our local president then gave the boys a heart-to-heart talk, concluding with the introduction of Brother Kline who delivered an earnest address explaining the objects, ambitions and workings of our U. B. Brother Kline was listened to with close attention as he unfolded the achievements and merits of our brotherhood and when a call was made for candidates to step forward and sign their names to the application for membership fourteen of the boys responded. There were some present who were afraid that by joining the union they might lose their jobs, but they will nevertheless have to fall in line, for Local Union 898 is out for the scalp of every non-union carpenter in both towns and we are going to get them.

We expect a hard fight, but we are loaded for big game. So just keep your weather eye on No. 898 in two of the worst scab towns in the central states. It is going to be win or die. Yours for success,

W. M'DANIEL, F. S. L. U. 898.
Benton Harbor, Mich.

Cheering News from Shawnee, Okla.

Editor The Carpenter:

Knowing that tidings from Local Unions are always welcome, I am sending you a few words to let the brothers of the U. B. know how Local Union 292 is getting along.

We emerged from the panic of 1907 in fairly good condition. We retained our scale of wages of 40 cents per hour at eight hours per day and about two-thirds of our membership. Nor did we lose anything as far as public sentimeut is concerned, which enabled us to continue keeping control of the situation although trade has been very dull with the exception of a few months last spring. With this exception we have had a big surplus of carpenters all along. At the present time we have a few jobs started in the business section of the city, but there is no residence work to speak of. Organized labor in general in this city has held and is holding its own despite unfavorable business conditions.

We have a trades and labor assembly that is doing good work; nearly all of the unions of the city are affiliated. All of our contractors of any importance are fair which is an assurance that any good work will be done by union labor.

Our Labor Day celebration was a grand success. It was formed in the center of the city at 9:30 and at 10 o'clock started on its march to the grounds headed by the Labor Day queen in an automobile appropriately decorated. The queen was followed by a brass band, all the different unions of the county, and floats of the business men and fraternal orders of the city, making one of the greatest demonstrations ever witnessed in Shawnee. At the grounds we had music and speech making and a general good time. We feel that this very successful turnout had the effect of advancing the cause of unionism in this city and vicinity very much; it is now more firmly rooted than ever before. Fraternally yours,

W. T. MAXWELL, R. S. L. U. 292.
Shawnee, Okla.

The Boycott Inexterminable.

Editor The Carpenter:

The following article going the rounds of the newspapers points a moral:

ANTI-BOYCOTT ASSOCIATION EXPLOITS HAT CASE

Is Mailing Letters to Employers Requesting Money to Maintain Fight Against Unions.

Realizing that the outcome of the damage suit of D. E. Loewe & Co. against the United Hatters of Danbury, now being heard before Judge James P. Platt of the United States circuit court at Hartford, Conn., will be most vital in its effect upon the right of organized labor to boycott a scab-made product, the American Anti-Boycott Association, of 27 William street, is mailing circular letters to employers throughout the country, soliciting contributions to the maintenance and support of its anti-boycott activity.

The letter is mailed over the signature of

Frederick R. Boocock, secretary of the association, and quite prominently displayed in the printed head is the name of Daniel Davenport as its general counsel. Davenport is the attorney who is prosecuting the action against the Danbury hatters for Loewe & Co.

An application for membership in the association, calling for an initial fee of $25, accompanies the plea for financial support.

The letter in part states as follows:

"The inclosed news item from the Hartford Courant concisely presents the advanced stage reached of the Loewe or Danbury hatters' case, which now goes to jury trial to establish the question of damages. * * * The news item is correct in describing the case as 'one of the most important lawsuits ever scheduled on a court docket in this country.'

"It promises to command universal attention the next few months, and at its conclusion it is hoped that the iniquitous boycott will have received another vital blow that will contribute to its ultimate extermination.

"Inclosed you will also find a condensed and convenient catalogue of the standing publications which we possess for distribution. It is, I believe, undeniable that this association is the only one that makes it a consistent practice to publish at frequent intervals in pamphlet form the more important contributions to this great subject. These publications form the material with which we are able to meet abundant requests for information. The libraries of all the colleges and universities are supplied this literature as issued, and the only pity is that our funds do not warrant us in placing the material in the public libraries of all our commercial centers.

"As you already know, reason and law form the foundation upon which this association rests, and represents the lines along which we proceed. If you are satisfied that we are doing worthy service you ought to give us your financial support. Indeed you can vastly better afford to contribute to our activities than you can afford to have our work left undone. We want you as active members of the association, but if for any reason this is denied us, then we want you as supporters through an annual contribution of any size you may determine."

They may as well try to hold back the waters of Niagara Falls as to attempt to exterminate the so-called "boycott." And the reason is that you cannot deprive any individual or set of individuals of their personal rights. One of these rights is that he may spend his money to purchase only such goods as he pleases; and has the inalienable right to refuse to purchase any goods for any reason satisfactory to himself. Granted this fundamental right he cannot be denied the further right to tell his friends, acquaintances and sympathizers the reason why he will not purchase certain goods. And, if he may tell his reason, he may write it or print it. Further, any right possessed by the individuals they may exercise in combination if they so choose. There is no escape from this logic.

If the Anti-Boycott Association was founded on "reason and law," as they claim; nobody would object to its existence. But there is no "reason" in its advocacy. On the contrary it advocates violation of the guarantees of both the constitution and magna charta.

It has no law to sustain it, either statute or common, and is solely seeking to saddle on a free people the despotism of partisan injunctions and judge-made law.

That could not be done in the most despotic country on earth; and will never succeed in free America while the spirit of the "tea party in Boston harbor," our first boycott, is revered among our people.

No manufacturer has a right to the patronage of the public, except he earn it by producing such goods as it demands. If, therefore, it demands "union-made" goods and he ceases to produce them and sends out a "scab" product and attempts to prohibit or suppress (enjoin) the publication of that fact, he is attempting to sell goods under false pretenses. Nor can there be any question of damages arising thereby. For, if the public demand "union" product, and cease their patronage when such ceases to be supplied, he alone is inflicting damage on himself. And if the public does not demand "union "product, then the publication of the fact that his product is not union would have no effect on their purchases and consequently no damage could accrue to him.

Are our courts then to be the instrument

to suppress publication of true facts for the purpose of aiding unscrupulous manufacturers to palm off on the public, goods for what they are not?

It is about time "to fight the devil with fire," and in order to do so, found a society to defend and maintain the right of any individual, group, or organization who may join, to withhold their patronage from any one they see fit, for any reason satisfactory to themselves. And the further right to tell such reason to each other, their friends, or the public, either verbal, written or printed.

And let us contribute to such society the sinews of war, so that first-class attorneys may be paid to defend our liberties and the combined power of our money be pitted against this money power of the associated manufacturers, which is seeking to muzzle us, and force us to bestow our patronage on people we do not consider worthy of same.

For therein we are lacking.

Yours fraternally,

GEO. J. BOHNEN, L. U. 476.

New York City.

Long Working Hours.

Editor The Carpenter:

Wherever we go we find people contending that the longer hours the toiler works the better his condition. This marvels not if the person holding such views belongs to the wealthy, non-producing class. That class certainly is benefited by long working hours, but where it is the contention of wage workers it shows an appalling ignorance as to industrial conditions and their own welfare and interests.

Let us apply logic to this contention and ascertain whether it has a right to a place in the sphere of thought. It is indeed too absurd for comment; but because of the many supporters of the contention and its broad practice, we cannot pass it without notice.

Time and space do not permit me to take up the subject and turn on the searchlight as I would like to; but allow me to say that if it be true that the more hours we toil the better our condition, why then not toil all the time, never ceasing?

If our welfare depended on long hours of toil we should be careful that no hours are lost or spent in idleness; we should toil day and night. The idea that the longer our working hours the better our condition may perhaps be traced to the axiom of political economy, "Labor is the only source of wealth." Yes, Brother Editor, would our industrial system permit the toiler to retain the full value of the products of his toil, the longer his working hours the more he would produce for himself and the better his condition might be. But the fact is, that under our present industrial system the toiler, the producer of wealth, receives but a very small share of the products of his labor. He receives for his labor but a small remuneration in the shape of wages; just enought to make a bare living; just enough to maintain his power to labor.

By far the larger part of the products of toil; in fact, all wealth produced over and above what is absolutely necessary for the toiler to maintain life, goes to the employer of labor, or capitalist. It would even be folly to presume that long hours of toil have a tendency to enhance the remuneration for labor performed; whether hours are long or short, this remuneration will always but cover the toiler's bare living expenses.

On the contrary, a system of long working hours has a tendency of lowering that remuneration. It deprives others of an opportunity to earn a living, it increases the army of unemployed and competitors in the labor market. It inevitably leads to a reduction in wages and possibly a loss of employment by the employed. Hence it is clear that we must strive for shorter working hours. We must do so in the interest of our unemployed brother toilers as well as for the protection of those in employment; above all, we must strive and labor to make the eight-hour workday universal over the entire country and the entire world.

The increased products under a system of long hours constitute the wealth of this and all other nations, but that wealth is enjoyed by but a few who live in luxury and usury. The toiler, the producer, has no share in it. This is easy to understand even for the casual observer, yet not recognized by the advocates of long working hours. And why not? Because their long hours of toil wear them out physically and morally; they are unfit to think and ponder and educate themselves as to their own condition and

interesta or to study general social problems. Wake up, brother toilers! Join the nnion of your trade or calling; realize your true condition and interests; assist your organized brothers and sisters to establish a universal eight-hour day for not under a system of long hours, but under a system of short hours yon may better your condition.

Stop contributing to the laid-up wealth in the hands of the profit-seeker, keep pace with improved machinery and enhanced dexterity which have revolntionized the industrial world and deprived thousands of willing toilers of the opportnnity to earn a livelihood. Organize! It is the only means of accomplishing the end of the cause we proclaim. Yours fraternally,

MAJOR MOORE, L. U. 875.

Chaffee, Mo.

Prevention of Tuberculosis as an Investment.

Nine fraternal and benefit organizations with a membership of nearly 3,000,000, and three international labor unions with a membership of over 100,000 have joined the ranks of the fighters against consumption within the last year, according to a statement issued today by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

A year ago only one fraternal organization, the Royal League, and one labor union, the International Typographical Union, maintained institutions for the treatment of their tubercnlous members. Since January 1, 1909, the following fraternal and benefit organizations have taken up the consideration of tuberculosis, and in most instances have decided to erect institntions: Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Order of Eagles, Improved Order of Red Men, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Workmen's Circle, Knights of Columbus, and Foresters of America. The international labor unions which have joined the fight against tuberculosis are the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, and the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

The Modern Woodmen and the Knights of Pythias have already opened sanatoria for their members who have tuberculosis at Colorado Springs, and East Las Vegas, New Mexico. The Workmen's Circle is about to erect a similar institution at Liberty, N. Y. The Royal League has maintained a sanatorium at Black Mountain, N. C., for three years. The other fraternal organizations mentioned have either appointed commissions to consider the advisability of erecting tuberculosis sanatoria, or are contemplating such action.

The first sanatorium to be erected for the benefit of the laboring men was built by the International Typographical Union in connection with its home at Colorado Springs. The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union have recently decided to erect a similar sanatorium, and steps are now being taken to open such an institution. The International Photo-Engravers' Union, while not conducting a sanatorium of its own, pays for the treatment of its tuberculous members in institutions in various parts of the country. The International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union are recommending to their members that they ally themselves with the various organizations united in the fight against tuberculosis.

All of these fraternal organizations, and labor unions are also carrying on campaigns of education among their members. In this way over 3,000,000 men and women are receiving instruction through lectures, through official papers, and by literature expressly prepared showing the dangers and methods of prevention of tuberculosis.

It is a campaign of prevention which will bring to these various fraternal and benefit organizations millions of dollars in the saving of lives and the cutting down of payments for sickness and death resulting from tuberculosis. The recent National Fraternal Congress estimated that 50 per cent. of the death losses from tuberculosis could be saved by the various fraternal organizations of the country.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has rendered all assistance possible to these various movements among the labor men and fraternal organizations, and stands ready to co-operate as far as possible with any society of this character.—Press Service of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

NEWS NOTES from LOCAL UNIONS

Fraserville, Can.—An open meeting of carpenters held here Nov. 12 and called by General Organizer Brother Arcand, was a decided success. Brother Arcand has given us quite a lift and we expect to considerably increase our membership shortly.

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Pittsfield, Mass.—Traveling brothers will please take notice that there is serious trouble existing here between some of our members and their employers. Any afflux of idle carpenters at this time will injure our cause. Keep away until the difficulty has been adjusted.

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Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Local Union 713 of this city have declared a strike on the job of the Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls, Ont., and any union man found working on the job for either the Ontario Power Company or for H. D. Symmes will be dealt with according to the general constitution.

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Hampton, Va.—Thinking the information will interest the brothers of our U. B., we desire to notify them that Brother J. Walter Hester, residing in Newport News, Va., and a member in good standing of Local Union 887 of Hampton, Va., at last election was elected to the office of high constable for the city of Newport News, Va. Brother A. A. Patrick, also of Local Union 887, was again re-elected town treasurer of Hampton; both by organized labor.

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Wichita Falls, Tex.—Wishing to notify all brother carpenters of the unfair conditions existing here, we will state that we are having serious difficulties in getting the contractors to abide by our eight-hour rule. They say they will never accede to it. We are, however, putting up a strong fight to enforce that rule, and as an afflux of idle carpenters would greatly injure our cause, we trust that migrating brothers will give Wichita Falls a wide berth for the present at least.

Salt Lake City, Utah—Circumstances compel us to ask for the insertion of the name of Salt Lake City in the stay-away column of our official journal during the fall months. The reason for our request is that the real estate dealers are doing their utmost to overcrowd this city with idle men by advertising in various ways, stating there is room for them and plenty of work for everybody who comes. The facts are that while, owing to pleasant weather for this time of the year, most of our men at present have employment, half of them will be thrown on the street after the first snowstorm and after the winter sets in in earnest. Most of us will then be idle until next spring, as this is one of the worst towns for winter work in the United States. Migrating carpenters are advised to remain away from this city until further notice.

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Glens Falls, N. Y.—On the evening of Sept. 3 the officers of Local Union 229 of this city went by automobile to the Comstock Prison site to organize an auxiliary to their Local Union, which holds jurisdiction over that locality, and where a large force of union men are employed in the construction of the new prison being erected on the site recently purchased by the State. The hall was well filled by members of the union and citizens in sympathy with organized labor. C. H. Sheldon acted as chairman. He made a stirring address on the necessity of labor organization, then calling on Brother A. L. George, president of the Local Union, for a talk. Brother George gave a brief history of the labor movement, its mission and many accomplishments in the different countries, its aims, aspirations and the benefits to be derived from membership in the organization. Arrangements were made for another meeting to be held later on.

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Cedar Rapids, Ia.—For the information of the doubting brother carpenter we wish to

say that this city is still on the map with a membership of almost 400 in three Local Unions. The report of Local Union 308, outside carpenters, shows 316 members in good standing. We have had one of the best years in the history of our city, not an idle carpenter to be found with any inclination to work and calls for more men every day of the last six months. However, at this time we are about able to break even. We have steadily increased our membership, having received 60 applications since Jan. 15, 1909. Of course, all applicants have not been taken in, as we are trying to increase our standard of mechanical efficiency rather than to increase our number of members.

We are all looking forward to the sixteenth biennial convention of our U. B., to be held in our State capital September, 1910, and we sincerely trust that it will be the largest convention in the history of our organization ever held. Preliminary arrangements are well under way for taking care of all delegates, and while we do no boasting, we believe that the yellow corn State of Iowa can furnish the goods to the satisfaction of any and all.

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Savannah, Ga.—We would hereby call upon all brother carpenters to steer clear of this city and pay no attention to advertisements appearing in newspapers stating that men are wanted here, for the following reasons: There is a firm doing work here in Savannah by the name of Wilcox & Gibbs. They have the contract for the erection of several large fertilizer plants across the river opposite the city and our business agent has been wide awake, seeking an interview, and had a conference with the general manager in regard to employing union men on the job. The manager, however, would not make any concessions on these lines whatever, declaring even that the firm intended to make it a ten-hour-a-day job and that they could obtain all the men they wanted on these terms. This job will last from three to four months and we have enough good union men and competent mechanics here to do the work, and if others are coming here it will only aggravate the situation and neither they nor ourselves will be benefited by it. We are now compelled to fight this unfair firm, for we feel that if not we were doing our own fair contractors a great injustice. We will fight this unfair firm for all we are worth and trust that outsiders will not frustrate our efforts by coming here at this time. The contractors on this job do not belong to Savannah. Traveling brothers will please remain away until further notice.

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Atlanta, Ga.—Local Union 902 of this city on Oct. 12 held an open meeting, which was one of the largest gatherings of carpenters ever witnessed in Atlanta, and was in every sense a decided success. The meeting was opened by President Brother Copeland in a short address, announcing that the object of the meeting was to bring into the union the carpenters still on the outside for the benefit of all. Brother W. J. Wilson, the General Organizer, was then introduced, who, in a pleasant and easy manner, presented to the men present the aims and objects of the Carpenters' Union. He portrayed the advantages of the Carpenters' Union in a most convincing and forcible manner that at once won the sympathy and attention of his hearers. He plainly stated and proved that the organization was of great advantage to the fair employer and in no sense could the union work a harm to the contractor, who was looking to the advantage of his own affairs and that of his patrons, and Brother Wilson showed no sympathy for the cheap, shiftless contractor, whom he believed to be a menace to the journeymen and the public.

His address was generously applauded, and at its conclusion several sought application for admission to the union.

At this writing and by order of the G. P., General Organizer Wilson has returned to this city and again taken up his missionary work. We have the most doubtful period of the entire life of the Local Union behind us and we are again on foot with bright prospects for a successful local organization.

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Beware of Them.

Bakersfield, Cal.—W. E. Rockwell and Howell Tittus made application to join Local Union 743 of this city, paying part of the initiation fee, borrowed tools and money

from members of the Local Union and then left town without paying oack the money or paying for or returning the tools, which they took with them. Beware of them.

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Movements for Better Conditions.

District Council Western Pennsylvania and New York.—The Local Unions affiliated with this body in June last voted that a demand be made upon the employers for an eight-hour work day throughout the district to take effect May 1, 1910.

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Local Union 603, Ithaca, N. Y.—On Sept. 15, last, this Local Union passed a resolution to the effect that on and after June 1, 1910, the minimum wage for carpenters shall be $3 per day. Our present rate is $2.50 per day. We do not anticipate any difficulty in securing the raise next summer.

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Local Union 1665, Alexandria, Va.—Our executive committee early in November had a conference with the contractors in regard to an advance in wages of 50 cents per day to become effective on the 1st day of April, 1910. It appears the contractors are all very well satisfied with our demand and we expect it to be granted without any trouble.

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Local Union 700, Corning, N. Y.—At our meeting held Oct. 25 an amendment to that clause of our trade rules was adopted referring to schedule of hours and wages. The new section provides for a minimum wage of $3 instead of $2.50, our present rate. It also provides that work on Sundays shall be paid at double rate. We expect our amended trade rules to become operative May 1, 1910.

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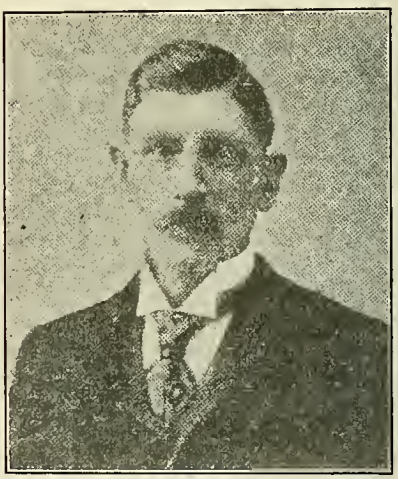
Indianapolis, Ind.—The D. C. desires to call the attention of all union carpenters to serious trouble existing here between the organization and some of the contractors, the settlement of which will be impossible as long as idle men continue to flock to this city. The town being already overrun with carpenters in search of employment and the supply greatly exceeding the demand, we would request all migrating brothers to keep aloof from Indianapolis until further notice.

Information Wanted.

H. E. Lee, the late secretary and treasurer protem of Local Union 1640, San Francisco, Cal., absconded with funds belonging to the Local Union. Age, 38; height, 5 feet 6 inches; complexion, light; eyes, blue; hair, light brown tinged with gray; two or three teeth gold filled; clean shaven; weight, 140 to 150 pounds; quick and nervous movement; originally from Lockport, N. Y., where his folks live; last heard from in Texas. He is supposed to have deserted his wife and child. Any one who can locate him will please communicate with the R. S. of Local Union 1640.

FRED KNOTT.
57 Sanchez street, San Francisco, Cal.

Henry Elswood, a member of Local Union 563, Scranton, Pa., left his wife and home and has not been heard from since. It is believed that he has gone to Toronto, Can. He is about 55 years of age, 5 feet 8½ inches tall, weighs 150 pounds, has blue



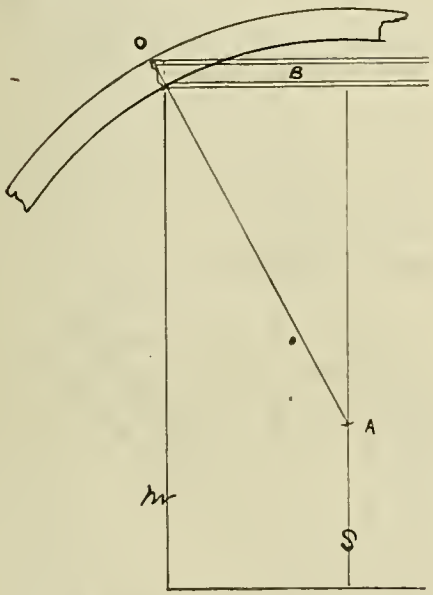
HENRY ELSWOOD.

eyes, pale complexion, prominent nose and mustache. He wore black clothes and a cap when he went away. Any one knowing of his whereabout will kindly communicate with E. E. KNAPP.
283 Lac avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Radius of Bent Crown Moulding.

Editor The Carpenter:

I am offering here a practical solution of the problem presented by Brother W. G. Hudnall of L. U. 403. Subject, "The radius of the arc of the circle for a bent crown mold on a round tower, using a mold with a spring of 35 degrees.



The diagram represents a part of a tower —m representing one side of the tower and S the center line. B will indicate the position of the crown mold. To find the radius wanted project the line of the axis of the mold downward and inward until it intersects the center line at A. The distance between A and O will be the radius wanted.

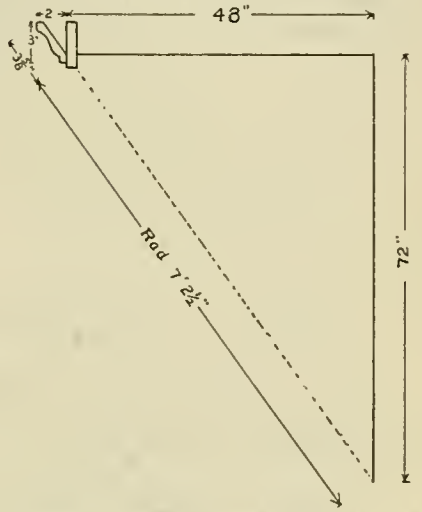
N. S. PRICE, L. U. 668.

Palo Alto, Cal.

Editor The Carpenter:

In answer to Brother Hudnall's query I submit a method to obtain the radius of bent crown and bed mold. Usually in getting out a mold for a circle it has to member with a stock mold, and should be struck with a radius the right length, to give it the same spring.

Say the stock mold has 2-inch spring and is 3 inches high, and you have a circle with



a 48-inch radius to outside of facia; then divide the horizontal radius, 48 inches by 2 inches, the spring of the mold, 48÷2=24. Multiply 24"x3", the hight of mold, giving 72", the perpendicular distance down from center of circle, the distance from there to lower edge of mold is length of radius wanted, add width of mold to get outside length.

Yours fraternally,

J. F. TINKER, L. U. 55.

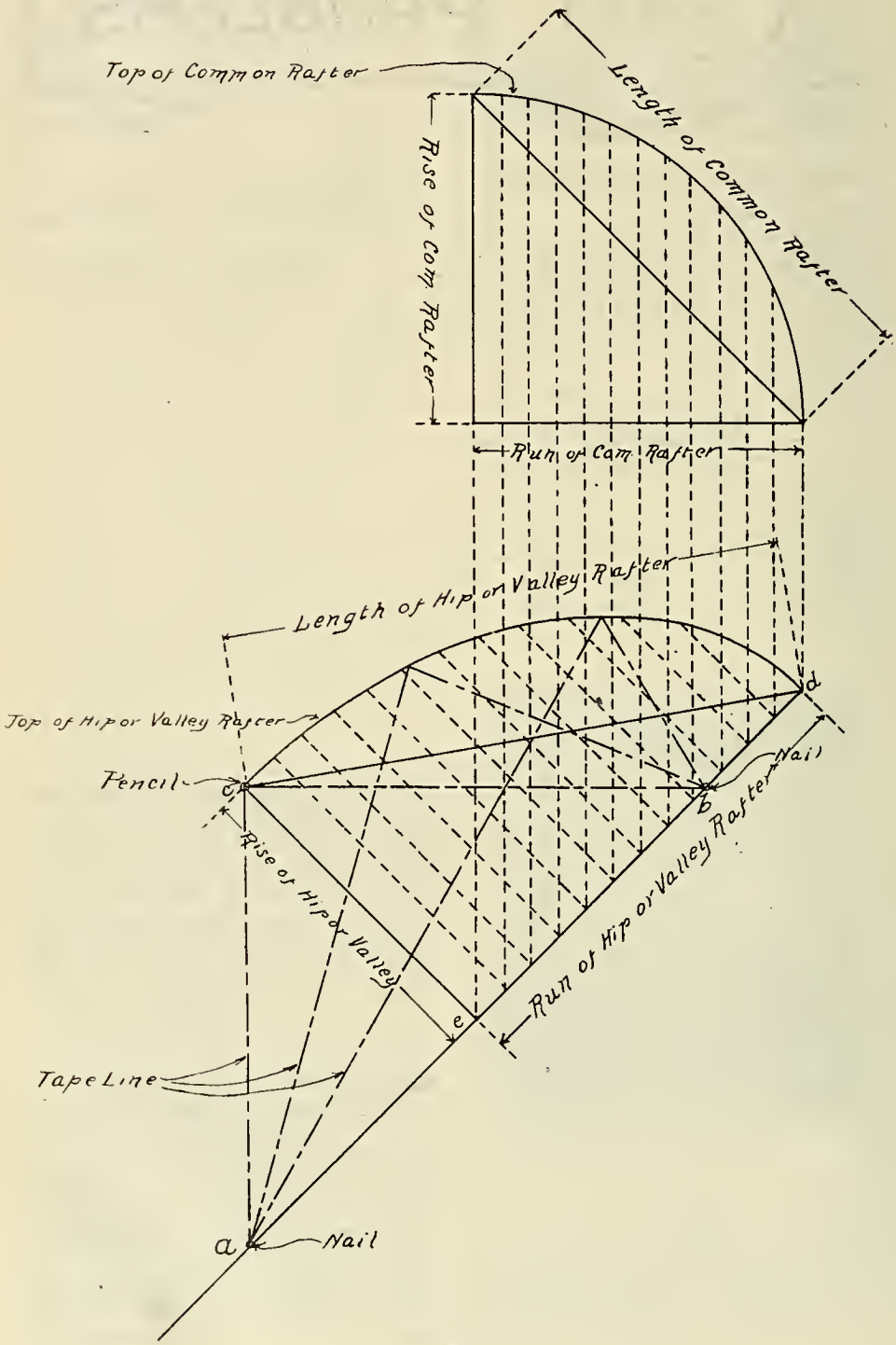
Denver, Colo.

Method of Procuring Proper Curvature of Hip or Valley Rafters for Domes, Etc.

Editor The Carpenter:

Inclosed sketch shows a simple method of procuring the proper curvature of a hip or valley rafter for domes, etc., when radius of common rafter is known:

Snap a chalk line on the floor equal in length to twice the run of hip or valley; from a point (d) mark off a distance equal


Top of Common Rafter
Length of common Rafter
Rise of Com Rafter
Run of Com Rafter
Length of Hip or Valley Rafter
Top of Hip or Valley Rafter
Pencil
c
d
b
Nail
Rise of Hip or Valley
Run of Hip or Valley Rafter
e
Tape Line
a
Nail

to the sum of hip or valley. at this point (e) erect a perpendicular line; equal in length to the rise of hip or valley rafter, to a point (c). From the point (c) measure off a distance equal to run and mark at points (a) and (b). Drive nails at these two points (a and b), fasten tape at (a), pass it around (c) and fasten on nail at (b), making sure it is stretched tight. Remove nail at (c) place your pencil in loop of tape and describe the elliptical line (c-d), marked "top of hip or valley" on sketch; lay your timbers on this line, splice them up to get the required length, and mark them to correspond with run, or foot cut, rise or plumb cut, and with curve on top and your rafter is completely laid out and will fit in its proper place when framed.

Dot-and-dash lines on sketch indicate position of tape at various points along line at top of hip or valley rafter.

The same method can be employed in any other problem of this character. It's an old one, but worth remembering.

Yours for a better understanding of the trade as well as better conditions,

MEMBER L. U. 493.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Edge Cut on Jack Rafters.

Editor The Carpenter:

It is a pleasure to look over the various items which appear in the department of "Craft Problems" in The Carpenter. Some of the demonstrations therein are very valuable. Some display a high degree of knowledge of applied geometry, others are interesting simply as showing another way for doing a thing. Aside from the display of one's knowledge of mathematics some of these demonstrations are of little value to the practical mechanic. What he wants is the shortest and most practical way of getting a correct result. The appreciation of the "square root" method for finding the length of a rafter, or brace (which is always the hypothenuse of a right angled triangle) is sufficiently correct. But why "introduce a god upon the stage when there is no nexus, or knot, to be untied for which Omnipotence only is adequate?"

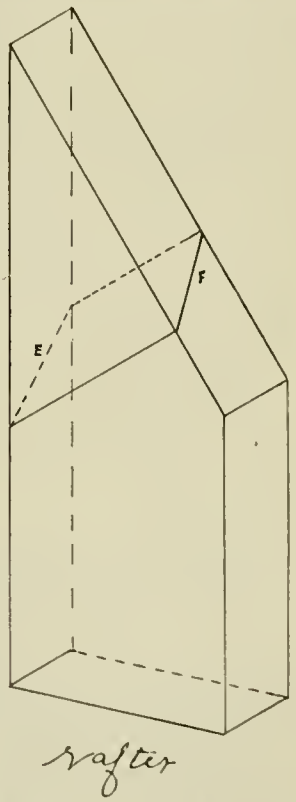
"It is all on the square" (the steel square), and the practical workman will get his cuts and lengths while a mathematician is stating his proposition.

In the September Carpenter Brother C. W. Smith of L. U. 1406 brings up the roof-cutting question, and gives an array of figures for getting the "edge" cut on jack rafters. Without discussing his method, I submit the way that I arrived at that result without any resort to any rule. The method will produce the correct cut for any pitch that may be suggested. Enclosed is a diagram illustrating the method:

1. Cut a "foot" on your rafter.

2. Turn it bottom side up and lay off a mitre (45 degrees) F on the plantar surface.

3. Square up to the upper edge of the rafter (on both sides) from this mark.



4. With your adjustable blade bevel get the angle formed by a line that will intersect these two last lines on the upper sloping surface of the rafter E.

This angle will give the "edge cut" for jack rafters; also for valley and hip shingles for the same roof.

N. S. PRICE, L. U. 668.

Palo Alto, Cal.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Wichtige Verhandlungen der zweiten Jahres-Konvention des Baugewerk-Departements der A. F. of F.

Obige Konvention trat am 11. Oktober d. J. in Tampa, Fla., zusammen. Es waren 19 nationale Organisationen, jede durch von drei bis sieben Delegaten vertreten.

Zwei vorliegende Angelegenheiten betrafen die V. B. direkt; dies waren die Kontroverse in Denver, Colo., und die Frage der Jurisdiktion über hohle Metal-Bekleidung (hollow metal trim). Diese letztere Frage kam zur Debatte nach Verlesen eines Schreibens der Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Allianee in welchem gegen unsere Organisation, die V. B. der Z. und B., Beschwerde geführt wurde. Erstens wegen Beanspruchung und Ausführung solcher hohlen Metall-Bekleidungsarbeiten und zweitens, wegen Uebergriff einiger unserer Organisatoren indem diese, während dem Ausstande der Metalarbeiter der Dahlstrom Metallie Door Co. in Jamestown, N. Y., sich die Kontrolle über die Arbeiter der Fabrik angeeignet und dabei auch Mitglieder der Metallarbeiter bewogen hätten zu den Carpenters überzutreten.

Präsident Kirby und die Vizepräsidenten Hedrick und Ryan, denen die Beschwerde im Juli d. J. unterbreitet wurde, entschieden, daß die Mitglieder der Jamestown Lokal-Union der V. B. die früher den Metalarbeitern angehörten, zu deren Organisation zurückzukehren hätten und daß die Carpenter nur Jurisdiktion über das Ausstellen von hohlen Metall-Bekleidungen haben sollen, nicht aber über das Anfertigen dieser Gegenstände. Diese Entscheidung, sowie die ganze Angelegenheit, wurde dem Beschwerde-Komite zur Schlichtung über wiesen, welches dann einen Majoritäts und einen Minoritäts-Bericht einreichte. Ersterer schloß sich der Entscheidung der Präsidenten ohne Vorbehalt an während der Minoritäts-Bericht davon insofern abweichte als darin den Metallarbeitern auch Jurisdiktion über das Aufstellen von hohlen Metall-Bekleidungsgegenständen zugesprochen wurde Der Minoritäts-Bericht wurde mit 35 gegen 13 Stimmen angenommen und die darin enthaltenen Bestimmungen zum Beschluß erhoben.

Die zunächst zur Debatte kommende Angelegenheit war die zukünftige Gestaltung und Handhabung des Unterstützungs und Versicherungswesens in den Arbeiterorganisationen. Eine Frage die jetzt in den Vordergrund tritt, da die gegenwärtig bestehenden Unterstützungs-Einrichtungen, durch, in 17 Staaten der Union, in jüngster Zeit angenommene Versicherungs-Gesetze, und damit auch die Kassenbestände der Arbeiterorganisationen, ernstlich gefährdet sind. Direkte Veranlassung zu der Debatte gab eine von Herrn George B. Gerau, einem Advokaten in Los Angeles, eingesandte Vorlage zur Schaffung einer „Protective Union Labor Insurance Company." Das Komite dem die Vorlage zur Begutachtung überwiesen wurde, berichtete günstig darüber und empfahl den, mit dem Departement affilirten Organisationen dieselbe ohne Verzug in Erwägung zu ziehen.

Die Tatsache, daß die gegenwärtigen Gesetze von 17 Staaten in unser Unterstützungs- und Versicherungswesen nachteilig eingreifen, ist nur wenigen, selbst der organisirten Arbeiter bis jetzt bekannt; in dieser Beziehung enthält obige Vorlage eingehende Information, die unseren Mitgliedern erwünscht sein dürfte. Andererseits ist es zu erwarten, daß die darin geschilderten Machinationen der kapitalistischen Versicherungsgesellschaften und ihrer Helfer in den gesetzgebenden Körpern seitens unserer Mitglieder gebührend gewürdigt werden. Diese und die unsere Interessen schädigende Gesetze zu verdammen genügt hier nicht; es muß irgend ein Mittel gefunden werden das sie beseitigt oder unschädlich macht. Aus diesen Gründen lassen wir hier die Vorlage, sammt Einleitung und Schlußbemerkung, unverkürzt in deutscher Uebersetzung folgen, ohne der Frage Raum zu geben ob das Projekt unter den Arbeitern Anklang finden wird oder nicht.

Gesetzlicher Status der Frage: Unterstützungs und Versicherungs-Departements und Vereine gegenüber Versicherungsgesellschaften.

Die kapitalistischen Versicherungsgesellschaften, die nur zu dem Zwecke organisirt und inkorporirt sind um Profite einzuheimsen, haben im Laufe der Zeit die Wahrnehmung gemacht, daß die nationalen und internationalen Arbeiterorganisationen und andere Unterstützungsvereine allein ihre erfolgreichen Konkurrenten sind. Von diesem Gesichtspunkte ausgehend, haben sie unter gewissenloser Ausnützung ihrer Machtmittel und mit der Hülfe käuflicher Gesetzgeber, es dahin gebracht, daß in siebzehn verschiedenen Staaten der Union Gesetze erlassen wurden, welche es den Arbeiterorganisationen und Unterstützungsvereinen unmöglich machen ihr Unterstützungs und Versicherungswesen ferner aufrecht zu erhalten und es ihnen verbietet ihren Mitgliedern wie bisher Benefits auszuzahlen, außer wenn sie inkorporirt sind, ihre Konstitutionen den in erwähnten Staaten heute bestehenden Versicherungsgesetzen anpassen und sich diesen Gesetzen fügen, um unbehelligt zu bleiben.

Diese Gesetze sind folgendermaßen auszulegen:

Keine Unterstützungsgesellschaft, Union oder Verein, der Benefit gewährt, oder Versicherung in irgend welchen Fällen eingeführt hat, dessen Konstitution, neben Bestimmungen über den Hauptzweck den er erfolgt, auch Bestimmungen über die Gewährung und Auszahlung von Benefit oder Versicherungsgelder enthält, wenn derselbe oder dieselbe nicht inkorporirt ist, kann fernerhin neue Mitglieder aufnehmen.

Der Verfasser dieser Vorlage macht auf die Sektionen 3, 77, 106 bis 127, letztere mit eingeschlossen, der Versicherungsgesetze des Staates New York aufmerksam. Vereine dieses Staates welche Benefits oder Versicherung eingeführt haben, verletzen in der Ausführung ihrer diesbezüglichen Konstitutionsbestimmungen die neuen Versicherungsgesetze des Staates. Und ferner: Irgend eine Person welche im Staate New York als Vertreter, oder Agent, eines solchen Vereines fungirt und diesem neue Mitglieder zuzuführen sucht, oder in irgend einer Weise an dessen Geschäftstransaktionen Teil nimmt, kann auf Grund der Bestimmungen der Sektion 577 J. des Strafgesetzbuches des Staates New York wegen Unfugs gerichtlich belangt werden. Zugleich sei hier auf Sektion 49 der New Yorker Versicherungsgesetze aufmerksam gemacht in welcher die Bedeutung des Wortes „Agent" definirt ist; sowie ferner auf Sektion 214, Artikel 6, Kapitel 690, der Versicherungsgesetze des Staates New York von 1892, in welcher Unterstützungsvereine die ein Benefit gewähren dessen Maximum das in dieser Sektion vorgeschriebene Maximum nicht übersteigt, nicht diesen Gesetzen unterstehen und mit ihnen eine Ausnahme gemacht wird.

Sektion 1 der New Yorker Versicherungsgesetze schreibt vor, daß diese Gesetze auf alle Korporationen anwendbar sein sollen, welche gesetzlich ermächtigt sind Versicherungsgeschäfte zu betreiben. Ausnahmen machen diese Gesetze nur in einzelnen Sektionen, darunter Sektion 214.

Das Versicherungs-Departement des Staates New York hat entschieden, daß Unterstützungs und Versicherungs-Vereine oder die Arbeiter einer Korporation oder eines Gewerkes, es dadurch vermeiden können mit den Versicherungsgesetzten des Staates New York in Konflikt zu gerathen, daß sie ihre Mitglieder mit keinerlei Schriftstück (gewöhnlich als Mitglieds-Karte oder Buch bekannt) versehen in welchem vorgesehen ist, daß das Mitglied zur Versicherungs geld oder Benefit berechtigt ist und ferner dadurch, daß diese Vereine in ihren Konstitutionen alle Bestimmungen über Versicherung oder Benefits unerwähnt lassen. Selbst wenn ein Verein keinen schriftlichen Kontrakt zur Auszahlung von Benefit eingeht, die Erwähnung eines Benefits in dessen Konstitution, und die Voraussetzung des Mitgliedes, daß es zu Benefit berechtigt ist, ist gleichbedeutend mit einem Kontrakt.

Das Maximum des Benefits welches in den betreffenden Gesetzen der siebzehn verschiedenen Staaten, festgesetzt ist, beträgt von $200.00 bis $300.00 per Mitglied. Die anderen Bestimmungen dieser Gesetze stimmen mit denen, bezüglich Wirkungskreis und Gesetzmäßigkeit der Unterstützungs-Vereine, des Staates New York, im wesentlichen überein. Somit, wenn uns die Gesetze zwingen alle Bestimmungen über Unterstützungs und Versicherungs-Einrichtungen aus unserer Konstitution oder Mitgliedsbuch zu entfernen, dann kann weder ein Mitglied noch dessen Hinterbliebene, gesetzlichen Anspruch auf Benefit machen. Unsere Organisation ist dann schutzlos und insoweit es das Versicherungswesen betrifft, ist deren Existenz untergraben

Die in den Versicherungsgesetzen des Staates New York definirte, den Arbeiterorganisationen feindliche Gesetzgebung, diese Gesetzgebung, des einflußreichsten Staate der Union der in dieser Richtung die Initiative ergriffen, ist nun von den anderen erwähnten siebzehn Staaten nachgeahmt worden und damit ist auch dort das Versicherungswesen in den Arbeitorganisationen brach gelegt.

Dies ist nur ein weiterer Schritt seitens der kapitalistischen Klasse zur beabsichtigten vollständigen Vernichtung der Organisation von Millionen von Arbeitern. Man will deren ferneres Bestehen unmöglich machen indem man sie zwingt dem wichtigsten Bindemittel, den Unterstützungs-Einrichtungen zu entsagen und indem man ihre Kassenbestände in Gefahr bringt, mit der Absicht die or-

ganisirten Arbeiter, ohne daß sie sich dessen versehen, in die kapitalistischen Versicherungsgesellschaften hineinzutreiben die ihnen feindseelig gegenüber stehen und unverschämt hohe Einlagen und Prämien fordern.

Angesichts, dieser Sachlage ist es die Ansicht des Verfassers dieser Vorlage, daß den organisirten Arbeitern, zur Entgehung der ihnen drohenden Gefahr, nur zwei Wege offen stehen — der eine ist der Gang zur Wahlurne, die Geltendmachung der Arbeiterstimmen zur Wiederrufung der den organisirten Arbeitern feindseeligen Gesetze. Dies wäre gewiß eine vortreffliche Abhilfe; aber, vorausgesetzt, daß die Arbeiter die Hintertreibungsmaßregeln die die kapitalistische Klasse ergreifen würden, wirklich erfolgreich abwehren könnten, wäre dies ein sehr langsames Verfahren das erst nach vielen Jahren zum Ziele führen würde. Der andere, schnellere Abhilfe bringende Weg, ist die Schaffung und Inkorporirung einer ausschließlich aus gewerklich organisirten Arbeitern zusammengesetzten Versicherungsgesellschaft nationalen Charakters und Wirkungskreises deren Einrichtungen und Konstitution mit den Gesetzen dieser siebzehn Staaten im Einklange stehen und die ganzen Unterstützungs- und Versicherungs-Einrichtungen unserer nationalen und internationalen Arbeiterorganisationen und aller anderen mit der A. F. of L. identifizirten, übernimmt und deren Funktionen ausübt. In welcher Weise dies geschehen kann, ist in nachstehendem Prospektus niedergelegt:

Prospektus der Protective Union Labor Insurance Co. of the United States and Canada.

Einleitung.

An die organisirten Arbeiter:

Der Verfasser dieser Vorlage, George B. Gerau, ein Fürsprecher und Verteidiger der konstitutionellen Rechte der organisirten Arbeiter, wohnhaft in der Stadt und Grafschaft Los Angeles des Staates California, erlaubt sich den mit der A. F. of L. identifizirten nationalen, internationalen und lokalen Organisationen und deren Mitglieder diesen Prospektus und Vorschlag zu unterbreiten und sie aufzufordern für das Grund-Kapital der Gesellschaft bestimmte Einzahlungen zu machen wie folgt:

Paragraph 1.

Die Mitglieder der Exekutivbehörden der nationalen, internationalen und lokalen, mit der A. F. of L. affilirten Organisationen, in Verbindung mit George B. Gerau, und nach bestem Wissen, organisiren und gründen, unter Beobachtung aller Unionprinzipien und Regeln, und in Uebereinstimmung mit den Gesetzen des Staates Indiana, ein Versicherungsgesellschaft, welche den Namen, „Protective Union Labor Insurance Company of the United States and Canada" führen, und fernerhin hier als „Gesellschaft" erwähnt werden soll, zu dem Zwecke der Schaffung einer musterhaften Versicherung mit musterhaften Einrichtungen und Gebühren: und ferner zum Zwecke der Förderung der lokalen und allgemeinen Interessen der organisirten Arbeiter in den Vereinigten Staaten und Canada.

Paragraph 2.

Die projektirte Protective Labor Insurance Company of the United States and Canada soll durch die Mitglieder der Exekutivbehörden der nationalen, internationalen und andere, mit der A. F. of L. affilirten Organisationen und deren Lokal-Unionen und Mitglieder, in Verbindung mit besagtem George B. Gerau, und mit einem autorisirten Kapital im Betrage von zwei Millionen fünfhundert Tausend ($2,500,000.00) Dollars inkorporirt werden. Dieses Kapital soll durch Ausgabe von Anteilscheinen im Werte von zweiundfünfzig einhundertstel ($2.50) Dollars aufgebracht und gebildet werden. Und, in Anbetracht, daß es ratsam und dem Unternehmen förderlich erscheint, soll außer obigem Kapital noch ein Mehrbetrag von zwei Millionen fünfhundert Tausend ($2,500,000.00) Dollars aufgebracht und dem autorisirten Kapital zugefügt werden und der in den Büchern einzutragende Wert der Anteilscheine, oder der Kaufpreis derselben, soll fünf ($5.00) Dollars per Stück betragen.

Paragraph 3.

Ueber sämmtliche autorisirte Kapitalisirung der Gesellschaft sollen die Mitglieder der Exekutivbehörden der nationalen, internationalen, und andere, mit der A. F. of L. affilirten Organisationen und deren Lokal-Unionen und Mitglieder in den Vereinigten Staaten und Canada, Verfügungsrecht besitzen, so daß das ganze Unternehmen der Kontrolle der organisirten Arbeiter untersteht.

Paragraph 4.

Das Grundkapital dieser Gesellschaft soll das Eigentum der organisirten Arbeiter sein, an diese verkauft und von ihnen kontrolirt werden und die Anteilscheine sollen, sobald die Gesellschaft inkorporirt ist und mit deren Ausgabe begonnen werden kann, für immer im Besitze der Exekutivbehörden der nationalen und internationalen und anderen, mit der A. F. of L. affilirten Arbeiterorganisationen und deren Lokal-Unionen, an den Orten wo die Anteilscheine untergebracht sind, verbleiben, so daß die organisirten Arbeiter zu jeder Zeit, so lange die Gesellschaft besteht, die Macht besitzen in die Geschäftsführung der Gesellschaft einzugreifen und in finanzieller und anderer Beziehung ihren Wünschen Geltung zu verschaffen.

Auf den Anteilscheinen soll es ausdrücklich vermerkt sein, daß der Innhaber damit einverstanden ist, daß der eingezahlte Betrag derselben, im Interesse der Mitglieder der Gesellschaft, zu dem Zwecke, und in der Weise

wie hierin niedergelegt, verwendet wird. Und soll es ferner vermerkt sein, daß es, einem Besitzer, eines Anteilscheines derselben nicht erlaubt ist, seine Benefitrechte, an eine Person die nicht Mitglied einer Union, oder in der betreffenden Union nicht gutstehend ist, zu verkaufen oder zu übertragen. Doch soll es einem in seiner Lokal-Union gutstehenden Mitgliede erlaubt sein, seinen Anteilschein an ein anderes gutstehendes Unionmitglied zu verkaufen oder in den Büchern der Gesellschaft auf dasselbe übertragen und überschreiben zu lassen, vorausgesetzt, daß beide Parteien, ehe sie diesen Pakt eingehen, durch ein, von den Beamten ihrer Organisation richtig ausgestelltes Certifikat, den Nachweis liefern, daß sie gutstehende Mitglieder sind.

Paragraph 5.

Der Board of Directors dieser Gesellschaft soll gebildet werden und zusammengesetzt sein aus Mitgliedern der Exekutivbehörden der nationalen und internationalen und anderen mit der A. F. of L. Organisationnen und deren Lokal-Union und Mitglieder, so daß ihnen das Wohl und Wehe dieser Gesellschaft zu jeder Zeit anheim gestellt ist, sie Jurisdiktion über dieselbe und das absolute Recht haben deren Geschäftsführung zu beeinflüßen und zu dirigiren.

Paragraph 6.

Besagter George B. Gerau soll von den Besitzern der Anteilscheine dieser Gesellschaft beauftragt und ermächtigt sein das Grundkapital der Gesellschaft zu verkaufen, und als Assekurant zu fungiren, und soll er sofort Maßregeln ergreifen um diese Gesellschaft instand zu setzen, unter den organisirten Arbeitern aller Teile der Vereinigten Staaten und Canada, unter der Jurisdiktion und Oberaufsicht des Board of Directors, auf solider Basis ein allgemeines Versicherungsgeschäft zu betreiben.

Die Capital National Bank in Indianapolis, Ind., ist als diejenige Bank ausersehen in der das Grundkapital, d. h. alle für Anteilscheine einlaufenden Gelder deponirt werden sollen, und sollen diese Gelder direkt an diese Bank eingezahlt werden; und es ist ferner bestimmt, daß besagter George B. Gerau in der Eigenschaft eines Organisators, Beförderer und Fiskal-Agent dieser Gesellschaft fungiren soll; doch soll er nicht berechtigt sein Anteilscheingelder entgegen zu nehmen; diese Gelder sollen alle an oben bezeichnete Bank einbezahlt werden welche ihrerseits die so einbezahlten Beträge, in ihren Büchern, dieser Gesellschaft gutschreiben soll; und ferner, wenn zu irgend einer Zeit die Besitzer von Anteilscheinen persönlich oder schriftlich darum nachsuchen, soll diese Bank verpflichtet sein ihnen einen vollständigen und genauen Rechnungs-Ausweis über die für diese Gesellschaft empfangenen Gelder vorlegen.

Paragraph 7.

Den, an dieser Gesellschaft teilnehmenden organisirten Arbeitern, kraft der kontrolliren-den Interessen die sie an diese Gesellschaft bindet, soll zu jeder Zeit das unwiderrufliche Recht vorbehalten sein in ihren regelmäßigen Versammlungen die Lokal-Beamten die für sie die Geschäfte dieser Gesellschaft besorgen, in einer Weise zu ernennen oder zu erwählen wie es in ihren Nabengesetzen vorgeschrieben ist.

Paragraph 8.

Die von dieser Gesellschaft auszugebenden Anteilscheine sollen zu fünf Dollars ($5.00) per Stück verkauft werden um mit deren Ertrag das nötige Grundkapital zu bilden, und um den Mehrbetrag, wie in Paragraph 2 festgesetzt ist zu beschaffen, welcher erforderlich ist um den Gesetzen der verschiedenen Staaten der Vereinigten Staaten, nachzukommen, und ferner, damit die Gesellschaft instand gesetzt wird ohne unnötigen Verzug und sofort ihre Finanzgeschäfte zu beginnen, sollen die Anteilscheine nur gegen Baarzahlung verkauft werden.

Paragraph 9.

Eine Spezialität dieser Gesellschaft ist die Unfall und Krankenversicherungs-Police (ein Exemplar derselben steht zu jeder Zeit zur Verfügung und wird Jedem zugesandt der sich daßwegen an George B. Gerau oder an die Capital National Bank in Indianapolis, Ind., wendet) und die in dieser Police festgesetzten Raten sollen als Richtschnur für die Versicherungsraten im allgemeinen gelten. Da die Unfall-Versicherungsraten in ihrer Gesammt-Summe, in dieser Police, höher angesetzt sind, als die Benefitraten die den Mitgliedern der Arbeiter organisationen gegenwärtig ausbezahlt werden, da die Versicherungs- oder Entschädigungssumme eine außergewöhnlich hohe und die Gebühren- (premium) Rate eine so außerordentlich niedrige ist, daß die zu entrichtenden Gebühren verhältnismäßig nicht höher sind als die gegenwärtig den Mitgliedern der Arbeiterorganisationen zur Bezahlung von Unfall-Benefit auferlegten Kopfsteuer, so erscheint obige Police als die geeignetste und wünschenswerteste.

Paragraph 10.

Besagte Gesellschaft soll unter Bestimmungen inkorporirt werden die die Betreibung eines allgemeinen Versicherungsgeschäftes und die Ausgabe von Policen für Versicherung in anderen Fällen vorsehen und ermöglichen, um damit den Bedürfnissen der organisirten Arbeiter auch anderweitig zu entsprechen; und sollen die Gebühren (premiums) für diese verschiedenen Versicherungen so niedrig als möglich berechnet werden.

Paragraph 11.

Die Exekutivbehörden der nationalen, internationalen und anderer mit der A. F. of

L. affilirten Organisationen, sollen ihre Mitglieder von der Annahme dieser Vorlage, ihrerseits, verständigen und sie zum Ankauf von Anteilscheinen, und somit zur Teilhaberschaft in dieser Gesellschaft, zu bringen suchen. Einem jeden dieser Mitglieder, welches darum nachsucht, soll ein Exemplar des Prospektus zugesandt werden zwecks Informirung über die Notwendigkeit eines derartigen Vorgehens und um diese Mitglieder zu veranlassen in der Gewinnung von Teilnehmern und Käufern von Anteilscheinen mitzuwirken, damit dieses Unternehmen die nötige Unterstützung findet und die Gesellschaft auf der Grundlage einer Kooperativ-Gesellschaft, im wahren Sinne des Wortes, organisirt werden und ins Leben treten kann.

Paragraph 12.

Besagte Gesellschaft, nachdem sie auf guter finanzieller Grundlage aufgebaut ist und operiren kann, soll von Zeit zu Zeit zwecks Vergrößerung ihres Grundkapitals und um jedem organisirten Arbeiter der Vereinigten Staaten und Canadas Gelegenheit zu geben Teilhaber zu werden, im Verhältnis mit dem Kapital-Umsatz, und vergrößertem Grundkapital, eine weitere Anzahl Anteilscheine unterzubringen suchen; und dies ferner, zu dem Zwecke um in anderen Teilen der Vereinigten Staaten wo es nötig erscheint, Zweig-Offizen zu errichten, damit die Gesellschaft instand gesetzt wird dim im Laufe der Zeit entstehende Situation beherrschen und das Versicherungsgeschäft unter den organisirten Arbeitern erfolgreich betreiben zu können.

Paragraph 13.

Die, besagter Gesellschaft, an Versicherungsgebühren und Ueberschüssen zufließenden Gelder, können an die Exekutivbehörden der nationalen, internationalen Organisationen und an andere offizielle Körperschaften dit mit der A. F. of L. identifizirt sind, ausgeliehen werden. Doch wenn in einem derartigen Falle die Anteilscheine die der betreffende Körper besitzt als Garantie für die Zurückzahlung eines Darlehens dienen sollen, so soll die Höhe des Darlehens nach der Gesammtsumme die dessen Anteilscheine repräsentiren, sowie nach dem in den Büchern figurirenden Kaufpreise der Anteilscheine, bemessen werden. Solche Darlehen können zur Bestreitung der Unkosten bei der Errichtung von Arbeiterhallen, oder Hauptquartiergebäuden, oder zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder, oder zu anderen Zwecken verwendet werden Durch diese Art der Kapitalanlage, können Resultate erzielt werden die dem Empfänger eines Darlehens, sowohl wie besagter Gesellschaft, zu Nutz und Frommen gereichen. Diese Art der Kapitalanlage bietet den Besitzern von Anteilscheinen (stockholders) eine beständige und einträgliche Einnahmequelle und Gelegenheit das Grundkapital noch in anderer Weise anzulegen wie dies in den Versicherungsgesetzen der verschiedenen Staaten spezifizirt ist.

Paragraph 14.

Besagtem George L. Gerau soll kontraktlich, seitens der Exekutivbehörden der nationalen, internationalen, lokalen und anderer mit der A. F. of L. affilirten Organisationen, deren Lokal-Unionen und Mitglieder, soweit diese Besitzer von Anteilscheinen dieser Gesellschaft sind, ermächtigt sein sofort die Etablirung der Gesellschaft in Angriff zu nehmen, und zwar unter den Bestimmungen und Bedingungen wie solche speziell in dem, zwecks Verkaufs der Anteilscheine, ausgearbeiteten Vertrag, niedergelegt sind. Ein Exemplar dieses Vertrages wird jedem Käufer eines Anteilscheines seitens der Capital National Bank in Indianapolis zugesandt, welches der Käufer und Besitzer eines Anteilscheines und ebenfalls obige Bank, nach Empfang der Anteilscheingebühr im Betrage von fünf Dollar ($5.00) per Stück, unterzeichnen und ausfüllen soll.

Paragraph 15.

Als Beweis dafür, daß der Verfasser dieser Vorlage, besagter George B. Gerau, mit ehrlicher Absicht an dieses Unternehmen herantritt, und um die Innhaber von Anteilscheinen vor Verlust zu schützen, fügt derselbe diesem Prospektus folgende Erklärung bei: Im Falle es besagtem George B. Gerau nicht gelingen sollte fünfundzwanzig (25) Prozent des Grundkapitals aufzubringen wie es die Versicherungsgesetze der verschiedenen Staaten verlangen und es zur gesetzlichen Anerkennung dieser Gesellschaft erforderlich ist, werden alle für Anteilscheine eingezahlten Gelder, seitens der Capital National Bank in Indianapolis, Ind., den Besitzern der Anteilscheine zurückbezahlt und die durch das Unternehmen entstandenen Unkosten und Verluste werden nicht von den Besitzern der Anteilscheine, sondern von besagtem George B. Gerau getragen werden.

Paragraph 16.

Jeder Sekretär oder andere Beamte einer nationalen oder internationalen Arbeiterorganisation, die Benefits eingeführt hat, der ermächtigt ist Benefit oder Versicherungsforderungen (claims) zu bewilligen oder abzuweisen, soll in derselben offiziellen Eigenschaft handeln, bezüglich der von Mitgliedern seiner Organisation an diese Gesellschaft erhobenen Benefit oder Versicherungsforderungen, und die Höhe der Kopfsteuer die ein Mitglied an seine Organisation zu entrichten hat soll verhältnismäßig im Einklang stehen mit der Versicherungsgebühr (premium) die ein Mitglied, laut der Police die es besitzt, an diese Gesellschaft zu entrichten hat. Derjenige Teil der Kopfsteuer welcher zur Begleichung von Benefit oder Versicherungsforderungen bestimmt ist soll in einer Gesammtsumme an diese Gesellschaft abgeführt werden während der andere Teil den nationalen und internationalen Arbeiterorganisationen gutgeschrieben werden und deren eignen Generalkasse zufließen soll.

Auf diese Weise, und nur auf diese Weise, können in Zukunft, durch Erheben unberechtigter Benefitforderungen, Konflikte mit den Gerichten vermieden werden, denn auf diese Weise wird es in Zukunft Sache dieser Gesellschaft und nicht Sache der nationalen oder internationalen Arbeiterorganisationen sein, unberechtigte Forderungen abzuweisen oder berechtigte anzuerkennen und die betreffende Benefitsumme auszuzahlen. Der Umstand, daß die Benefit und Versicherungseinrichtungen bisher eng mit letzteren verbunden waren hat sie mit den Gerichten in Konflikt und nun ihre Kassen in Gefahr gebracht. Alle Forderungen, nachdem sie von den dazu autorisirten Beamten der nationalen oder internationalen Arbeiterorganisationen gebilligt sind, werden in Zukunft, direkt durch diese Gesellschaft ausbezahlt werden, und dies Verfahren wird jene außer den Bereich aller feindseligen Gesetzgebung bringen.

Ferner, ist es als abgemachte Sache zu betrachten, daß besagter George B. Geran sich das ausschließliche Recht vorbehält den Verkauf der Anteilscheine zu betreiben, aber auch, daß besagter George B. Geran alle Ausgaben die durch die nötigen Vorkehrungen entstehen um dieses Unternehmen in Gang, und zum Austrage zu bringen, selbst zu tragen hat, bis zu dem Zeitpunkte an dem diese Gesellschaft gesetzlich qualifizirt ist, als solche ihre Finanzgeschäfte selbst besorgen und alle laufenden Ausgaben bestreiten kann.

Bemerkungen über die widersinnigen und schändlichen Methoden und Gepflogenheiten der, den Arbeiterinteressen gegenüberstehenden Versicherungsgesellschaften im Vergleich mit den wohltätigen Einrichtungen unserer eignen, Protective Union-Labor Insurance Company of the United States and Canada.

Es war immer die Gepflogenheit der kapitalistischen Versicherungsgesellschaften, ein Policegebühr von fünf Dollars ($5.00) und dazu monatlich eine Gebühr (premium) zu fordern, welche elf Dollars ($11.00) per Jahr und somit eine Gesammtgebühr von sechszehn Dollars ($16.00) für das erste Fiskaljahr ausmachte. Für die Unfall und Krankenbenefit Police, ist eine Gebühr von ein Dollar per Monat zu entrichten.

Nun fließt aber die fünf Dollar Police gebühr nicht in die Kasse fraglicher Gesellschaften wie man die Arbeiter glauben machen will und sie tatsächlich meistens annehmen, sondern dieser Betrag wird dem Agenten ausgezahlt für seine Bemühungen Versicherungspolicen unterzubringen. Auf diese Weise wird der Gehalt der Agenten, deren über eine Million beschäftigt sind, bestritten, und die Arbeiter die versichert sind liefern das Geld hierzu während diese Gesellschaften für den Agentengehalt aufkommen und aus ihrem enormen Profit bestreiten sollten den sie durch die Versicherungsgebühren erzielen.

Ferner, diese Agenten erhalten von 20 bis 65 Prozent für den Verkauf der verschiedenen anderen Policen, welche Beträge den außerordentlich hohen Versicherungsgebühren entnommen werden.

Deßhalb ist der Verfasser dieser Vorlage bestrebt die organiisirten Arbeiter dieses Landes auf die Wichtigkeit der Frage und die Gefahren aufmerksam zu machen die dem Versicherungswesen innerhalb ihrer Organisationen bevorstehen, und sie von der Notwendigkeit einer von ihnen selbst, und unter Beobachtung des Unionsprinzips zu bildenden Versicherungsgesellschaft zu überzeugen. Unsere Gesellschaft wird es nicht nötig haben übertriebene Police und Versicherungsgebühren zur Bestreitung der Agentengehälter zu fordern; noch wird es notwendig sein ein Dollar pro Monat Versicherungsgebühr zu fordern, noch einen Spezialfond zur Bestreitung der Gehälter von Kollektoren einzurichten. Unsere Geschäftsmaschinerie ist so wirksam und die Tätigkeit der Teilhaber im Interesse der Gesellschaft wird so fruchtbar sein, daß wir von Agenten und Kollektoren absehen und die Versicherungsgebühren (premiums) so niedrig setzen können, daß diese im Einklang mit der Sterblichkeitsrate Amerikas stehen, und den Betrag der gegenwärtig von unseren verschiedenen Organisationanen erhobenen Kopfsteuer nicht überschreiten werden. Diese Gesellschaft wird die organisirten Arbeiter in die Lage setzen den Prellereien und Erpressungen zu entgehen wie solche von den kapitalistischen Versicherungsgesellschaften tagtäglich an ihnen verübt werden. Diese Bande ist nur zu dem Zwecke inkorporirt um unbehelligt Profite einheimsen zu können und ihre Absicht und Bestreben geht dahin allen Unterstützungsgesellschaften, auf Grund von Gesetzen, die mit Hilfe willfähriger und käuflicher Gesetzgeber in ihrem Interesse erlassen wurden, die Existenz zu untergraben und die organisirten Arbeiter und Mitglieder der Unterstützungsgesellschaften zu zwingen Schutz gegen Unfall, Krankheits und andere Fälle, bei diesen kapitalistischen Versicherungsgesellschaften zu suchen, und zwar durch Entrichtung ungerechter und horrender Versicherungsgebühren.

Die geeignetste Art und Weise diesen Methoden Einhalt zu tun, ist nach Ansicht des Verfassers, Schritte und Maßregeln zur Beseitigung ihres schädlichen Einflusses zu ergreifen die es den organisirten Arbeitern ermöglichen so weit als möglich ihre Spargroschen für sich zu behalten, für ihre eignen Interessen, in einer ihnen vorteilhaften Weise zu verwenden und damit den kapitalistischen Gesellschaften die Gelegenheit zu entziehen, die von organisirten Arbeitern ihnen zugehenden Versicherungsgebühren zur Beeinflüssung der gesetzgebenden Körper und zur Erlassung von Gesetzen zu benutzen die

uns schädlich, und dazu bestimmt sind unsere Organisationen in ihrer Weiterentwickelung zu hemmen.

Der Unionmann, der Innhaber eines, oder mehrerer Anteilscheine dieser Gesellschaft ist, kann die ihm zufallenden Dividenden zur Bestreitung seiner Kopfsteuer an seine Organisation verwenden und so seine Versicherungsunkosten, zu seinem und seiner Familie Vorteil, auf ein ganz geringes reduziren; und wenn er außer gegen Unfall und Krankheitsfälle noch gegen andere Fälle in dieser Gesellschaft versichert ist, so werden seine Gebühren ebenso niedrig wie in ersteren Fällen sein, selbst wenn er nur einen, oder nur ein par Anteilscheine besitzt. Die Versicherungsgebühren die diese Gesellschaft für die verschiedenen Fälle fordert wird so niedrig sein, daß wenn dieselben in den kapitalistischen Versicherungsgesellschaften eingeführt würden sie möglicherweise keine Policen unterbringen und überhaupt nicht bestehen könnten. Was die Versicherung gegen Unfall und Krankheitsfälle anbetrifft so können wir die Gebühren auf die Hälfte der von den kapitalistischen Gesellschaften erhobenen, und auf einen Betrag herabsetzen, der der Hälfte der Kopfsteuer, welche die organisirten Arbeiter heute an ihre nationalen oder internationalen Organisationen zu entrichten haben, gleichkommt. Und dabei werden ihnen dieselben Benefits gewährt zu denen sie jetzt in ihren Organisationen berechtigt sind. Und nicht nur das, wenn wir die Betriebskosten die diese Gesellschaft zu tragen haben wird mit denjenigen der kapitalistischen Versicherungsgesellschaften, die sich nach der Sterblichkeitsrate richten, vergleicht, so ergibt es sich, daß wir den Teilhabern dieser Gesellschaft den doppelten Betrag des Benefits das ihnen gegenwärtig von ihren Arbeiterorganisationen gewährt ist, auszahlen können, gegen eine Gebühr die nur die Hälfte ihrer jetzt zu entrichtenden Kopfsteuer ausmacht.

Die direkte Veranlassung zur Gründung dieser Gesellschaft unter dem Unionbanner ist, das Bestehen fraglicher Gesetze in fraglichen 17 Staaten; und unser spezieller Zweck ist, unter Beobachtung dieser Gesetze den organisirten Arbeitern Schutz zu gewähren und damit zugleich die kapitalistischen Gesellschaften zu verhindern sie auszusaugen und sie für ihre gemeine selbstsüchtige Zwecke zu benutzen. Das Bestehen einer von organisirten Arbeitern gebildeten Versicherungsgesellschaft, wird sich mit der Zeit als ein wichtiges Bindeglied zwischen ihnen erweisen das ihr harmonisches Zusammenwirken fördert, die Existenz ihrer Organisationen für alle Zeiten sichert und ihnen im ganzen Lande neue Mitglieder zuführen wird. Unser Unternehmen wird nach Ansicht des Verfassers eine solche Anziehungskraft auf Nicht-Unionmitglieder ausüben, daß diese sich beeilen werden der Vorteile und Benefits die wir ihnen und ihren Familien bieten, durch Anschluß an die Organisation ihres Gewerkes teilhaftig zu werden.

Um uns in der Sache klarer auszudrücken sei gesagt: Da unsere Police und Versicherungsgebühren, so niedrige sind, daß kapitalistische Gesellschaften dabei nicht existiren könnten, werden die Nicht-Unionmitglieder, die die von ersteren verlangten hohen Raten nicht erschwingen können, sich veranlaßt sehen, um sich und ihren Familien Schutz gegen Unfall, Krankheitsfälle u. s. w. zu sichern, wozu jeder Arbeiter moralisch verpflichtet ist, Zuflucht in den Arbeiterorganisationen zu suchen und ihnen beitreten.

Mitglieder von Lokal-Unionen die in dieser Gesellschaft gegen Unfall, oder gegen Krankheitsfälle versichert sind und in die Lage kommen Ansprüche auf das betreffende Benefit erheben zu müssen werden mit der größten Aufmerksamkeit behandelt und prompt befriedigt werden; vorausgesetzt, selbstverständlich, daß sie gutstehend sind, daß sie den Unfall oder Krankheit ihrer Lokal-Union gemeldet und ein ärzliches Attest eingesandt haben; und nachdem der Sekretär oder ein anderer dazu ausersehene Beamte die Forderung gebilligt hat und diese Tatsachen dieser Gesellschaft mitgeteilt wurden, wird ihnen letztere den ihnen laut ihrer Police zukommenden Betrag, gleichviel wer es auch sei und wo immer wohnhaft, ohne Verzug und ohne weitere Auskunft zu verlangen, zustellen.

Der Verfasser dieser Vorlage mögte die organisirten Arbeiter dieses Landes auf die Tatsache aufmerksam machen, daß er, George B. Gerau, die letzten drei Jahre dazu verwandt hat die Versicherungsgesetze der verschiedenen Staaten dieses Landes und die Methoden der Versicherungsgesellschaften zu studiren und über den Stand der Arbeiterorganisationen und Unterstützungsgesellschaften gegenüber diesen Gesetzen, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der von fraglichen siebzehn Staaten erlassenen, Klarheit zu schaffen; und daß diese Arbeit eine Ausgabe von $45,000.00 verursacht hat, welche bis auf den Pfennig von ihm selbst, George B. Gerau, zu Nutz und Frommen der organisirten Arbeiter dieses Landes bestritten wurde, mit dem Zweck im Auge dieses Unternehmen ins Leben zu rufen und erfolgreich durchzuführen.

Eingehende, von besagtem George B. Gerau persönlich geleiteten Untersuchungen der Geschäftsmethoden der kapitalistischen Versicherungsgesellschaften des ganzen Landes haben ergeben, daß es bei ihnen Gebrauch ist alljährlich mit Nicht-Union-Druckereibesitzern Kontrakte für die Lieferung von Druckarbeiten abzuschließen bei denen es sich um Hunderttausende von Dollar handelt. Diese, ihre Vorliebe für Nicht-Union-Druckarbeit, zeigt klar und deutlich, daß sie gar nicht daran denken sich gegenüber den vielen bei ihnen versicherten organisirten Arbeitern erkenntlich zu zeigen und daß sie deren Be-

strebungen feindlich gegenüberstehen. Und zu dieser Bevorzugung von Nicht-Union-Arbeit und zur Bezahlung deren Kosten müssen die organisirten Arbeiter, die in diesen kapitalistischen Gesellschaften versichert sind, noch die Hand reichen.

Dies sind statistisch festgestellte Tatsachen, das Resultat der vom Verfasser vorgenommener Untersuchungen der Geschäftsmethoden der New York Life Insurance Co., der Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., der Aetna, Prudential, Pacific Mutual und anderer kapitalistischen Versicherungsgesellschaften. Der Verfasser hat auf Grund der von, von diesen Gesellschaften veröffentlichen Berichten, festgestellt, daß die organisirten Arbeiter der Vereinigten Staaten und Canadas zu dem Fond dieser Gesellschaften alljährlich die fabelhafte Summe von über einhundert Millionen beisteuern. Arbeiter, denkt hierüber nach, und dann stellt Euch die Frage: Wie können wir es dahin bringen, daß das Geld das die organisirten Arbeiter an kapitalistische Versicherungsgesellschaften zahlen in ihren eignen Händen bleibt wo es hingehört? Eure Antwort wird dann sein: Indem wir uns schriftlich oder telegraphisch an die Capital National Bank in Indianapolis, Ind., um Anteilscheine der Union Labor Insurance Company der Vereinigten Staaten und Canada wenden und die Summe von $5.00 per Anteilschein einsenden. Letztere ist der Verkaufspreis der Anteilscheine und da der Verkauf nur auf eine gewisse Zeit beschränkt ist, sollte man ungesäumt wie oben verfahren.

Denkt darüber nach welch enorme Summen wir durch unsere Teilhaberschaft, besagter Gesellschaft zuführen, und wie sehr wir dadurch die Sache der Arbeit fördern können. Wir werden einen mächtigen Finanzfaktor schaffen der auf einer Basis der Gleichberechtigung in die industrielle Entwickelung und die Lage der Arbeiter heilsam eingreifen kann. Es ist der Wunsch und das Bestreben besagten George B. Gerau den organisirten Arbeitern ein Bollwerk zu errichten in dessen Schutz sie sich zu jeder Zeit flüchten können; ihnen eine Stütze zu geben deren sie in den letzten zehn Jahren dringend bedurften, ihnen aber gefehlt hat. Dieses Werk können wir leicht vollbringen wenn wir einen Teil der Kopfsteuer die wir jetzt an unsere Organisationen entrichten dieser, unserer eignen Versicherungsgesellschaft zuführen, wie es hier empfohlen ist. Die Versicherungsraten würden dann bedeutend niediger sein als die enormen Raten die wir jetzt an kapitalistische Versicherungsgesellschaften bezahlen, und für dieselben Beiträge die wir jetzt entrichten um zu den verschiedenen Benefits berechtigt zu sein, würden wir größere Benefits beziehen, die wir auch genießen sollten, die wir aber in kapitalistischen Gesellschaften nie erhalten werden.

Ein Vorteil, den besagte Gesellschaft den organisirten in anderer Weise bieten wird, ist die Gelegenheit einer beträchtlichen Anzahl derselben in den verschiedenen Departements, Unterabteilungen und Büreaus Beschäftigung zu finden die in verschiedenen Teilen des Landes errichtet und ihren Sitz haben werden. Vom Atlantischen bis zum Pacifischen Ocean wird besagte Gesellschaft schon jetzt als ein Schutz und Trutzmittel der organisirten Arbeiter betrachtet und die Journale ihrer verschiedenen Organisationen veröffentlichen soeben diesen Prospektus und laden zur Teilnahme und zum Ankauf von Anteilscheinen ein.

Zum Schlusse erlaubt sich der Verfasser hervorzuheben, daß jedes Unionmitglied das dieses Unternehmen durch seinen persönlichen Einfluß und finanzielle Unterstützung, durch Ankauf von Anteilscheinen, zu fördern sucht, wird dadurch zur inneren und äußeren Befestigung seiner Organisation, zur Förderung seiner eignen Interessen und derjenigen seiner Familie, sowie zum Siege der Gerechtigkeit und dem Wohlergehen seiner Klasse beitragen.

Der Verfasser, George B. Gerau, ersucht daher alle Unionmitglieder sich sofort an die Capital National Bank in Indianapolis um Anteilscheine zu wenden. Vergeßt nicht, daß der Preis per Anteilschein fünf Dollar ($5.00) beträgt.

Aufrichtigst und brüderlichst
Der Ihrige
George B. Gerau.

Hierauf wurde zur Entgegennahme von Resolutionen geschritten die teilweise Abänderung der Konstitution des Departements verlangten und anderenteils sich auf andere Jurisdiktionsfragen bezogen. Die Veröffentlichung der bezüglich dieser Angelegenheiten gefaßten, wichtigen Beschlusse müssen wir Raummangels halber für eine spätere Nummer dieses Journals zurücklegen.

Whence Cometh My Help?

I walked on the path where the wounded lie,
Where the perilous road climbs rough and steep—
I lifted the fallen as I passed by
And comforted sorrowing ones who weep;
Gladly I gave from a limited store
To troubled souls whom I found to bless,
And where the Lord's footprints led on before
The labors of love brought me happiness.

But as all have burdens and all shed tears,
Now my sore heart cries in its hour of need,
And over my anguished soul, sick with fears,
The winds of the tempests sweep chill, indeed;
Then will I seek my Refuge on life's way
And there abide, for I need help today.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Department Francais

Le Mouvement ouvrier en Europe.

Dans un précédant article j'ai relaté les luttes qu'ont entammés nos camarades des divers pays européens, et ce au point de vue de l'action direct avec le patronat; on répond au lockout par la grève, on traite avec les patrons suivant le pouvoir qu'une plus ou moins bonne organisation permet. Ou signe des contrats de durée, ou on méne une lutte sournoise, suivant le cas, mais n'importe quel genre de lutte que l'on engage, n'importe quel succés ils pourront enrégistrer, jamais il n'oublieront de se servire de leurs droits politiques.

Organisé en classe de travailleurs, ils forcent la main aux partis bourgoise des divers couleurs ou dénomination et par cela ils forcent ces derniers à faire et à executer des lois en faveur de la classe proletarienne.

De minutieuses recherches dans la presse avancée, ainsi que dans les extraits législatifs m'ont permis de compiler les lois et les projets de lois tendant à protéger le travailleur et de le garder des risques à encourir par le maniement de l'outillage mécanique aussi bien que contre l'abus par trop prononcée de la part de son exploiteur.

Je veux donc faire un exposé de ces améliorations qui n'ont été décidée que depuis, 1908, ou qui restent encore pour le moment à l'état de projet, mais que l'on continue à travailler à leur execution:

La France a créé une loi du 20 Juillet, 1909, abolissant l'usage du blanc de céruse (white lead), dont se servent beaucoup les peintres, les plombiers, les ouvriers du bâtiment en général.

Comme ce blanc de céruse est fortement saturé des poisons d'arsénique, il resulta souvant des cas d'empoisonnement et des coliques de plomb, souvant suivi de mort. Cette loi s'etend également sur divers points plus accentués, sur toute l'Algérie et les colonies, permettant toutefois aux industriels de se débarrasser de ce qui leurs reste encore en mains de cette matière malsaine et dangereuse.

En commun accord avec l'Angleterre, la législature française vient d'etendre les bénéfices aux ouvriers des deux nations en cas d'accidents survenu pendant l'exécution de leur métier. Par exemple, un ouvrier anglais, travaillant dans une usine, fabrique ou atelier en France, et subissant durant son travail un accident quelconque, il aura droit au même traitement, dédomagement ou pension de retraite que dans le même cas serait accordé è un ouvrier de nationalité française. Si le cas se présente avec un ouvrier français travaillant en Angleterre, il serait traité de même par le gouvernement.

Puisque nous parlons de l'Angleterre, relatons le fait, que le gouvernement a convoqué une conférence avec les principaux personnages réprésentants les chambres syndicales ouvriers dans le but de créer des conseils de prud'hommes et des cours d'arbitrage. On compte introduir ces projets de lois devant la législature vers le primtemps, 1910.

Un projet de loi d'un bénéfice imense pour la classe ouvrière anglaise depend à présent de l'issue des lois proposés dans le but de prélever un impot considerable sur les gros héritage; il s'agit de la loi d'assurance ouvrière contre le chômage! Celui qui a eu la malechance de se trouver sans travail pendant six mois ou plus, ou dont le métier, tel que celui du bâtiment, lui procure cette misère cronique d'être forcé de chômer dans une période de saison morte annuelle, saura apprecier le bienfait d'une loi pareille. Rien ne serait plus juste que de faire payer ces dépenses, occasionés par le chômage ou par l'assurance contre le chômage, par les héritiers, par des multimillionaires qui doivent leur fortune essentiellement à l'exploitation des mêmes travailleurs.

Le Canton de Graubunden en Suisse, a adopté par voix de référendum, c'est à dire par un vote populaire spécial, l'introduction des conseils de prud'hommes, en faveur de la classe ouvrière.

La même loi a pris force d'exécution dans le Canton de Vaud.

Le Canton de Bâle a accepté, par voix législatif, les cours d'arbitrage en cas de litige entre patrons et ouvriers. De plus, ce Canton adopta une loi interdisant l'ouverture des maisons de commerces les dimanches et les jours fériés, à l'exception de commerce de vivres ou de réeréation.

Un projet de loi fut présenté par le grand conseil de ce Canton à la législature, concernant l'adoption d'une assurance nationale pour les veuves et les orphelins.

Les Pays Bas (Hollande) ont chargé une commission gouvernementale de trouver un moyen propre à constater le nombre des ouvriers sans travail, ainsi qu un moyen de protéger ces ouvriers contre les suites du chômage.

Le petit pays qui s'appelle le Grand Duché de Luxembourg, va même plus loin dans la protection de ses citoyens. À part d'une fort bonne assurance nationale contre les accidents industrielles, on y vient de créer une assurance nationale agricole; celle ci s'etend sur les cultivateurs, jardiniers, gardes forestières domesttiques, journalistes et sur tous les enfants mineurs dans l'emploi de l'agriculture ou le jardinage. Les paysants et maitres jardiniers eux même, s'il ne sont pas assez riche pour s'en passer, sont obligés à s'assurer directement contre les accidents.

Si l'un ou l'autre se trouve, par suite d'accident ou de maladies hors d'état de travailler, cette assurance lui procure les moyens néeessaires, ou de se soigner chez soi ou de se faire soigner à l'hopitale; elle lui paye son salaire intégral afin qu'il puisse nourrir sa famille, et en cas d'impossibilité de reprendre son travail, elle lui paye une annuitée de retraite jusqu'à la fin de ses jours. En cas de mort par accident, elle paye une pension à sa veuve et ses enfants mineurs.

La Finnlande, ce peuple si intelligent et si avancé, et par cela même si terrorisé par la Russie officièlle, est malgré l'oppression russe, sur le point d'élaborer un nouveau règlement du travail des femmes et des enfants, tel que: défense du travail des enfants au dessous de 14 ans, défense de travail pour les femmes et les enfants dans les industries présentant du danger, défense du travail de nuit aux enfants mineurs; limite des heures de travail à 10 heures par jour pour les adultes et à 6 heures pour les mineurs (enfants). De plus, défense d'emporter du travail chez soi pour être fini après avoir passé 10 heures à travailler dans la fabrique ou l'atelier.

A part ces mesures d'un esprit purement local, il me reste à noter des mesures de protection du travail prise d'une manière collective par plusieurs états ou nations.

Le travail de nuit, executé par les femmes, vient d'être règlé d'un commun accord par les pays suivants: Allemagne, Autriche-Hongrie, la Belgique, La France, La Grande Bretagne, le Luxembourg, Les Pays Bas, la Suisse et plusières colonies dependants de l'Angleterre.

D'un commun accord les pays suivants ont décidé la défense de l'emploi dans les industries divers, du phosphore jaune et blanc: L'Allemagne, le Danemark, la France, le Luxembourg, les Pays Bas et la Suisse. L'Italie, par lois passé à l'unanimité de sa législature, haute et basse, vient de joindre les pays mentionés plus haut; la législature autrichiene a imité cet exemple, tout en invitant la législature hongroise à en faire autant.

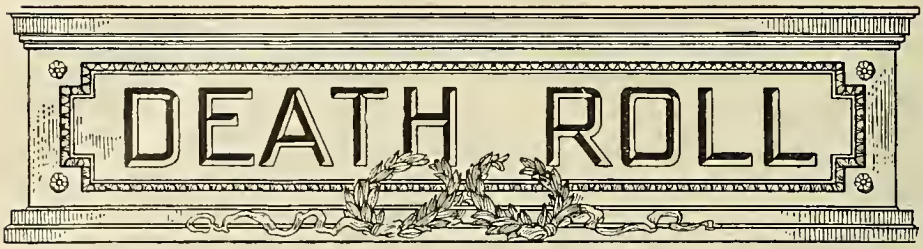
La Colonie africaine du fleuve Orange vient, par loi spéciale, interdire l'usage du phosphore blanc. Comme l'on sait par experience, le phosphore est une matière dangereuse à manipuler, par raport au scorbut dont sont attaint les ouvriers de cette dangereuse industrie.

Voilà une liste d'autant plus jolie qu'en Europe on a l'habitude d'exécuter les lois une fois promulgés.

Un autre avantage considerable à noter: en Europe il n'existe dans aucune Etat une cour supérieure nationale qui a le pouvoir de déclarer comme inapplicable les lois faites par la législature sous prétexte que ces lois sont "inconstitutionelles," tel que la chose se pratique annuellement aux Etats Unis; en Europe, la Législature n'est pas au dessus de la loi, elle est là pour garantire leur stricte exécution et application.

Pour rendre justice aux Etats Unios je dois dire à cette place que les états divers en Amerique ont promulgés, en 1907, 407, et en 1908, 231 lois tendant à protèger le

(Suite à la page 57.)



BLATTMAN, JOHN, of L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.

KEENE, M. W., of L. U. 284, Erie, Pa.

CLAIMS PAID
DURING NOVEMBER, 1909

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
11749	H. M. Mortensen	7	$100.00
11750	Charles Everson	27	50.00
11751	Jan Matousek	54	50.00
11752	Mrs. Emily Hargraves	78	50.00
11753	C. E. Raymond	147	200.00
11754	Mrs. Inga R. Johnson	387	50.00
11755	Max A. Foerster	578	200.00
11756	John P. Walker	699	50.00
11757	James Ellis	1036	200.00
11758	August Johnson	1717	200.00
11759	Mrs. E. D. M. Stabford	1717	50.00
11760	D. M. Langston	75	200.00
11761	Mrs. M. H. McDonald	112	50.00
11762	John Henning	14	200.00
11763	Mrs. Rosie Wirt	47	50.00
11764	Mrs. E. J. Fulford	58	50.00
11765	Fred Kontowsky	73	200.00
11766	Elias L. Norrick	73	200.00
11767	David I. Undercoffer	288	200.00
11768	Chas. H. Luthy	733	50.00
11769	Julius F. Reese	78	50.00
11770	Herman Kuehnke	199	200.00
11771	Chas. R. Palmer	1639	200.00
11772	Mrs. Susana Kidd	2	50.00
11773	Mark J. Campbell	22	200.00
11774	George Crisp	33	200.00
11775	John J. Wise	33	200.00
11776	Harry Kamber	106	200.00
11777	John Radus	1805	200.00
11778	Robert Hogg	273	200.00
11779	D. Dicanini	526	50.00
11780	Mrs. Mary Calhoon	809	25.00
11781	Mrs. Hattie M. Howland	1005	50.00
11782	W. K. Clark	1329	200.00
11783	Hans Lorass	7	200.00
11784	Daniel Grieser	26	200.00
11785	Fred J. Schrier	62	50.00
11786	Henry A. Morehouse	125	200.00
11787	Eugene Caron	134	200.00
11788	Jacob Van Valkenburgh	219	200.00
11789	Geo. Wetzel	309	50.00
11790	Mrs. Sallie M. Candy	376	50.00
11791	Nels Peterson	1367	50.00
11792	M. W. Paul	53	200.00
11793	J. J. Hartman	73	200.00
11794	Mrs. Anna J. Nelson	483	50.00
11795	John Blottman	764	50.00
11796	Mrs. Ann S. Fraiser	887	50.00
11797	Candido Vazquez	1450	200.00
11798	Adam Miller	1477	50.00
11799	L. J. Morris	198	200.00
11800	Wm. A. Anderson	286	200.00
11801	Wm. Haas	497	200.00
11802	Ernst Grothe	440	50.00
11803	Charles Parson	482	197.50
11804	Mrs. Chas. E. Reel	610	50.00
11805	Frank Voss, Jr.	698	200.00
11806	Frank D. Bunker	742	200.00
11807	G. W. Emery	1434	50.00
11808	Vojtech Vanerka	54	200.00
11809	Peter T. Hermanson	181	200.00
11810	Alexander Young	196	47.50
11811	Mrs. Anna Knopfli	375	50.00
11812	I. A. Willis	592	200.00
11813	Mrs. Hannah Oberg	10	50.00
11814	Mrs. Theresa Heinrich	58	50.00
11815	Mrs. Susia E. Palmateer	132	50.00
11816	John Ellingsen	181	50.00
11817	John Fenchel	304	200.00
11818	Mrs. Addie J. Baptiste	306	50.00
11819	Joseph Tousignant	896	200.00
11820	Burton C. Gaston	1343	200.00
11821	Charles B. Parks	15	50.00
11822	G. C. Rennie	78	50.00
11823	Mrs. Margaret Vreeland	265	50.00
11824	Mrs. Carrie Nicholson	550	50.00
11825	Mrs. Bessie E. Quiett	1103	25.00
11826	Neil Campbell	1393	200.00
11827	W. M. Russell	1616	50.00
11828	Mrs. Tessie Pramba	414	50.00
11829	Mrs. Susie Beeks	420	50.00
11830	Mrs. Auguste Bredahl	490	50.00
11831	Adolph Jautz	1519	200.00
11832	Mrs. Laura M. Crane	1707	50.00
11833	Louis Pfeffer	9	200.00
11834	Thomas Guerin	111	200.00
11835	Mrs. S. H. Whitehead	119	50.00
11836	Joseph A. Fitzgerald	213	200.00
11837	Daniel F. Corbett	219	200.00
11838	Mrs. Rose Warren	495	50.00
11839	Mrs. Hulda Sundquist	774	50.00
11840	Frank Ristine	276	200.00
11841	Mrs. S. C. Bergemann	28	50.00
11842	John Theurer	375	200.00
11843	R. L. Green	696	200.00
11844	Henry W. Kistner	737	200.00
11845	Mrs. Beatrice Esty	780	50.00
11846	John Haywood	33	200.00
11847	Mrs. Barbara Miller	58	50.00

No	Name.	Union.	Am't.
11848	Oscar Peterson	62	200.00
11849	Mrs. Hulda Nelson	80	50.00
11850	Franz G. Schreier	723	200.00
11851	Mrs. Margaret Homan..	163	50.00
11852	Henry Studt	199	200.00
11853	Manley W. Keene	284	50.00
11854	Frederick M. Rheaume..	685	200.00
11855	Arthur Johnson	931	200.00
11856	Joseph Schatz	1057	200.00
11857	Philippe Thibault	1305	200.00
11858	Frank Svec	1786	200.00
11859	Mrs. Ingrid Lindberg...	1790	50.00
11860	W. P. Owens	52	50.00
11861	Narcis Marcheterre.....	96	200.00
11862	Mrs. Jennie Tenant.....	103	50.00
11863	Chas. W. Wescott	162	200.00
11864	John Q. Adams	743	50.00
11865	D. O. Morton	779	200.00
11866	John C. Prax	1051	200.00
11867	Mrs. Caroline Springer..	422	50.00
11868	Richard Freygang	723	200.00
11869	Clarence Conway	1178	50.00
11870	Joseph Fees	1551	50.00
11871	Franklin J. Strohn	440	200.00
11872	Victor Shindall (dis)...	534	400.00
11873	Mrs. C. A. Babcock.....	572	50.00
11874	Frederick C. Leutner....	29	200.00
11875	L. C. Dahm	63	50.00
11876	Ralph L. Hoadley.....	79	200.00
11877	Mrs. Ollie V. Bergman..	132	50.00
11878	Ludwig Gerstenmeier...	291	85.75
11879	Mrs. Kate Korenyi	309	50.00
11880	Mrs. Emma Z. Roenfeldt	55	50.00
11881	Telesphore Boisjolis ...	78	200.00
11882	Joseph Roedel	98	200.00
11883	George F. Mane	129	200.00
11884	James P. Devine	137	200.00
11885	Mrs. Salomea Boehm....	304	50.00
11886	Mrs. August Dams	1145	50.00
11887	Jose Lopez	1696	200.00
11888	Adam Wassman	1717	200.00
11889	Walter Bockenthal	1784	200.00
11890	Ingvard A. Nellson.....	65	200.00
11891	Geo. Frisbie	273	50.00
11892	Allen Noble	483	200.00
11893	Frank Mix	1805	200.00
11894	J. A. Miner	1399	100.00
11895	Alex. F. McLean	1430	200.00
11896	Carl E. Lundell	1747	200.00
11897	Algot Larson (dis).....	97	200.00
11898	Alfred Rogers (dis.)....	907	300.00
11899	James Larson (dis.)....	1014	400.00
11900	Wm. Hanks (dis.	1399	400.00
11901	John A. Heckel (dis.)...	440	400.00
11902	James Apt	1	200.00
	Total		$21,280.75

Le Mouvement ouvrier en Europe.

(Suite de la page 55.)

travailleur, ou à réglementer les conditions du travail; malheureusement la plupart de ses lois, bien intentionnés, restent à l'état de lettre morte, parceque la classe ouvrière laisse leur exécution et leur application aux mains de la classe capitaliste, qui n'a aucun intérêt à les voir appliqué ce qui de droit; et pour cause.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

A Propos du Gateau Entier.

Frère Rédacteur du "Carpenter:"

Après avoir lu l'article du camarade Henryot dans le journal du mois de septembre, sur les grèves général en Europe permettez moi de dire en réponse ce qui suit: Quoique j'ai du profond respect des opinions, et du bon vouloir de chacun, je prends la liberté d'exprimer mon avis opposé en ce qui concerne les moyens employés par les ouvriers de l'Europe pour obtenir le gâteau entier et dont le camarade Henryot nous fait récit dans son article.

Je n'hésite done pas de dire, que dans mon opinion, l'idée d'une lutte victorieuse entrera plutôt dans la tête de la classe ouvrière des Etats Unis, que dans celle d'une autre payes parcequ'elle a eue bien plus d'expérience, que les autres.

Personne ne peut parler avec certitude du gâteau entier de l'avenir sans prendre en considération, l'histoire d'un people et la course du monde. L'expérience (la mere de la sagesse) doit nous servir pour justifier nos assertions.

Plus d'un siècle, les ouvriers américains ont fait usage du bulletin de vote, mais bien peu ont obtenu le gâteau entier; il n'y a que ceux (assez malins) qui l'ont arraché des mains des autres.

C'est avec une simplicité admirable que l'esprit de la classe ouvrière des Etats Unis est consideré. A faute d'intelligence, mais c'est plutôt l'expérience, qui a fait naitre en elle, le dégoût de l'incertitude. C'est vrai, le mandat impérative n'existe pas dans les Etats Unis, mais par le paragraphe 3 de l'article 6 de la constitution, il est généralement accepté que cette loi empêchera les serviteurs du people de se transformer en traitre. Tant peu que par serment ou affirmation les élus du people sont empêcher de se transformer en traitre, tant peu le mandat impératif seul, les empêchera de changer leur couleur. Il n'y a pas mal d'exemples pour justifier cette assertion.

Cependant, je suis parfaitement d'avis avec camarade Henryot sur le sujet et la nécessité de l'instruction et de l'éducation; et pour arriver à une lutte victorieuse et finale, il n'y a qu'une course à poursuivre —c'est de tâcher à s'instruire les uns les autres, dans un esprit libre et sans considération de secte.

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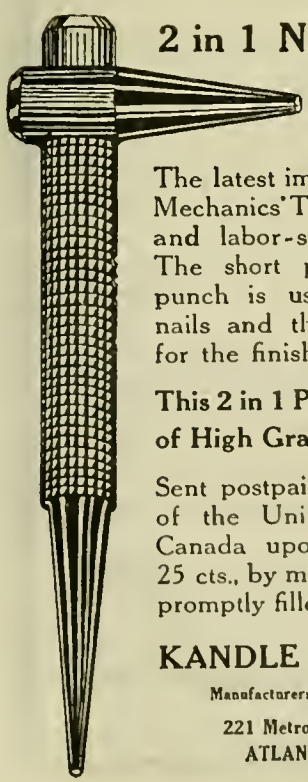

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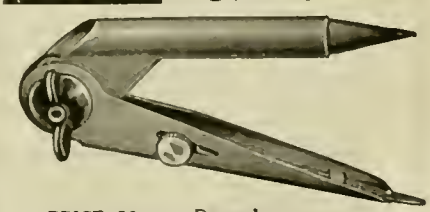

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